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ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY:

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SEVERAL VALUABLE

R E M A I N S

O F

**D L D T J M E S.**

ADORNED WITH ELEGANT SCULPTURES.

V O L. III.

L O N D O N :

Printed for the Proprietors, and Sold by F. BLYTH, No. 2, *Queen's-Head-Passage*,  
*Pater-noster-Row*; J. SEWELL, No. 32, *Cornhill*; and T. EVANS, No. 32,  
*Pater-noster-Row*.

1780.

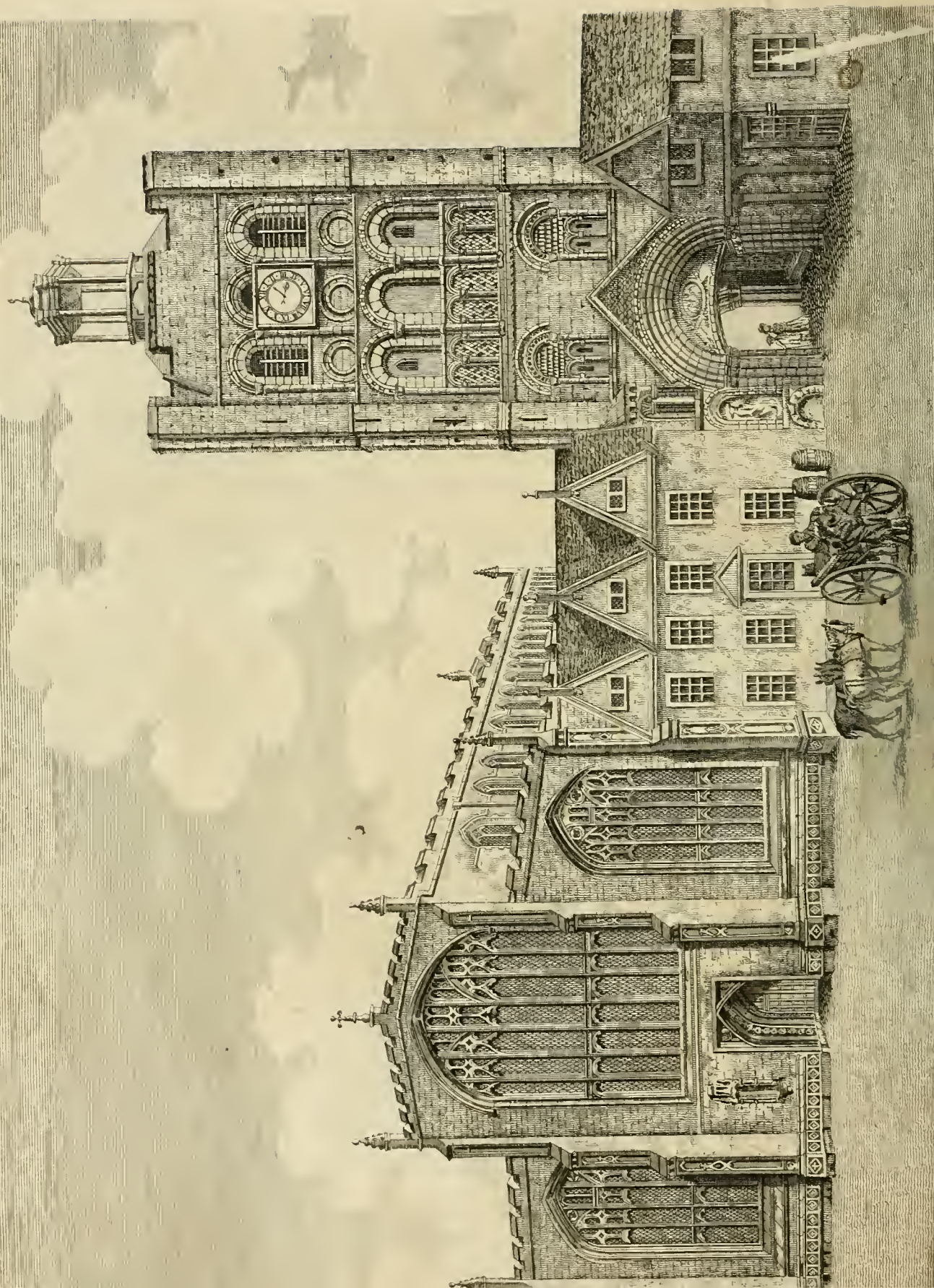


\*DA  
TO  
BHR  
v.3

G



S<sup>T</sup>. JAMES CHURCH at BURY.



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T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

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S T. J A M E S ' s C H U R C H, &c.

**T**HIS view of St. James's Church and the antient Gate of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmonds in Suffolk, is part of a set of Views of the Antiquities of that place, drawn many years ago, as is evident from several parts of the buildings there represented, which are now totally destroyed.

Who the Draughtsman was is not known, but by the stile of Drawing he appears to have been an Architect. The exactness of the parts still remaining, demonstrate they were drawn with great fidelity, probably by scale and compass, the measures of the different parts being annexed. The originals are on a very large scale.

There are only four of them at present remaining, the others shall be given in the course of this Work. They were purchased out of the Collection of the late Lord Yarmouth, about thirty years ago.

St. James's Church,

From the level of the street to the top of the battlements - 51 feet

Breadth between the buttress, each — — 28

Buttress each in thickness — — 2

The side ailes each in width — — 20

VOL. III. N<sup>o</sup> I.

B

The



## The Old Tower or Gate.

The top battlement to the first water table	—	7 ft. 6 in.
From the first to the second	—	15
From the second to the third	—	20 6
From the third to the fourth	—	14
From the fourth to the level on the ground	—	23

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To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

**B**E pleased to accept of the following Observations upon the Account of Thomas Parrye, Esq. Cofferer of the Household of the Princess Elizabeth, for one year, ending October 30th, in the sixth year of the Reign of her brother King Edward VI. A. D. 1553 \*.

This account may, at this day, be deemed curious in several respects; First, because it shews the prices of the necessaries and elegancies of life at the time it was writtten. Secondly, because it contains accounts of the particular wines, spices, &c. that were used in the household of a Princess of the Blood, upwards of two centuries ago. Thirdly, the curious penmanship and the drawings, are fine specimens of those arts in the sixteenth century; but I shall elucidate these remarks by some extracts from the account itself.

## The BAKEHOUSE and PANTRYE.

Paid to John Newman for 24 quarters and 4 bushels of wheat	£16 6 8
Paid ditto for the like quantity	— 16 6 8
Paid ditto for 24 quarters of wheat	— 12 0 0
Nicholas Saunders for 5 quarters of wheat	— 5 18 6
Edward Smith for 2 quarters 4 bushels	— 2 18 6

## The BUTTERY and CELLAR.

Edmunde Wilfon for 10 dole of beer	— 10 3 0
Edmund Wilfon for 15 tonnes of beer	— 14 10 0
Ditto for 10 ton 1 pipe of beer	— 10 3 0
John Garner for 10 dole of Gaskoine wine	— 80 0 0

\* This MS is written on vellum, and is now in the possession of Gustavus Brander, Esq.

There

There is also mentioned Sweet wine, Raynifhe wine, and Rochell wine, but the quantities omitted.

## The SPICERIE and CHAUNDRYE.

Thomas Stevens for 256 pounds of wax	_____	_____	£10 10 0
Ditto for 30 dozen of candles	_____	_____	3 5 0
Ditto for 72 dozen of ditto	_____	_____	5 8 0
Ditto for 50 dozen of ditto	_____	_____	3 18 0

The KECHYN and LARDER amounts to 579l 4s 11½d

Fish is the most considerable article under this head.

Lamprey pyes are mentioned.

## The A C A T R Y E.

Thomas Shepy for 120 muttons	_____	_____	30 0 0
William West for 80 muttons	_____	_____	20 0 0
Henry Trafford for 2 hogges of bacon	_____	_____	1 0 0
Thomas Burchall for 60 oxen	_____	_____	160 0 0
To ditto for 56 muttons	_____	_____	12 3 6
To ditto for 20 ditto	_____	_____	4 0 0
To ditto for 32 veales	_____	_____	8 0 0
For 12lb. of lard	_____	_____	0 12 0
For 66 muttons	_____	_____	13 4 0
For 100 ditto	_____	_____	20 0 0

The PULTRY amounted to 311l 5s 4½d but the particular prices are not mentioned.

## The S Q U I L L E R I E.

Richard Bryce for 23 loads of coals	_____	_____	6 6 6
Ditto for 22 ditto	_____	_____	6 1 0
Ditto for 23 ditto	_____	_____	6 5 10
Ditto for 30 ditto	_____	_____	7 12 0

The SAUCERYE amounts to - 21l 3s 2d

The WOOD-YARD amounts to - 87l 11s 10d

The

## The STABLE.

Paid William Chamber for 12 bushels of oats	—	£0 6 0
Humphrey Broke for one gelding	— —	5 13 4
William Ciney for two geldings	— —	12 9 6

## WAGES, LIVERIES, and ALMS.

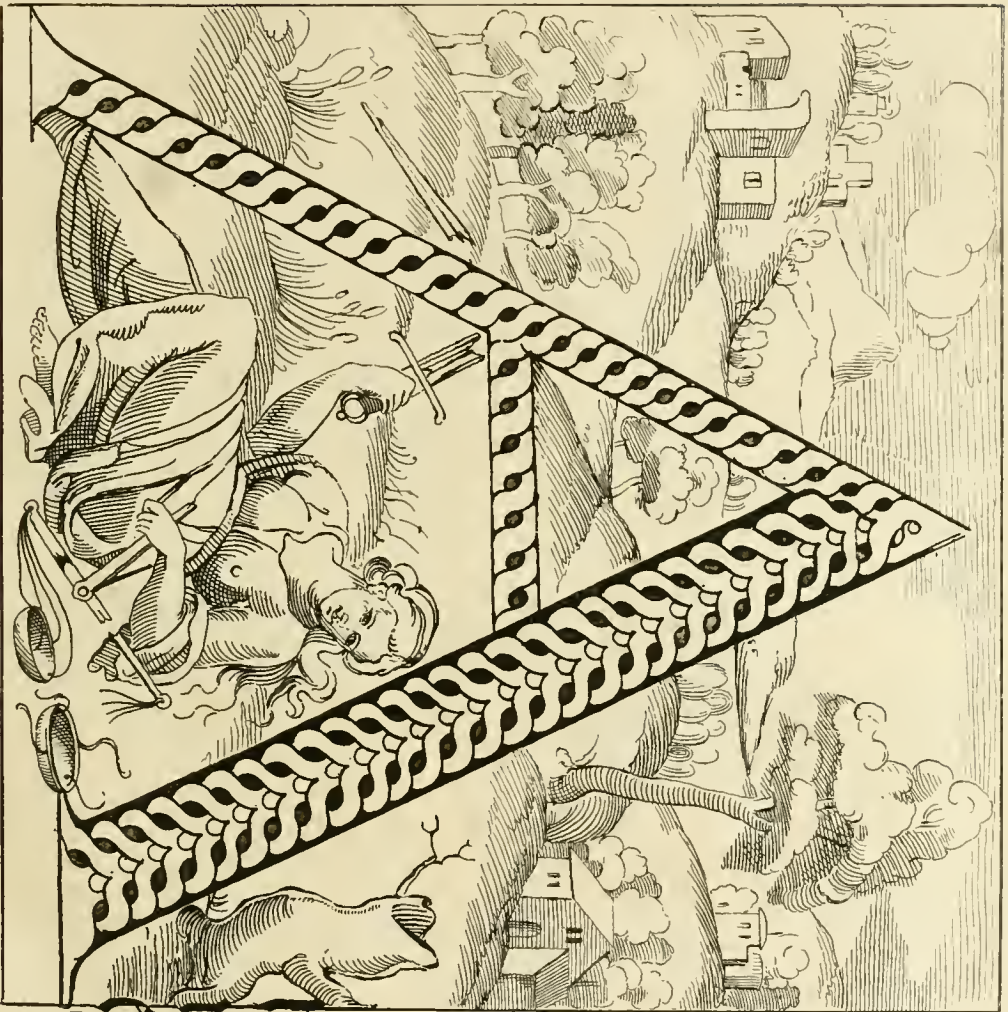
The wages of the household servants and for their liveries	434 11 8½d
Amongst which are 13 velvet liveries for the } Gentlemen at 40s each —	26 0 0
The liveries for the Yeomen amount to —	78 18 0

## The CHAMBRE and ROBES.

Velvet is from 20s to 30s per yard	—	
Two French hoods	— —	2 8 9
Half a yard and 2 nails of velvet for partlets	—	0 18 9
Paid to Edward Allen for a bible	— —	1 0 0
Paid Thomas Crowche, goldsmith, the 7th of January, for 74 oz. 4 dwts. of gilt plate, at 8s 8d the oz. bought for New Yeres gifts	— —	} 32 3 10
Paid to dyverse Noblemens servants, which brought New Yeres gifts, January 4th	—	
Paid to the King's Majesty's dromer and phippe 20s, Mr. Haywoode 30s, and to Sebastian towards the charge of the children, with the carriage of the plaiers garments, 4l. 19s.	— — — —	} 7 9 0
Paid to fondrie persons at St. James's, her Grace being there	—	
A Frenchman that gave a boke to her Grace	—	9 15 0
Paid to Beamonde, the King's servante, for his boies that plaid before her Grace	— —	0 10 0
Paid in rewarde to fondrie persons the 10th of August, viz. to Former, that plaid on the lute 30s. To Mr. Ashfeld's servant, with two prise oxen and ten muttons 20s more. The harper 30s. To him that made her Grace a table of walnut-tree 44s 9d; and to Mr. Cocker's servant which brought her Grace a sturgeon 6s 8d. In all		} 11 11 5
Paid to my Lorde Ruffell's minstrells 20s		

The Drawings in this Manuscript are six in number, and contain emblematical figures, alluding to the circumstances of those parts of the book wherein they are placed. These figures are executed in a more elegant stile





And so there  
is directly  
extended



stile than is usually met with in the Drawings of those times, and are such as would not discredit a modern artist.

At page 3, before the words, *some tottall*, is an elegant Drawing of a Figure representing *Time*, describing a circle upon a globe, with a pair of compasses which he holds in his right hand, the word *Tempus* is written over his head, and beneath the Figure are the following words, *Tempus ego immensum, spatiis dimetior orbem*. In the back ground is the trunk of a decayed oak, whose ruined state is there meant to shew the operations of time upon all earthly things.

At page 23, is a Figure representing *Grief*, alluding to the accomptant's sorrow for the largeness of his disbursements; the word *dolor* is written over his head. Beneath the Drawing are the words, *Affligit mentem frustra dolor ossaque rodit*. In the back ground is represented a ship in distress.

At page 24, are representations of two human Figures hewn in pieces; near them is an elegant Figure of a woman representing *Nature*, from whose breasts issues milk to the mouths of the disjointed Figures. Over her appears the word *Natura*; beneath are the following words, *Cuncta fovens lapsa in stauro peritura reduco*. In the back ground is a landscape with a castle and town. The buildings are seemingly in the Italian taste.

At page 26, there is a female Figure representing *Temperance*. She is drawn sitting on a square stone, and holding a purse with money in her right hand, as shewing the effects of frugality and œconomy; beneath is written *Temperance*. In the distance appears the entrance into a castle or city, near which is part of a ruined building, somewhat like the Coliseum.

Beneath this, and opposite to the balance of the account, is the annexed Drawing, which represents *Justice* in a recumbent posture, which denotes that she is at rest. Her sword and balance broken; from whence it may be inferred, that every thing being settled her scales are become useless, and the sword, the emblem of punishment for injustice, unnecessary. The buildings in the back ground of this Figure, like those of the former, are in the Italian stile.

The penmanship of this Manuscript is excellent, and may be esteemed one of the best specimens of writing in the sixteenth century; every page is signed by the Princess Elizabeth, and by Walter Buckler, who was probably Comptroller of her Household.

6 · THE ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

The sum total of the charge is	—	479l. 1s. 3¼d
The sum total of the discharge is	—	3629l. 18s. 8¼d

Battersea-Rise,  
Feb. 1, 1779.

I remain your Friend, &c.

T. A.

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To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

I REMEMBER to have perused in your curious and entertaining Work, an account of the two celebrated impostors, Forman and Evans, who, assuming to themselves respectively the title of Doctor, and pretending to great skill in the exploded science of judicial astrology, and a proficiency in fundry arts of delusion, did great mischief in their time. From a persuasion that a further detection of the villanies practised by rogues of this class may be beneficial to the public, as serving to caution the superstitious and credulous against them, as also to shew to what degrees of diabolical wickedness this profession reaches, I send you the following paper found among the manuscripts of a person long since deceased, preserved by him, as it should seem, as a memorial of his own credulity, and communicated to me by a Reverend Divine. I give you this hellish compact in the form in which I received it, and not chusing to interrupt it by any observations, refer you to such Remarks as for the purpose of rendering it intelligible I have thought proper to subjoin, premising only, that the initial word Delandibus appears in the original to have been written with blood.

Queen-Square, Westminster,  
22d February, 1779.

I am, S I R, yours, &c.

JOHN HAWKINS.

DE LANDIBUS.

I. I John Ellis do promise and swear to G. P. by all the powers of the universal beings, as I hope for salvation, to shew the said G. P. whatever he desires of magick, and to procure and to help him to my spirit  
Delandibus,



Delandibus, for himselfe to performe all magicall operations whatsoever between this and the 7th of November next, to be damned to all eternity. Wittness my hand the 20th June, 1696.

John Ellis.

- II. Under which P. has a memorandum of several articles of money lent and spent about this man to the value of 19l. 3s. 10d.

And then follows this infernal obligation :

July 1, 1697.

- III. Be it known to all the powers of heaven and hell and elsewhere, that I John Ellis have made a solemn oath and affirmation, signed with my hand the 20th June, 1696, to assist G. P. with my spiritt Delandibus to performe all magicall operations, uppon paine of eternal damnation, which I have not hitherto done, and I am therefore lyable to it ; I doe now againe farther promise by all the powers of heaven and hell, by Lucifer, Sathen and Belzebub, (to whome I have bound my selfe by Delandibus) to goe with Delandibus to the said G. P.'s house, on or before the 15th day of this instant July, and to shew him all magicall operations, and to enable him to do the same himselfe, or to give my selfe to be carryed immediately into hell with Delandibus, there to remain for evermore. Amen.

Wittness my hand, in the prefence of  
Rich<sup>d</sup>. Powell.

John Ellis.

To the Constaibles of Stanes, and either of them.

- IV. Whereas complaint hath been made, and information been given to me by G. P. of St. Alban's, in the County of Hertford, Physician, that John Ellis, jun. of Stanes, in the County of Middlesex, hath abused, cheated and defrauded the said G. P. by borrowing money of him, and sending for him to London, and severall times to Stanes, uppon pretence of doing many wicked and abominable things in Negromancy and Magick and Conjurat[i]on, by assistance of an infernal Spiritt familiar to the said Ellis, which he calls Delandibus, which is death both by the law of God and man, which he the said Ellis affirms, he hath bound himselfe for terme of years to performe these abominable, wicked



wicked and treasonable actions against God and man. By which allsoe farther appears, by two notes under the said Ellis's hand, with a wittness to one of them, wherein he confesses and acknowledges the same abominable actions with his infernal spiritt Delandibus, and binds himselfe in both them notes, uppon pain of eternall damnation, by all the powers of heaven and hell, Lucifer, Sathan and Belzebub, to whome he had bound himselfe by Delandibus, to do all them wicked, abominable and treasonable things to God and man, and to give himselfe to be caryed immediately into hell with Delandibus, there to remain for ever and ever. Wittness his hand, in the presence of Richard Powell. These are therefore in his Majesty's name to charge you, and command you immediately uppon sight hereof, forthwith to bring the body of the said John Ellis before me, to be prosecuted according to law, &c. Hereof fail not at your peril. Dated 1st Dec. 1701, and in the 13th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Third, &c.

Welcome, most noble Spirit, for that thou art now appeared according to my request, therefore now I pray thee, that thou wouldest shew, teach and help me to these things :

1. How I may cure all diseases in seven dayes, whether by the philosopher's stone, or by what other means it is possible to be done.
2. How I may make the philosopher's stone, that doth really change lead and all other metalls into gold or silver.
3. How I may find the same true longitude at sea in all parts of the world, and make salt water fresh, and fit for all uses at sea readily uppon all occasions, to supply the greatest wants in any place.
4. How I may learn the Latin, Greek and Hebrew tongues in a month's time.
5. How I may at any time wheresoever I have occasion, or desire it, have a hundred pound of gold or silver brought me by a Spiritt to whose business it does belong.
6. How I may understand all the arts that are exercised by the angelical nature of man, and have the true knowledge and understanding of all created beings. And lastly,
7. How I may have a guardian or titular angel to shew, teach and help me to all these things.

P's charms

P.'s charms for an ague in his owne way of spelling.

When Jesus went up to the cross to be crucified the Juis said, What dost thou fare, or hast thou an ague? And Jesus answered and said, they that bare the name of Jesus about them shall neither fare or have the ague.

ABRACADABRA, &c.

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### R E M A R K S.

Paragraph I. is an engagement on oath by the impostor John Ellis.

Par. II. is a memorandum of monies which P suffered himself to be gulled of.

Par. III. is an engagement recognizing the former on the part of Ellis, whereby he binds himself under penalties horrible to think on, to perform magical operations.

Par. IV. is the warrant of a magistrate whose name does not appear, but who seems by the penning of it to have been none of the wisest, directed to the constables of Staines, to apprehend the offender. In this warrant P is stiled Physician; upon which it is to be observed, that this was a title frequently assumed by ungraduated pretenders to skill in medicine; and that he himself was no better, may be inferred from the requisition, No. 4, which is, "how he may learn the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages in a month's time;" as also from the phrase and orthography of the last paragraph in the paper, describing his charm for the ague.

The form of invocation, which we may suppose was communicated in consequence of the obligation, and the several sums of money paid to Ellis, we have no memorandum of, but the paragraph immediately following the warrant, seems to be the form of greeting the spirit whenever he should appear.

The seven following paragraphs; in order as they are numbered, indicate the modest wishes of P, and shew him to have been as fit a subject for a rogue and a cheat to practise on, as Dapper in Ben Johnson's Alchymist.

It seems that P was already in possession of a secret, which, had he had any faith in it, he must have considered as equal in value to a mine of gold, viz. his charm for the ague in the mystical word Abracadabra, concerning the efficacy whereof, when written on parchment, and worn about the patient's neck, the reader may consult Hoffman's Lexicon in Voce ABRA-CADABRA, and the Miscellanies of that silliest of all silly writers, John Aubrey, Esq. F. R. S.

To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

BEING desirous of contributing to your valuable Work, have therefore sent you a Drawing of the N. E. aspect of Malvern-Abbey, which was in the times of the Saxons an hermitage of Urfo de Abitor, and made a priory in the eighteenth year of William the Conqueror by the hermit Aldwin. The windows have been all of painted glass, representing the history of our Saviour, and other parts of the sacred writings. The original account of Malvern Priory (of which you have a copy, with the drawing) is in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Phillips, the Vicar; it was given him by Mr. Lutwich, the late Clerk of the parish, whose ancestors for many generations enjoyed that employment. He died about four years since of old age. Part of the Priory is now standing, particularly that part where the painted glass remains, which, considering the long time it hath been up, is pretty perfect.

Woodhouse, Dec. 28, 1778.

I am, Sir, your's sincerely,

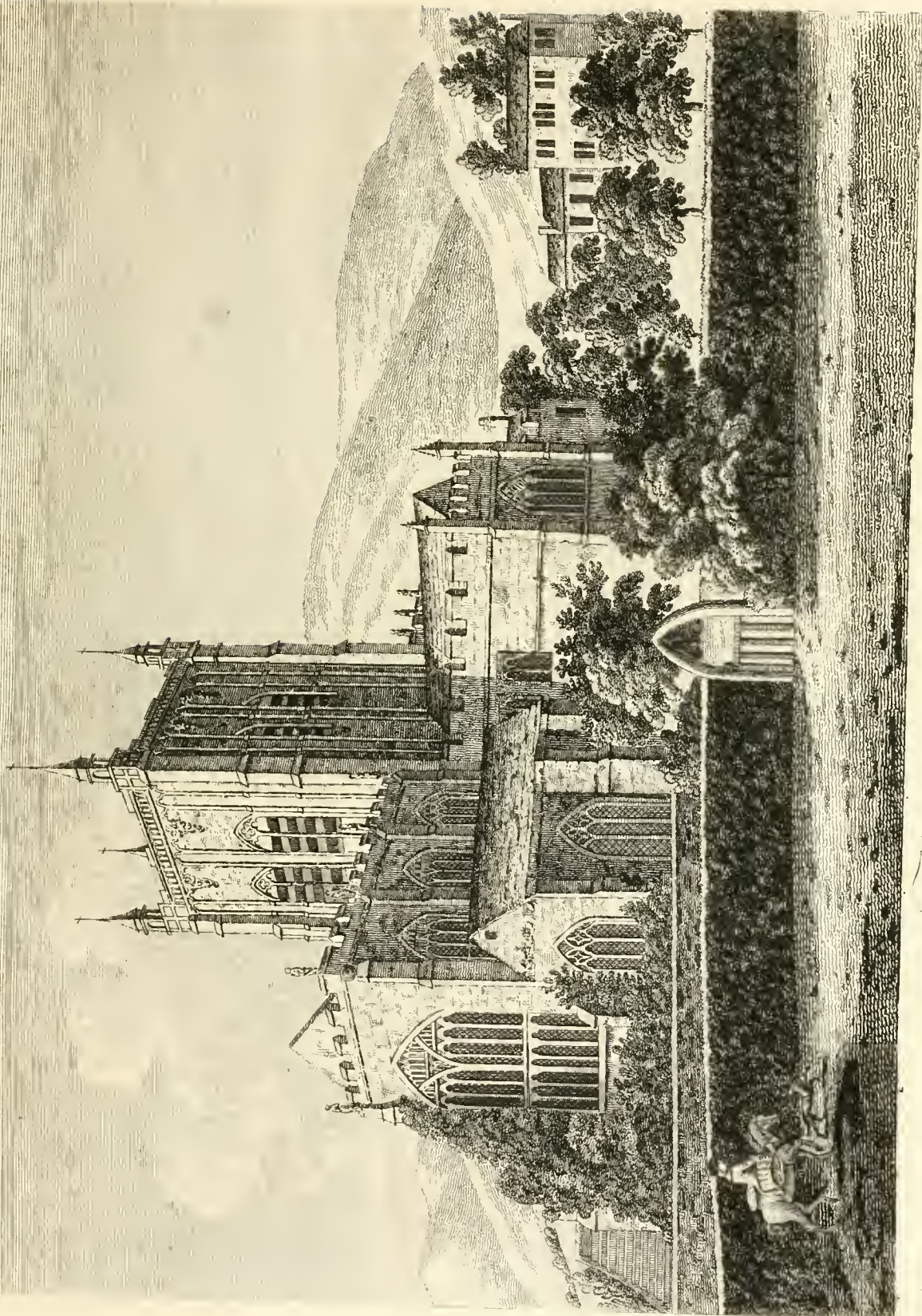
H. R.

The Drawing was made September 20, Anno 1778.

#### MALVERN MONASTERY IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

ONE Aldwin, an anchorite, with his brethren, began to build the house at Malvern in the eighteenth year of King William the Conqueror, and dedicated the church to the blessed Virgin Mary, Anno Dom. 1083. That King and his son Henry endowed it with possessions. Henry the Second, Henry the Seventh, and his great favourite Sir Reginald Bray, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter; Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford; Osborn Bridges and Richard Bridges, and divers other noble personages were also benefactors to it. Avicot in the county of Warwick, where were four monks, and Brockbury in the parish of Colwall, in the countie of Hereford, where were two monks, were cells to it. The afore-said Aldwin hath been made a monk by Wolstan, the holy Bishop of Worcester, who dissuaded him from going a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, as he intended, with an assurance that the place of Malvern, which he had chosen  
for





MALVERN ABBEY.

Published March 1<sup>st</sup> 1877, by Rich<sup>d</sup> Godfrey, No 120 Long Acre

Godfrey &c





for his habitation, would be wonderfully favoured by God, which Aldwin in some measure saw fulfilled, living to have thirty monks of the order of St. Benedict under him, who were all plentifully supplied by the neighbouring people, who thought themselves happy in assisting them. The grant of King Henry the First gives to Malvern one rood of land at Balduxhall, and the land of Achisey, for which the former paid two shillings rent, two hides of land, the one in Worcestershire and the other in Staffordshire, with the lands of Wordesfield and Limbery; also the churches of Tantaraboton, Leston, and many other particulars to be seen there. The charter of King Henry the Second confirms all former grants made to this church, and also of his own, the town of Langen in Gloucestershire, and that of Fuleford in Staffordshire, &c. This is dated Anno Domini 1127.

Avicot Monastery in Warwickshire, a Cell of Great Malvern, William Burdett, Anno 1159, gave to God, and St Mary of Malvern, and to the Monks serving God there, all the land he had at Avicot, with the Mill and Schetinton, with all its appertinances. There were to be two monks the first year to serve the church, the next year two more monks were to be added, and when the place was finished, more monks were to be added by the Abbot of Westminster. The Prior of Malvern was to appoint the Prior of this place, with the advice of the Abbot of Westminster, but neither of them to diminish the substance of the place.

The Priory of Great Malvern was sometime before the conquest an Hermitage founded by one Urso de Abytot; and afterwards a certain Abbot of Westminster, with the consent of the said Urso, placed there an Abbot and Monks, bestowing on them the manors of Newland, Whitefield and Poiwyke; as did one Osbert, the son of Pontius, the manor of Longaneye; Guido, the son of Holdgod, two hides of land; and Robert Chaindos, the town of Hatfield.

There is some reason to believe that the noble prince King Henry the Seventh was a benefactor to this church, though Sir William Dugdale, in his *Monasticon Anglicanum*, makes no mention of it, and the Bodleian and Cottonian libraries are silent. It is reported that the windows of this church were beautified by this prince; his effigy is yet remaining in the third lower pane in the north aisle, called Jesus Chapel; he is kneeling under a canopy of state, a book lying before him, being all armed, except his face, with the arms of England on his coat of mail. In the pane behind, his great favorite

rite Sir Reginald Bray, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, kneeling, with his hands held up in the same devout manner as the King. In the third north window and second pane is Aldwin the monk and founder of this church, Anno Dom. 1085, upon his knees to pope Gregory the Seventh, presenting him letters to obtain a grant to build this church. In the third pane Aldwin in the same posture, presenting his letters patent, to have them signed by the Norman Conqueror. The abovesaid Gregory, alias Hildebrand, three times excommunicated Henry the Fourth from his imperial crown and dignity, absolving his subjects from their allegiance. He married Maud, the Conqueror's grand-daughter, and regretting the imprisonment of his own father, the pope and cardinals, in his troublesome reign, after he had been reconciled to and released them, retired to Chester, to spend the remainder of his life in privacy as a penitent. His body is said to be buried in St. Werberg, the stately cathedral at Chester.

These upper north windows, containing the popes, cardinals, bishops, together with the princes, nobility, and gentry of ancient times, are to me unknown: as to those discovered they are as follow, viz. In the fourth window, pane the first, the Centurion turning to his Soldiers, with a label going out of his mouth \*.

Mark xv. v. 39.

The second pane, the five Wounds of our Saviour. The third pane, St. John the Evangelist<sup>†</sup>, and beloved Disciple, looking upon the five wounds, and the blessed Virgin Mary weeping. The fifth window, in the three first panes, a Seraphin, a Cherubin, and an Archangel: in the fourth pane, St. Lawrence holding a Gridiron. He was archdeacon of Rome, under pope Sextus, and was broiled upon a gridiron at the command of Valerianus, the Roman emperor, for obeying the pope's command, in disposing of the treasures of the church to the poor christians, who hid themselves in subterraneous caves to avoid persecution. He received the crown of martyrdom the tenth day of August, Anno Dom. 261. The centurion, before-mentioned, with his family, were converted, threw up his commission, and died a martyr in the nineteenth year of the Roman emperor Tiberius. In the fifth pane, St. George of Cappadocia, standing upon a dragon, all armed except his face, menacing his lance: his being thus represented, either on foot or on horseback, is an emblematical figure of christian faith and fortitude, in overcoming the dragon mentioned in the Revelations. He strenuously withstood the pagan religion, and threw up his commission \*, admonish-  
ing

\* The words of the label are not in the original.

† Tribune or Colonel.

ing Dioclesian, the Roman emperor, in the presence of the senate, to forbear persecuting the Christians, at the same time remonstrating against the idolatry of the Romans. The emperor and the senate offered him honours and rewards to change his opinion and embrace their religion, which he refused. He received the crown of martyrdom the 23d day of April, Anno Dom. 292. In the eighth window, pane the first, St. John Baptist holding a Lamb under his Arm: pane the second, John the Evangelist: pane the third, St. Paul. In the ninth window, pane the first, St. Peter: pane the second, St. James Minor: pane the third, St. Andrew: pane the fourth, Margaret: pane the fifth, Mary Magdalen: pane the sixth, St. Anne. In the west window is the Resurrection of the Dead and the Appearance of Judgment, &c. &c.

The altar-piece, painted by Poutie of Harley-Castle in Com. Worc. The Glory, an Angel holding a Crown of Stars over a Dove, surrounded with Angels breaking through the Clouds: an Angel standing on the right hand, and Moses with the Book of the Law held open on the left, supporting the Decalogue; the Creed on the right hand and the Lord's Prayer on the left in gilded letters. In the east window, at the high altar, are the twelve apostles; first, St. Peter; second, St. Andrew; third, St. James Minor; fourth, St. John; fifth, St. Philip; sixth, St. Bartholomew; seventh, St. Matthew; eighth, St. Thomas; ninth, ————; tenth, St. Simon; eleventh, St. Barnabas; twelfth, St. Matthias: and underneath them is the History of our blessed Lord and Saviour's Passion in types and figures, as followeth: Pane the first, Christ riding to Jerusalem upon an Ass, Matt. xxi. v. 7. second pane, Christ eating his last Supper with his Disciples, chap. xxvi. v. 26, 27. third pane, Christ washing his Disciples feet, John xiii. v. 5, 6, 7. fourth pane, Christ in Agonies in the Garden, Matt. xxvi. v. 38, 39. fifth pane, Judas betraying him with a kiss, chap. xxvi. v. 47, 48. sixth pane, Christ arraigned before Pontius Pilate the Roman Governor, chap. xxvii. v. 2. seventh pane, Christ arraigned before Herod, Luke xxiii. v. 78. eighth pane, Christ sent back again to Pilate, v. 14.

Under the Transom.

Ninth pane, Christ crowned with thorns, and clothed with a purple robe, Mark xv. v. 17, 18. tenth pane, Christ scourged by the lictors or officers of the synagogue, John xix. v. 1. eleventh pane, Christ's cross borne by Simon the Cyrenian, Mark xv. v. 21. twelfth pane, Christ nailed upon the cross



and borne to the place of execution, v. 22. thirteenth pane, The cross standing fixed in the place, &c. Mark xv. v. 25, 26. fourteenth pane, Joseph of Arimathea taking down the holy body, v. 43, 44, 45. fifteenth pane, Mary Magdalen stooping and looking into the sepulchre, &c. &c. chap. xxvi. v. 8. sixteenth pane, Extinct. seventeenth pane, Christ ascending from the sepulchre, Matt. xxviii. v. 2. eighteenth pane, Mary Magdalen and Mary the sister of Lazarus, &c. come to the sepulchre with a box of spices and perfumes to embalm the holy body, Matt. xxviii. v. 5. nineteenth pane, Jesus making himself known to Mary Magdalen, Mark xvi. v. 9, 10, 11. twentieth pane, The soldiers returned to the gates of the city to give an account of the resurrection of our Saviour Jesus Christ, Matt. xxviii. v. 11. twenty-first pane, The high priests assembling the Sanhedrim, and offering the soldiers large money, v. 12, 13. There were among the Jews the lesser and greater Sanhedrim or Consistory: the former consisting of twenty-three judges in every city; the latter of seventy-two in Jerusalem. The greater Sanhedrim was made up of the chief priests and elders of the presbyters of the people, called often the elders of Israel and the scribes of the people, Judges v. ver. 11. They of the less Consistory were called rulers of the synagogue, as in Mark v. ver. 22. This window consisting of thirty-two lofty panes, these are all that remain whole and entire. Three wise men of the east are the three first panes in the first south window in the chancell; most of the other panes being either broken or extinct in the three first windows. Each window contains fifteen lofty panes, the three lower of each are the benefactors, most of them in a kneeling posture. The fourth south window, first pane, God Almighty compassing out the globe of the earth from the chaos of ruinous and confused atoms, Gen. i. v. 1 to 10. second pane, God created the sun, the moon, and the stars, Gen. i. v. 14, 15, 16. third pane, God makes the plants, v. 11, 12. fourth pane, God makes the fowls of the air, v. 21. fifth pane, God makes the trees and beasts of the field, v. 24, 25. sixth pane, God makes man in his own image, v. 26. seventh pane, God casts Adam into a deep sleep and takes a rib from his left side, of which he formed woman, Gen. ii. v. 21, 22. eighth pane, God leads Adam and Eve into the terrestrial paradise, v. 15. ninth pane, Adam and Eve eating the forbidden fruit. tenth pane, Adam and Eve hiding themselves among the trees in the terrestrial paradise. eleventh pane, The Angel driving Adam and Eve out of paradise, Gen. iii. 24. twelfth pane, Adam till-  
ing

ing the ground, and Eve sitting and spinning with her first-born son Cain in her lap. The fifth south window, first pane, God appearing to Noah, Gen. vi. v. 13. second pane, Noah building an ark, v. 14. third pane, Noah taking the birds and beasts into the ark. fourth pane, Noah taking his family into the ark, Gen. vii. v. 1 to 7. fifth pane, Noah's ark floating on the water, v. 17. sixth pane, Noah sending out a dove, Gen. viii. v. 8. seventh pane, Noah building an altar, v. 8 to 20. eighth pane, Noah offering a goat for a sacrifice, v. 20, 21. ninth pane, Noah planting a vineyard, Gen. ix. 20. tenth pane, Noah drunken with wine, lying on the ground naked, Gen. ix. v. 21. eleventh pane, Shem and Japheth going backwards with a garment to cover their father's nakedness, v. 23. twelfth pane, Noah giving his blessing to his two sons Shem and Japheth, v. 26.

In the sixth Window.

First pane, God appearing to Abraham, Gen. xii. v. 7. second pane, Abram taking Sarah to wife, Gen. xi. v. 29. third pane, Abram putting away the bondwoman and her son Ishmael, Gen. xxi. v. 14. fourth pane, Abram and his two servants going to Mount Moriah, Gen. 22. v. 3. fifth pane, Abram viewing an altar, v. 9. sixth pane, Abraham offering up his only son Isaac, v. 10. seventh pane, Abraham making a covenant with Abimelek and his son Phicol his general and chief captain, v. 21, 22. eighth pane, Sarah lying upon her death-bed, aged 127 years, Gen. xxiii. v. 1, 2. ninth pane, Isaac sending Esau to fetch him some venison, ch. xxvii. v. 3. tenth pane, Rebecca putting the skins of the kids upon the hands of Jacob her younger son, ch. xxvii. v. 15, 16. eleventh pane, Jacob steals his father Isaac's blessing, v. 19 to 30. twelfth pane, Esau bringing an hare, v. 30 to 40.

The seventh Window.

First pane, Joseph lying in a bed and dreaming that the sun, moon, and stars make obeisance to him, Gen. xxxvii. v. 9. second pane, Joseph repeating his dreams to his father and his brethren, v. 10. third pane, Joseph's brethren bind him and cast him into the pit, v. 24. fourth pane, Joseph's brethren selling him to the Midianitish merchantmen, v. 28. fifth pane, The Ishmaelitish merchantmen selling Joseph to Potiphar, captain of King Pharaoh's guard, v. 36. sixth pane, Joseph tempted to lie with Saphira his mistress, ch. xxxix. v. 7. seventh pane, Joseph in prison and sitting in the stocks between the chief butler and the chief baker of King Pharaoh, chap. xxxix. v. 20. eighth pane, King Pharaoh in a bed dreaming, &c. chap. xli.

v. 1, &c. ninth pane, Joseph interpreting the dreams of Pharaoh, King of Egypt, v. 25. tenth pane, Joseph advanced to honor in the Egyptian court, v. 39. eleventh pane, Joseph's brethren come down from the land of Canaan to buy food, ch. xliii. v. 4. twelfth pane, Joseph making himself known to his eleven brethren, ch. xlv. v. 3.

The eighth Window.

First pane, The Israelites borrowing jewels, &c. and the Egyptians bewailing the death of their first-born, Exod. xii. v. 29. second pane, Moses and Aaron standing before King Pharaoh, v. 30, 31. third pane, Moses putting off his shoes at the burning bush, ch. iii. v. 5. fourth pane, Pharaoh and his host drowned, ch. xiv. v. 28. fifth pane, Aaron and his sister Miriam chiding Moses for having married Zipporah the Midianite, whom they in spite and ridicule called Ethiopian woman, ch. ii. v. 21. Numb. xii. sixth pane, Miriam smitten with leprosy, and put out of the camp for seven days, Numb. xii. v. 10. seventh pane, It rains manna in the Israelites camp, Exod. xvi. v. 14, 15. eighth pane, The Israelites worshipping the golden calf, ch. xxxii. v. 4 to 19. ninth pane, Moses smiting the rock at Meribah, and the waters flowing, Numb. xx. v. 11. tenth pane, Moses receiving the two tables of the decalogue in the mount, and breaking them against a rock at the sight of the golden calf, Exod. xxxviii. v. 15. eleventh pane, The brazen serpent hanging upon a pole to heal the people who were bitten by fiery serpents, Numb. xxi. v. 9. twelfth pane, Miriam healed of her leprosy and kneeling to Moses, chap. xii. v. 15. ch. xvi. v. 50.

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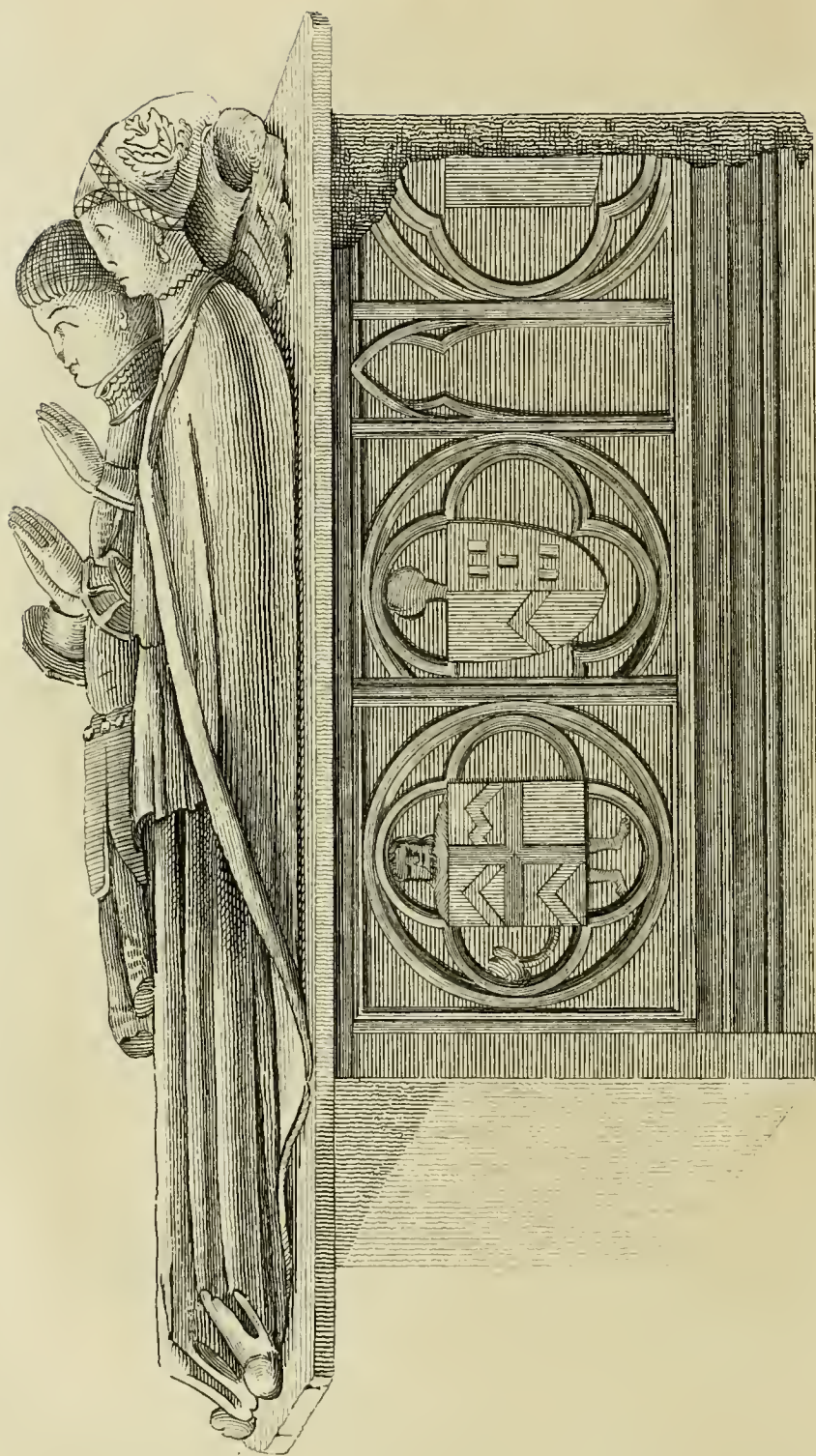
The following Anecdote concerning the discovery of the Grave-stone of Dr. Walcher, is written at the end of the above MS. and in the same handwriting.

The twenty-second Day of May, Anno Dom. 1711.

In Mrs. Savage's garden was taken up by her servants, an old-fashioned grave-stone, being about two feet under ground, and about three feet from the church-wall on the south-side the body of the church (where we suppose the cloysters formerly were) and about twelve feet from the south aisle or chapel of St. Ursula, now down and gone. The epitaph of this stone (equivalent to the Roman antiquities as on the other side is recited) informs us to the following effect, viz. " In this coffin lies Doctor Walcher, a native of Lorain, a worthy philosopher and a good astrologer; a geometrician and arithmetician; a pious man and an humble monk. A prior of this sheep-fold. The common people weep, the clergy every where grieve. The first day









day of October was gave to this old man to die. That he may live in heaven, let every faithful christian earnestly pray. 1135. Which was 52 years after the foundation of this Monastery.

PHILOSOPHUS DIGNUS BONUS ASTROLOGUS  
 LOTHERINGIS.  
 VIR PIVS AC HUMILIS MONACUS PRIOR  
 HVIVS OVILIS  
 HAC IACET INCISTA-GEOMETRICVS AC  
 ABACISTA  
 DOCTOR WALCHER FLET PLEBS  
 DOLET UNDIQ. CLERUS  
 HUIC LUX PRIMA MORI DEDIT OCTOBRIS  
 SENIORI  
 VIVAT VT IN CELIS EXORET QVISQ.  
 FIDELIS  
 MCXXXV.



#### MONUMENT OF THE FITZWALTERS.

THE Monument here delineated, stands near the south wall of the church of little Dunmow in Essex, (once part of the priory church) It was originally placed in the midst of the choir.

The Figures represent Walter Fitzwalter, the first of that name, and one of his Lady's, for he had two. The first Maud, eldest daughter of Richard de Lucy; the second, Margaret de Bohun. He died anno 1198.

The Fitzwalters were an ancient family, descended from Gislebert, Earl of En in Normandy; they had large possessions in the county of Essex, and were great benefactors to this monastery: by them the well known jocular ceremony of the bacon is said to have been instituted.

These figures are of marble, elegantly executed, but have been much defaced, probably in the removal, particularly the man, whose legs are broken off and lost. The lady has a tiara or mitre-like head-dress, ornamented with lace, ear-rings and a necklace; at her feet, on that side next her husband, is a small dog, so much defaced as to be scarce distinguishable.

Fitzwalter himself is represented in armour, under it a hauberk or shirt of mail, which appears at his collar and below the skirts of his armour.

There is something remarkable in the appearance of his hair, which radiates from a center, not unlike the caul of a wig. This fashion of hair or peruke, (for it seems doubtful which was intended) is observable on divers monuments of the same age, as is also the head-dress of the lady.

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OLIVER CROMWELL'S Appointment of THOMAS SYMON to the Office of Chief-Engraver and Medal-Maker.

From a MS on Vellum in the Library of THOMAS ASTLE, Esq. (p. 86.) containing the Inrollments of Instruments of State, Grants of Offices, &c. from June 24, 1654, to the Death of Oliver Cromwell, and also during the Protectorate of Richard Cromwell, and likewise during the Time that the Persons styling themselves KEEPERS of the LIBERTIES of ENGLAND usurped the sovereign Authority in this Kingdom.

**O**LIVER LORD PROTECTOR of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging. *To all* to whom these presents shall come, greeting. *Know ye*, that we of our especiall grace, certain knowledge, and meere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents for us and our successors, do give and grant unto our servant, Thomas Symon, the office of Sole-chiefe Engraver of the irons of and for the moneyes of us and our successors within our Tower of London, with all and singular profitts, commodities, emoluments, dyetts and advantages, to the said office belonging, or therewith had, used, and enjoyed, at any time heretofore, and him the said Thomas Symon, Sole-chiefe Engraver of the irons of and for the moneyes of us and our successors within our said Tower of London, we doe make, ordaine and constitute by these presents, To have, hould, occupy, enjoy and exercisse the said office unto him the said Thomas Symon, by himselfe, or by his sufficient deputy or deputies, or under-engraver, to be appointed by him for and during the tearme of his natural life, with the annuity, sum or salary of thirty pounds of lawful money of England by the yeare, to be paid att the receipte of the Exchequer of

of us and our successors, or by the hands of the Warden of the Mint of us and our successors in our said Tower of London, to be allowed on his account by the commissioners of our treasury, treasurer, under-treasurer and barons of our Exchequer for the tyme being, on the four-and-twentieth day of June, the nyne-and-twentieth day of September, the five-and-twentieth day of March, yearely, by even and equal portions, the first payment thereof to be made for one quarter of a yeare, to beginn from the five-and-twentieth day of March, which was in the yeare of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred Fifty-five, and we do by these presents for us and our successors, will, require, and authorise the commissioners of the treasury, treasurer, chancellor, under-treasurer and barons of the Exchequer of us and our successors for the tyme being, and all other officers and ministers of the receipte of the Exchequer of us and our successors for the tyme being, to whom it shall or may any waies apperteyne, that out of the treasure of us and our successors from tyme to tyme remayneninge in the said receipte of the Exchequer, they pay or cause to be paid unto the saide Thomas Symon, or his assignes, the said annuity, sum or salary of thirty pounds by the yeare quarterly, by even portions as aforesaid, in case the same be not paid by the Warden of the Mint in our said Tower of London for the tyme being, together with the arrears thereof already incurred from the said five-and-twentieth day of March, which was in the yeare of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty-five, and which shall hereafter happen to incur, and for their soe doeing theise our letters pattent, or the inrollment thereof, being produced, shall be to them and every of them respectively a sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalfe. And if it shall happen that the said annuity, sum or salary of thirty pounds, or any parte thereof, or of the arrears thereof, be paid by the Warden of the Mint in our said Tower of London, we will and require the commissioners of the treasury, treasurer, under-treasurer and barons of the Exchequer of us and our successors for the tyme being, that they make allowance unto the said Warden of the Mint for the time being, upon his respective accompts, for soe much thereof as shall be paid by him to the said Thomas Symon as aforesaid. And these presents, or the inrollment thereof, being produced, shall be a sufficient warrant and discharge unto them in that behalfe, as alsoe unto the said Warden for the tyme being for payment thereof accordingly. And wee do likewise by thiese presents for us and our successors, grant unto the said Thomas Symon, for the



the exercise and occupation of the office aforesaid, all and singular other profits, commodities, emoluments, dyetts, and advantages to the said office belonging, or therewith, or by reason thereof heretofore had, held, or enjoyed, to have, perceive, receive and enjoy the said profits, commodities, emoluments, dietts and advantages to the said Thomas Symon, and his assignees, soe long as he shall continue in the office aforesaid. *And further, know yee,* that wee of our especiall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion, have given and granted, and by thiese presents for us and our successors, doe give and grant unto the said Thomas Symon the sole office, priviledge, right, interest, and full power and authority of makeing, cutting, and engraveing all and singular cognizances and badges of honor, seals, escutchions, stampes and armes, wherein the armes of us and our successors, or of the commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, at any tyme or tymes hereafter shall be cutt or engraven, by virtue of any writs, warrant, or commandement of us or our successors, or by command or warrant of the lords and other of the privie councill of us and our successors, or of the justices of the courts of us and our successors, or of any other or others having authority in this behalfe, to have, hould, exercise and enjoy the sole office, priviledge, right, interest, power and authority last mentioned, unto him the said Thomas Symon, by himselfe or by his sufficient deputy or deputies, for and during the tearme of his naturall life, together with all and singular such and the like fees, rewards, allowances and profits as Thomas Anthony, Charles Anthony, or Derricke Anthony, deceased; John Gilbert, Edward Greene, or any of them, or any other engraver or cutter belonging to any King or Queene of England, hath, had, or received, in and for the exercise of the office last mentioned, to bee hereby granted as aforesaid. And wee doe by theise presents for us and our successors, straightly charge and command all and singular goldsmiths and other makers, engravers and cutters of cognizances or badges, seals, escutchions, stampes and armes, and all other people as well natives as others within this commonwealth, or the dominions thereto belonging, of what quality or degree soever he or they or any of them be (other than the saide Thomas Symon, his under-engraver, and such his sufficient deputy or deputies to bee appointed by him as aforesaid) that from henceforth, they and every of them doe forbear to make, engrave, and cutt any cognizances, badges, seals, escutchions, stamps and armes, wherein our owne armes,  
or

or the armes of our successors or of this commonwealth shall be cutt and engraven. And that they nor any of them doe in any wise hinder the said Thomas Symon, or such his sufficient deputy or deputies in the premisses, upon paine of our high displeasure and the forfeiture of all and singular such cognizances, badges, seales, escutchions, stampes and armes, which shall be so made or engraven or cutt by them, or any of them, and alsoe the treble value thereof; the one moiety whereof to bee brought into the receipt of the Exchequer for the use of us and our successors; and the other moiety to bee to the use of the saide Thomas Symon or his deputies. And wee doe likewise by theise presents for us and our successors command and require the commissioner, chancellor or keeper of the greate seale of England, the commissioners of the treasury, treasurer, under-treasurer and barons of the Exchequer, and all and singular judges and justices of our courts of records att Westminster, and in our city of London and elsewhere within our dominions for the tyme being. And all justices of peace, mayors, sherriffes, bayliffs, constables, wardens of citties, townes corporate and companies, and all other officers and ministers of us and our successors, to be ayding and assisting unto him the saide Thomas Symon and his sufficient deputy and deputies, in and about the due execution of the premisses. And further wee doe by theise presents for us and our successors, unto the saide Thomas Symon, that it shall and may be lawfull to and for him the saide Thomas Symon (and noe other) from time to time dureing his naturall life, to present unto us and our successors able and sufficient persons to bee admitted by us and our successors into the offices of under engraver and sinker of our saide stamps soe often as the saide places, or other of them, shall happen to be void. And further knowe yee, that wee of our mere ample grace, certeine knowledge and mere motion, have nominated, constituted and appointed. And by theise presents for us and our successors doe nominate, constitute and appointe him the saide Thomas Symon, to be our meddall-maker of the meddalls of and belonging to us and our successors, to have and exercise the sole making of all meddalls for us and our successors during the naturall life of him the saide Thomas Symon, and likewise the makeing of all and singular the chaines thereunto belonging. Giving, and by theise presents for us and our successors, granting unto the saide Thomas

Symon freedome and liberty to use all or any singular presses, rolls and cutters, or any other instruments necessary for that worke, as doe or may belong to us or our successors, whether the same shall bee remayning in our said Tower of London or elsewhere. And wee doe by theise presents for us and our successors, grant unto the saide Thomas Symon one annuity or yearly salary of thirteene pounds six shillings and eight-pence lawfull money of England by the yeare, for and during the time of his naturall life, if he shall soe long continue our Meddal-maker as aforesaid, to bee paid at the receipte of the Exchequer of us and our successors on the fower-and-twentieth day of June, the nyne-and-twentieth day of September, the five-and-twentieth day of December, and the five-and-twentieth day of March yearly, by even and equall portions; the first payment thereof to be made for one quarter of a year, to begin from the five-and-twentieth of March aforesaide, which was in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty-five. And theise our letters pattents, or the inrollment thereof, shall be a sufficient warrant and discharge to the commissioner of the treasury, treasurer, chancellor, under-treasurer, and the barons of the Exchequer of us and our successors for the tyme being, and to all others the officers and ministers of the receipts of the Exchequer of us and our successors, to whom it shall or may any waies apperteyne for payment of the said annuity or yearly salary of thirteene pounds six shillings and eight-pence, together with the arrears thereof already incurred from the saide five-and-twentieth day of March, which was in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty-five, or which shall hereafter happen to incurr unto them the said Thomas Symon as aforesaid, out of the treasury of us and our successors from tyme to tyme remayning in the said receipte of our Exchequer. And further wee will, and by theise presents for us and our successors doe grant to the said Thomas Symon, That these our letters pattents, or the inrollment thereof, shall bee in and by all things, good, valid, sufficient and effectual in law against us and our successors, and soe shall bee adjudged, construed and taken to bee for the best benefitt and advauntage, of the said Thomas Symon in all our courts and elsewhere, although expresse mention of the true yearly value, or of the certainty of the premisses, or any of them, or of any other gifts or grants to the said Thomas Symon heretofore made in these presents is not made,

or



or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation or reſtrainte to the contrary thereof heretofore had, made, ordained or provided, or any other matter, cauſe or thing whatſoever in any wiſe notwithstanding. *In Witneſs* whereof wec have cauſed theiſe our letters to be made Pateents. *Witneſs* our ſelfe at Weſtminſter the nyneth day of July, in the yeare of our Lord one thouſand ſix hundred and fifty ſix.

By Writt of Privy Seale,

B E A L E.

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\* CUSTOMS OF CHURCH ALE.

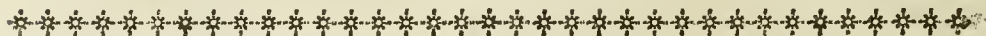
*Inter MSS. Dodſworth, in Bib. Bod. Vol. 158, p. 97.*

**T**HIS is the agreement betwixt the inhabitants of the towns and pariſhes of Elvarton, Thurlaſton, and Ambaſton of the one part, and the inhabitants of the town of Okebrook within the ſaid pariſh of Elvaſton, in Com. Derby, on the other part, by John, Abbot of the Dale, Ralph Saucheverell, Eſq. John Bradshaw, and Henry Tithel, Gent. *Witneſſeth*, that the inhabitants, as well of the ſaid pariſh of Elvaſton, as of the ſaid town of Okebrook, ſhall brew four ales, and every ale of one quarter of malt, and at their own coſts and charges, betwixt this and the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt next coming. And that every inhabitant of the ſaid town of Okebrook ſhall be at the ſeveral ales, and every huſband and his wife ſhall pay two-pence, every cottager one penny, and all the inhabitants of Elvaſton, Thurlaſton and Ambaſton, ſhall have and receive all the profits and advantages coming of the ſaid ales to the uſe and behoof of the ſaid church of Elvaſton; and the inhabitants of the ſaid towns of Elvaſton, Thurlaſton and Ambaſton, ſhall brew eight ales betwixt this and the feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt, at the which ales, and every one of them, the inhabitants of Okebrook ſhall come and pay as before rehearſed; and if he be away at one ale, to pay at the

\* From a MS in the library of Thomas Aſtle, Eſq.

the t'oder ale for both, or else to send his money. And the inhabitants of Okebrook shall carry all manner of tymber being in the dale wood now felled, that the said Prestchyrch of the said townis of Elvaston, Thurlaston and Ambaston shall occupye to the use and profit of the said church.

N. B. This appears to have been the old method of paying money for the repair of country churches.



### CUSTOM OF BRIDE ALE.

From the Court Rolls of *Hales-owen* Borough in *Com. Salop*, in the Hands of *Thomas Lyttelton*, Lord of the said Borough, *de Anno 15 Eliz: R.*

**I**TEM, a payne is made, that no person or persons that shall brewe any weddyn ale to sell, shall not brewe above twelve strike of mault at the most, and that the said persons so married shall not keep nor have above eight messe of persons at his dinner within the Burrowe: and before his brydall daye he shall keep no unlawfull games in hys house, nor out of hys house, on pain of 20 shillings.

Communicated by Thomas Astle, Esq.





*Ruins of the Abbey of St. Edmund at Bury.*  
*Printed by R. G. & Co. 1799. N° 120 Long Acre*



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T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

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THE ABBEY OF ST. EDMUND AT BURY.

**T**HIS View, that takes in more than 500 feet from N. to S. gives us a better idea, than any yet published, of the great extent and grandeur of this once noble Abbey—the Arches near the middle now no longer exist; they stood in the grand Court of the Abbey (which William of Worcester tells us was 240 of his paces) to which the fine gate to the right of them gave entrance. This gate was built in the reign of Richard II. and has borne with little injury the revolution of four centuries: the general history of the foundation, increase, riches, &c. of this Abbey, has been so often given in print, that it will perhaps be more entertaining to the reader, to be presented with a few particular circumstances relating to it.

The following singular Privilege is extracted from Battely's Antiq. Bury. St. Edm. in the Reign of William the Conq.—Abbot Baldwyn going to Rome on account of some disputes with another Ecclesiastic, was received with great distinction by his Holiness, Qui dedit ei Virgam pastorem et Annulum, et *Altare portatile* ex Lapide porphirico pretiosum, in Honore S. Mariæ et S. Edmundi solemniter ab ipso consecratum, dicens, “ Si totum

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H

“ Regnum

“ Regnum Anglorum aliquâ Excommunicationis Causâ a divino cessaret  
 “ Officio; quamdiu Altare istud integrum et illibatum custodire poteritis,  
 “ nunquam a sacris Missarum solemnibus pro aliquâ Prohibitione, nisi Papa  
 “ hoc nominatim interdixerit, cessabitis.

Quod inter Reliquias conservatum est super quod quidem Altare hi Versus scribuntur.

Altaris Mensam cum Reliquiis bene comptam  
 Dat sacrat hanc nobis Baldwino Pater Orbis,  
 Pontificum Sidus Alexanderque secundus.

A courtly compliment, and the very manner in which it was paid by one of the Abbots to Richard I. is thus recorded :

Cum Rex Richardus accepisset Crucem, et venisset infra Mensam ad nos Orationis Gratiâ, Abbas ipse sibi fecit Crucem occulté de lineo Panno, et tenens in unâ manu Crucem, et alterâ acum et filum petivit Licentiam a Rege ut acciperet Crucem, sed denegata est ei Licentia.

The following Grant is perhaps as mortifying as any that ever was made. The Abbot and Convent recognize the supreme ecclesiastical Authority of Henry VIII. and settle a Pension, for his and his Son's Life, on that excellent Person Thomas Cromwell his principal Secretary, from whom, they say, they had received many Favours; at the very time they were dreading a Dissolution from the Rapacity of the Tyrant and his Minister.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc presens scriptum pervenerit. Johannes Permissione divinâ Abbas Monast. S<sup>ti</sup>. Edmundi, et ejusdem Loci Conventus salutem in D<sup>no</sup> sempiternam—Sciatis, nos, præfatum Abbatem et Conventum unanimi assensu et consensu nostris, pro pluribus Beneficiis nobis per egregium Virum Thoman Cromwell Arm. primarium secretarium D<sup>ni</sup> Hen. VIII. Dei G. Ang. et Franc. Regis, Fidei Defensoris, et D<sup>ni</sup> Hib. ac in Terrâ sup<sup>re</sup>mi Capitis Ecclesiæ Ang. impensis; dedisse et concessisse, ac per præsent. dare et concedere eidem Thomæ, et Gregorio Cromwell Arm. Filio et Hæredi apparenti ejusdem, unum annualem Redditum sive Annuitatem decem Librarum Sterling. habend. et annuatim percipiend. dictum annualem Redditum, eidem T. et G. et eorum utrique ad Terminum Vitæ eorum T. et G. et utriusque eorum diutius viventium, de et in Manerio nostro de Harlow cum Pertinent. in Com. Essex—In cujus Rei Testimonium huic præsentî Scripto nostro Sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus. Dat. in

Domo

Domo nostrâ capitulari infra Monaſt. prædict. 26 Die Nov. A°. Regni Regis Hen. VIII. 27°.

In vain—the Abbey was ſurrendered to the King 4<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1539, by Abbot Reeve, who ſurvived only till 30<sup>th</sup> March following; and in four Months afterwards, the Earl of Eſſex was beheaded.

The ruins exhibit a mournful ſpectacle of decayed magnificence, and though few perhaps wiſh to ſee them repaired, and poſſeſſed by their antient inhabitants; yet one cannot help lamenting the downfal of ſuch noble edifices, which ſome how or other might have been rendered uſeful; nor can one leſs admire the furious and laborious zeal excited in their deſtruction, as their fragments are ſtill ſo firm and hard, that it is with difficulty a ſmall piece can be broken from them.

The Site was granted 2 Eliz. to John Eyere; and is now the property of Sir Charles Davers, Bart. one of the preſent representatives of the town.

The following Dimensions were taken by actual meaſurement.

	Feet		Feet In.
From the end of the Wall leading from the ruins of the Abbey Houſe, down to the Dove Houſe, to the end of the Wall, leading from the ruined houſe adjoining to the Gate, opening in the Eaſt Gate-Street, on that ſide next the River is - -	354	The Space between the Arches and the River is -	294
From the end of the Wall leading from the Bowling Green, to the Ruins of the Abbey Houſe, to the end of the Wall, leading from the Angel Hill towards the River is in Breadth - -	540	The Space between the Abbey Gate to the Pillar of the Arches - -	579
		From a to b is - -	255
		From b to c is - -	70 5
		From e to d is - -	51
		From d to e is - -	30
		From e to f is - -	87
		From f to g is - -	26
		Arches from b to c each in diameter - -	15
		Arches in height - -	12
		Pillars in diameter each - -	2 1
		From the Ground to the top	24

## SIR ANTHONY WELDEN.

SIR Anthony Welden (says Mr. A. Wood in *Athenæ Oxoniensis*) was born of mean extraction. His parents took rise from Queen Elizabeth's kitchen, and left it a legacy for preterment of his issue. Sir Anthony went the same way, and by grace of the Court got up to the Green Cloth; in which place attending King James into Scotland, he practised there to libel that nation; which, at his return home, was found wrapt up in a record of that Board; and by the hand being known to be his, he was deservedly removed from his place, as unworthy to eat his bread, whose birth-right he had so vilely defamed; yet, by favour of the King, with a piece of money in his purse, and a pension to boot, to preserve him loyal during his life, though as a bad creditor, he took this \* course to repay him to the purpose. In his life-time he discovered part of this piece to his fellow courtier, who earnestly dissuaded him not to publish so defective and false a scandal; which, as it seems in conscience he so declined. I have also been credibly informed, this Sir A. Welden, did, at the beginning of the long Parliament, communicate the M. S. of it to the Lady Elizabeth Sedley, (mother to Sir Wil. and Sir Charles) accounted a very wise, and prudent woman; who, after perusal, did lay the vileness of it so much to Sir Anthony's door, that he was resolved not to make it public; which, perhaps is the reason why a certain Author † should say, that *with some regret of what he had maliciously written, did intend it for the fire, and died repentant; tho' since stolen to the press out of a Ladies closet*; and if this be true, our exceptions may willingly fall upon the practice of the publisher of the said libel, who by his additions may abuse us with a false story, and therefore in some manner gives us occasion to spare our censure on Sir Anthony, who was dead some time before the said libel was published.

\* Sir A. Welden was the Author of a Book intitled, *The Court and Character of King James*, Lond. 1650, a Book accounted a most notorious libel, especially by the Loyalists and Court Party of that time.

† Will Sanderfon in his *Proem. to the Reign and Death of King James I.* printed 1653. Folio.





S<sup>r</sup> Ant<sup>y</sup> Welden.

*From an Original Drawing in the  
Collection of the Right Hon.<sup>le</sup> Lord*  
CARDIFF.

*Pub<sup>d</sup> April 1<sup>st</sup> 1779 by Rich<sup>d</sup> Godfrey N<sup>o</sup> 120 Long Ace.*



## OF THE INVENTION OF GUNPOWDER.

THE invention of gunpowder may be justly considered as one of the greatest events in the history of human discoveries, and notwithstanding the declamations of poets and orators, likewise one of the most beneficial; an invention so far from meriting the reproach of Milton and others, who have represented it as deriving its origin from the devil, that if we may judge from its consequences, it might with greater propriety be supposed to have been pointed out to us by God in his infinite mercy.

Bold and novel as this assertion may at first sight appear, let any one compare the slaughter in battles, and the length and consequent miseries of sieges, experienced both by the assailants and besieged, before and since the invention of gunpowder, where equal armies were engaged, or the same or similar places attacked, and I flatter myself its truth will be apparent.

War is now carried on at a distance, and in large and distinct bodies, so that any advantage becomes instantly obvious; whereas formerly troops engaged hand to hand, where they were so intermixed that the victor had no other certainty of his success, than the finding no more of the enemy to slaughter.

In sieges, a numerous train of artillery, or a few barrels of this wonderful powder, deposited in a mine, soon throw down the strongest walls; and we now seldom hear of those long sieges, where more of the garrison are destroyed by fatigue and famine, than by the sword.

Indeed, the greatest effect towards a victory, or a capitulation, is by gunpowder brought about without any mischief or slaughter, few men having sufficient firmness to stand its dreadful thunder; and it is undoubtedly a fact, that a battle or a town is won, more by the flight of those who are terrified at the noise of the cannon, than by the loss of those killed or wounded by them. If then on the whole it shall be found, that the devastation and miseries of war have been lessened by the introduction of gunpowder, it must follow that the epithet of beneficial is not in this case misapplied.

When it is considered how wonderful the effects of gunpowder must have at first appeared, one is naturally led to suppose its discovery would have been recorded by every historian of the age in which it made its appear-

ance, and its inventor chronicled with every minute circumstance respecting the discovery, so as to establish his claim incontrovertibly; whereas in this case, as well as in another equally important, the mariner's compass, we have no decisive evidence either of the time of its invention, the country where, or the person by whom it was discovered.

Indeed some modern writers have not been wanting in conjectures and assertions respecting its antiquity, and have carried back not only the invention of gunpowder, but also its application to artillery, to the most remote ages, supporting their opinions by quotations from different authors, and passages in history; whilst others have endeavoured to limit its age to the fourteenth century, the candidate for the honour of the invention being, according to them, a monk.

The uncertainty as to the date of its invention, and the frequent relations of some combustible very like it, in various authors, shew at least that there is a possibility it may be of greater antiquity than is generally supposed, perhaps in an inferior degree of force, and that gunpowder in its present form is a gradual improvement of a composition long known, and at first of no considerable utility.

All the relations likewise point out the East as the place whence it originated, and as there are many secrets in the hands of the Indian Bramins and learned men of China, it does not seem at all unlikely that the composition of powder might be discovered among them, especially considering the quantity of nitre produced almost spontaneously in those countries. The introduction into Europe might naturally be through some pilgrims or travelling monks, pilgrimages to the east being about the twelfth and thirteenth centuries much in fashion; and vanity, inseparable from man, of what profession soever, might induce them to claim the honour of the invention; or perhaps they might make some improvements thereon, by discovering more efficacious proportions of the same materials.

The Naphtha, mentioned by Quintus Curtius, and the Greek Fire so famous in the Crusades, seem, allowing the exaggerations so natural to ignorance and terror, to have no properties but what may be found in the composition of which gunpowder is made, except some viscous substance, which caused it to stick on the bodies against which it was thrown. Monsieur

Beneton



Beneton de Perrin, a French Antiquary, is of this opinion. A translation of his words are given in the following note: \*

\* *Dissertation sur les Tentes ou Pavillons de Guerre.* a Paris. 1735. P. 47.

The terrible effect of that flying fire with which the Mamelucs burned our moveable castles, and which was without doubt the same as the Greeks had before made use of to burn the fleets at a great distance; the machines of an enemy that besieged them, gives me reason to believe that this fire was the same with what we now call Gunpowder. To be persuaded of it, one need only reflect on the words of the Sieur de Jonville, who says, that a kind of mortar called a *Perriere* being charged with it; it was driven out with force and impetuosity, which caused its inflammation in the air; it must then be a composition of sulphur, salt-petre, and some other fat or unctuous matter proper to nourish the flame, and to keep it sticking to the place to which one would have it applied; all the difference between that and our present black powder is, that in the first there being no powdered charcoal, its effect was without noise, though not the less dreadful, for our good knights recommended themselves to God with all their hearts when they saw the devouring fire approaching them; and it is from the remembrance of that fear which it excited in an army, that since the use of our black powder, a belief has arisen of a white powder, with which a ball might be discharged without noise. If this was a proper place to introduce other physical reasons to prove what I advance, I believe I am possessed of a sufficiency to cause a conclusion, that what is now called Gunpowder has been known by all antiquity, but that they reckoned only on its effect, without considering it as a power acting by compression on other bodies. It was long before it was known, that a weight being placed on it, was carried by it to a great distance, taking a part of the force with which it was projected. It was only used for its most apparent property, its inextinguishable inflammability. It was reserved for the chymists of the fifteenth century to discover, that by compression it had an infinite force, and that by mixing with it a matter, such as burned wood, the better to engage its subtil and sulphureous parts, those parts could not disengage themselves without that great noise which happens in producing their proper effect. The action of the ancient Greek fire was so violent, that the engineers of those days, in order to have their warlike machines resist it more effectually than when they were only covered with the skins of beasts newly skinned, made them of *Larix* wood, which it is pretended resists fire; or if they needed other wood, they were constrained to give it a kind of incombustibility by coating it with alumn, a matter which will, as it is said, retard the impression of fire upon things penetrated with it.

Aulus Gellius (l. 15. c. 1.) relates, that in a siege of the town of Athens, formed by Sylla, that Roman general could never succeed in burning a wooden tower which had been covered with alumn. *Omnem materiam obleverat alumine.* And Ammianus Marcellinus, in the last chapter of his twentieth book, expresses himself much in the same manner, respecting the machines made to serve at the siege of Damida; which were so well saturated with alumn, that the Greek fire slid over them without sticking.

Since the wars of Alexander the Great, it is seen that in the Asiatic armies they made use of chariots, which might truly pass for thunderbolts of war, since in rolling they cut and burned every thing they met in their passage, their train being all lusk full with pointed and cutting blades, and the drivers well furnished with Greek fire to throw where they judged it proper.

This

But that the reader may fairly judge of the matter in question, I shall cite all the passages in history supposed to allude to the invention of gunpowder, and that in the chronological order in which they occur, or are stated.

The first is in the code of Gentoo laws, which I shall give in the words of the translator :

“ It will no doubt strike the reader with wonder, to find a prohibition of fire arms in records of such unfathomable antiquity, and he will probably from hence renew the suspicion, which has long been deemed absurd, that Alexander the Great did absolutely meet with some weapons of that kind in India, as a passage in Quintus Curtius seems to ascertain, gunpowder has been known in China as well as in Hindostan, far beyond all periods of investigation. The word fire arms is literally shanscrit, *agnee aster*, a weapon of fire; they describe the first species of it to have been a kind of dart or arrow tipped in fire, and discharged upon the enemy from a bamboo. Among several very extraordinary properties of this weapon, one was, that after it had taken its flight, it divided into several separate darts or streams of flame, each of which took effect, and which when once kindled, could not be extinguished \*; but this kind of *agnee aster* is now lost—cannon in the shanscrit idiom is called *Shâtn-Aganee*, *ôr the weapon that kills a hundred men at once*, (Shâte) a hundred; and Ghênêh, to kill; and the Pooran Shasters or Histories, ascribe the invention of these destructive engines to Beeshhōōkermā, the artist who is related to have forged all the weapons for the war which was maintained in the Sutte Jogue, between Dewtâ and Offoor (or the good and bad spirits) for the space of an hundred years. Was it chance, or inspiration, that furnished our admirable Milton with exactly the same idea, which had never before occurred to an European imagination?

Page 53, in the above work, Qualities for a Magistrate.

This Greek fire had a degree of consistence or solidity, since it might be put in a hollow cane, to be blown by the mouth, which striking the air, enflamed itself, for the same reason that the igneous matter, found between two clouds, charges into thunder by the beating it suffers, and for that sort of this Greek fire with which they charged the Perriers, it was pushed out by some machine like certain muskets formerly in use, whose ball was driven out only by the force of a spiral spring; and with respect to the lasting fire without noise, our powder moistened with spirit of wine will have the same effect. The Greek fire must, nevertheless, have had some unctious mixture in its composition.

\* It seems exactly to agree with the Feu Gregois of the Crusades.

The magistrate shall not make war with any deceitful machine, or with poisoned weapons, or with cannon and guns, or any other kind of fire arms.

\* In the life of Appolonius Tyanæus, written by Philostratus, about fifteen hundred years ago †, there is the following passage concerning a people of India, called Oxydracæ: "These truly wise men, says he, dwell  
" between the rivers Hyphasis and Ganges, their country Alexander the  
" Great never entered; deterred not by fear of the inhabitants, but as I  
" suppose by religious considerations, for had he passed the Hyphasis, he  
" might doubtless have made himself master of the country all round them,  
" but their cities he could never have taken, though he had led a thousand  
" as brave as Achilles, or three thousand such as Ajax to the assault, for  
" they come not out into the field to fight those who attack them, but these  
" holy men, beloved by the gods, overthrow their enemies with tempests  
" and thunderbolts shot from their walls. It is said, that the Egyptian  
" Hercules and Bacchus, when they over-ran India, invaded this people  
" also, and having prepared warlike engines, attempted to conquer them;  
" they in the mean time made no shew of resistance, appearing perfectly  
" quiet and secure; but upon the enemy's nearer approach, they were re-  
" pulsed with storms of lightning and thunderbolts hurled upon them from  
" above."

In a work entitled, *Speculum Regale*, supposed to have been written in the thirteenth century, in treating of the different warlike machines then in use, there is the following passage, describing some kind of gun or artificial firework: " ‡ Of all the arms and machines we have mentioned, the most  
" excellent is the crooked giant of Shields, belching forth poisoned flames."

In a black letter book in quarto, entitled, "The Forest, or Collection of Histories, &c." printed by John Day, dwelling over Aldersgate, 1576, there is this account of the introduction of artillery:

"But all these were trifles of little weight and importance, far surpassed in cruelty by the invention of shot in diverse sorts of artillery; the first invention of which some attribute unto an Almain, whose name we find no-

\* Gray's Gunnery, printed 1731.

† Lib. 2. c. xiv.

‡ *Omnium autem quæ enumeravimus armorum et machinarum præstantissimus est Incurvus Clypeorum Gigas, flammas Venenatus eructans.*



where, as unworthy of memory, as report Blondus, and R. Volateranus, the first that used shot to their behalf and profit were the Venetians, against the inhabitants of Genua, in the yeere of our Lord a thousand three hundred and four-score, how be it in my judgement this invention was yet more antient, for that we read in the Chronicle of Alfonsus the xi King, by just account, of Castille, who at the conquest of the citie of Algezcar, found, while he besieged the town in the yeere of our redemption, a thousand three hundred and fortie and three, that the Moores from within threw out among the enemyes certain thunders through long mortars or troughs of iron, and this was almost fortie yeeres before that Blondus recordeth.

Again, before that, it is reported by the said Alphonfus, which semblably conquered Toletam in Spain, that one Petrus, Bishop of Leon, writeth, that in a certain battail don on the sea, betwixt the King of Tunnye and Morus King of Sibilia, whose faction Alphonfus favoured, That the Tunni-geniens threw on their enemyes certain bombards or tunnes of fire, which by all likelyhood might be deemed artillerye, although it was not in such perfection as now, and that was foure hundred yeeres before and more."

Uffano (says another \* author) reporteth, That the invention and use, as well of ordnance as of gunpowder, was in the 85th yeere of our Lord made known and practized in the great and ingenious kingdom of China, and that in the maratyme provinces thereof, there yet remains certaine peaces of ordnance, both of iron and brasfe, with the memory of their yeares of founding ingraven upon them, and the arms of King Vitey, who, he saith, was the inventor. And it well appeareth also in antient and credible historyes, that the said King Vitey was a great enchanter and nigromancer, who one time being vexed with cruel warres by the Tartarians, conjured an evil spirit that shewed him the use and making of gunnes and powder, the which he put in warlike practise in the realm of Pegu, and in the conquest of the East-Indies, and thereby quieted the Tartars; the same being confirmed by certain Portingales that have travelled and navigated those quarters, and also affirmed by a letter sent from captain Artred, written to the King of Spaine, wherein recounting very diligently all the particulars of Chyna, sayd, That they long since used there both ordnance and powder: and affirming further, that there he found ancient ill-shapen pieces, and

\* Robert Norton, in a folio book, entitled, *The Gunner*, London 1664. Norton there files himself one of his late Majesty's Gunners and Engineers.



that those of later founding are of farre better fashon and mettall than their ancient were. Some also imagine powder and ordnance were invented by the famous mathematician Archimedes, who made use of them at the siege of Syracuse in Cicillia, and they ground that supposition upon Vetruvius, who reporteth that one of his engines with a terrible noise did shoote forth great bullets of stone, which by reason of that report could neither be supposed the catapulta, balista, scorpion, nor any other of his known engines.

Our country-man, Frier Bacon, whose works were written at Oxford about the year 1270, has expressly named the ingredients of gunpowder as a well-known composition, used for diversion\*: “An artificial fire (says he) that shall burn at any distance, can be composed of salt-petre and other ingredients; and afterwards a noise like that of thunder, and flashes as of lightning may be produced in the air, more terrible than those caused by nature itself; for a small quantity of the composition, not exceeding a cubical inch in bulk, duly applied, makes a dreadful noise, with violent flushings: and this may be done several ways, whereby a city or an army may be destroyed.” Further on he adds, “These are very wonderful things, if one knew how to use them with the just quantity of proper ingredients.”

And again—“We learn this experiment from that puerile amusement prepared in many parts of the world, to wit, that an instrument being made of the size of a cubic inch, from the violence of that salt called salt-petre, such a horrible sound is produced in bursting so slender a thing, namely, a scroll of parchment, that it greatly exceeds thunder in sound, and the sunbeams in brightness of fire.”

\* Epist. Fratris Roger. Baconis de secretis operibus artis et naturæ & de nullitate magiæ.

In omnem dissonantiam quam volumus possumus artificialiter componere ignem comburentem ex salis petreæ & aliis—nam soni velut tonitrus & coruscationes possunt fieri in aëre imo majori horrore, quam illa quæ fiunt per naturam nam modica materia adaptata scilicet ad quantitatem unius pollicis, sonum facit horribilem & coruscationem ostendit violentam. Et hoc fit multis modis quibus civitas aut exercitus destruat—mira hæc sunt se quis sciret uti ad plenum debita quantitate & materia.

Et experimentum hujus rei, capimus ex hoc ludicro puerili quod fit in multis mundi partibus, scilicet ut instrumento facto ad quantitatem pollicis humani ex violentia illius salis, qui sal petreæ vocatur, tam horribilis sonus nascitur, in ruptura tam modicæ rei, scilicet modici pergameni, quod fortis tonitrum excedere rugitum & coruscationem maximam sui luminis jubar excedit. Vide Doctor Jebb's Preface to his Edition of Bacon's Opus Majus.

Bacon

Bacon is said to have taken his knowledge of this composition from a Treatise on Artificial Fireworks, written by one \* Marcus Græcus, wherein two sorts of fireworks are described, one for flying, or the rocket †, and another for making a report. The case (tunica) for the first he directs to be made long and slender, and the composition to be close rammed: the case for the second he orders to be thick and short, to be strongly tied at both ends, and to be but half filled. The composition he prescribes for both, is two pounds of charcoal, one pound of sulphur, and six pounds of salt-petre, well powdered and mixt together in a stone mortar. This is a better composition for powder than many now in use.

No mention of artillery is made by this author.

The common story respecting the invention of gunpowder is thus related: About the year 1320, one Bartholdus Schwartz, a German monk, a student in alchymy, then much in fashion, having in the course of his work mixed salt-petre, sulphur and nitre in a mortar, and partly covered it with a stone, by some accident it took fire and blew the stone with great violence to a considerable distance. Thus by one accident furnishing the hint of gunpowder, its use, and a piece of ordnance proper for using it; and it is worthy of observation, that stones were thrown from mortars at a considerable elevation, long before point blank shooting was attempted.

Besides the inventors already mentioned, many more are named, such as, Salomoneus, Albertus, Magnus, but upon such slender grounds as to be not worth confuting.

With respect to Schwartz, it is possible the story may be true, but it does not at all follow from thence that gunpowder was not before known; it being more than probable that the same discovery may have been made by more than one person.

Many of the authorities above cited seem to prove, that gunpowder was known in the East long before the invention attributed to Schwartz, and some of them even add ordnance. In opposition to these, I shall bring the

\* This is only conjecture, it not being ascertained who Marcus Græcus was, nor the age wherein he lived. He was probably a very early writer, from his mentioning salt-petre as little known.

† Iron rockets have been used in war, time out of mind, in India, and are very destructive weapons.

learned Bishop Warburton's opinion, as given in his *Julian*\*, in which he has urged every thing that can be said on the side of the argument he has espoused.

“ Chemical writers, (says he) indeed, in their ridiculous claims to antiquity, have boasted much of the profound knowledge of the old Egyptians in the Spagyric art, but this without the least proof or warrant from antiquity. The first authentic account we have of artificial fire, was an invention or discovery of the seventh century : one Callinicius, an Egyptian of Heliopolis, fled from the Saracens (who then possessed that country) to Constantinople †, and taught the Greeks a military fire, called by them a Liquid Fire, but by the Franks, *Feu Gregois*. It was composed, they tell us, of naphtha and bitumen, and was blown out of iron and brass tubes, or shot from a kind of cross bow ; wherever it fell it stuck and burnt obstinately, and was with great difficulty extinguished. Some indeed say, it was accompanied with a sound like thunder ; but this is certain, the execution was by a fierce and continued burning. After this we hear of no artificial fires till the thirteenth century, when our famous countryman Roger Bacon invented that composition we call Gunpowder. He specifies the very ingredients, and speaks of it as a discovery of his own ; it was not long before it was put in practice, for in the next century, Froissart the historian mentions the use of cannon, but as of a perfectly new invention. It is true, that when the missionaries had opened themselves a way into China, and were enabled to give us a more perfect account of that Greek empire, than we had received from the straggling adventurers who at several times had penetrated thither before them, we were told amongst the wonders of these remote regions of fire arms, both great and small, which had been in use for sixteen hundred years : nay, these missionaries go so far as to say that they themselves had seen cannon which had been cast six or eight centuries before ; but there are other and more early accounts, which shew these

\* Page 234.

† See Nicetas, Theophanes, Andrenus, Constantius, Porphyrogenitu. The latter tells us, in one place, that the Greeks had this composition from Callinicius, and in another that Constantine the Great received it by way of revelation from an angel. The monk who forged this fable appears not to have had so clean an invention as our Milton, who makes the devil the author of these destructive fires.

“ to be entirely fabulous. Mr. Renaudot hath given the public a translation  
“ of two Mahometan voyagers, who visited the south part of China in the  
“ ninth century. These Arabians are curious in describing every thing rare  
“ and uncommon, or in the least differing from their own customs and man-  
“ ners; and yet they give us no hint of meeting with this prodigious ma-  
“ chine, and such must cannon needs be deemed by men unacquainted with  
“ gunpowder. Four centuries afterwards Marco Polo, the Venetian, a  
“ curious and intelligent traveller, penetrated into China by the north, and  
“ he too is silent on this head. In the next century our famous country-  
“ man, Mandeville, rambled thither. His genius was towards natural  
“ knowledge, having studied and professed medicine; he was skilled like-  
“ wise in most of the languages of the east and west. This man sojourned  
“ a considerable time in China: he served in their armies, and commanded  
“ in their strong places, yet he takes not the least notice of cannon, which  
“ he must have used had there been any; and the use of a perfect novelty,  
“ he would hardly have omitted to describe; for he set out on his travels in  
“ the year 1332. And Larrey says, that the first piece of cannon that had  
“ been seen in France was in 1346. Though Du Cange observes, that the  
“ Registers of the Chamber of Accounts at Paris makes mention of gun-  
“ powder so early as the year 1338. All this when laid together, seems to  
“ furnish out a very strong proof that the Chinese had never seen cannon till  
“ after this visit of Sir John Mandeville, which agrees well with a known  
“ fact, That about two centuries ago, the Chinese in their wars with the  
“ Tartars were forced to take in the assistance of the Europeans to manage  
“ their artillery. But this fable of the ancient use of cannon in China, is  
“ not to be charged on the missionaries, but on the Chinese themselves,  
“ the proudest and vainest people upon earth, arrogating to themselves the  
“ invention and improvement of every kind of art and science. They  
“ boasted in the same manner of the antiquity and perfection of their astro-  
“ nomy and mathematics, but here their performances soon betrayed the  
“ folly and impudence of their pretences. It was not so easy to detect  
“ them in the subject in question. The missionaries on their arrival saw  
“ cannon, which doubtless had lain there for two or three ages, and of  
“ these the Chinese were at liberty to fable what they pleased: but it ap-  
“ pears plain enough, they were indebted for them to their commerce with  
“ the Mahometans, sometime between the voyage of Mandeville and the  
“ arrival



“ arrival of the Missionaries : very likely soon after their invention in Europe ; for Peter Mexia speaks of the Moors as having the use of cannon about the year 1343 ; a probability very much supported by the candid confession of the Chinese themselves (in a modest humour) that though they had cannon from the most early times of their empire, yet till the Tartars war, spoken of above, they were totally unacquainted with the management of artillery.”

Having thus stated the different opinions respecting this matter, after a candid examination the following deductions seem to be established :

1. That the Asiatics appear to have been long possessed of a combustible composition, much resembling gunpowder both in its properties and composition, which was also used in war.

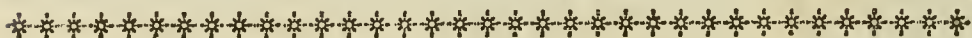
2. That there is more than a probability that guns have been in use much longer than is generally supposed. The Missionaries and the Gentoo law \* both positively affirm it, nor does their testimony seem much invalidated by the arguments cited from the learned Bishop ; for in the instance of the two Arabian travellers, they might possibly visit China in a time of profound peace, when all the artillery would be locked up in the arsenal, which, according to a common piece of state policy, is not shewn to strangers. They might also pass by a gun without remarking it, the guns of early times not being mounted on carriages, are not much unlike a piece of mast or stem of a tree. The same may be said of the Venetian Marco Polo, and as for our countryman, Mandeville, his notorious want of veracity would justify a doubt whether he ever served in the Chinese armies, or was resident in any of their garrisons.

That the Chinese never made any great figure in the art of gunnery is credible, as my Lord Anson relates how terrible the discharge of the ships guns appeared to them.

En passant, it may be proper to observe a mistake the learned Bishop has made respecting Friar Bacon, probably from quoting him by memory. In

\* Several officers who have served in India relate, that on the coast of Malabar they have met with several very large and antient guns, constructed of iron bars laid side by side, and braced together by iron rings, and that at their first arrival in divers other parts of India where no Europeans had been before, they found the inhabitants in possession of fire-arms, mostly match-locks, and also of the knowledge of making gunpowder.

his letter he says, that Monk mentioned gunpowder as his own invention, whereas in the second quotation he declares the direct contrary in the plainest words.



TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

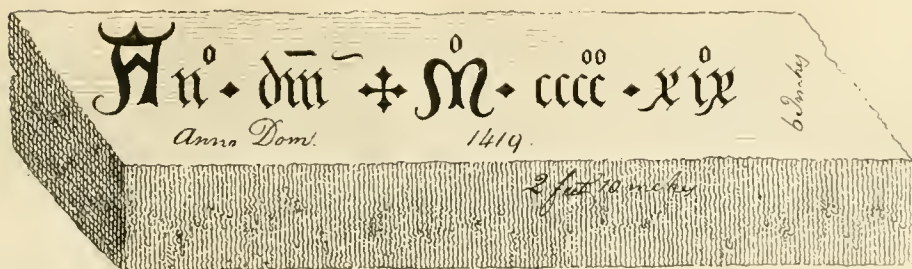
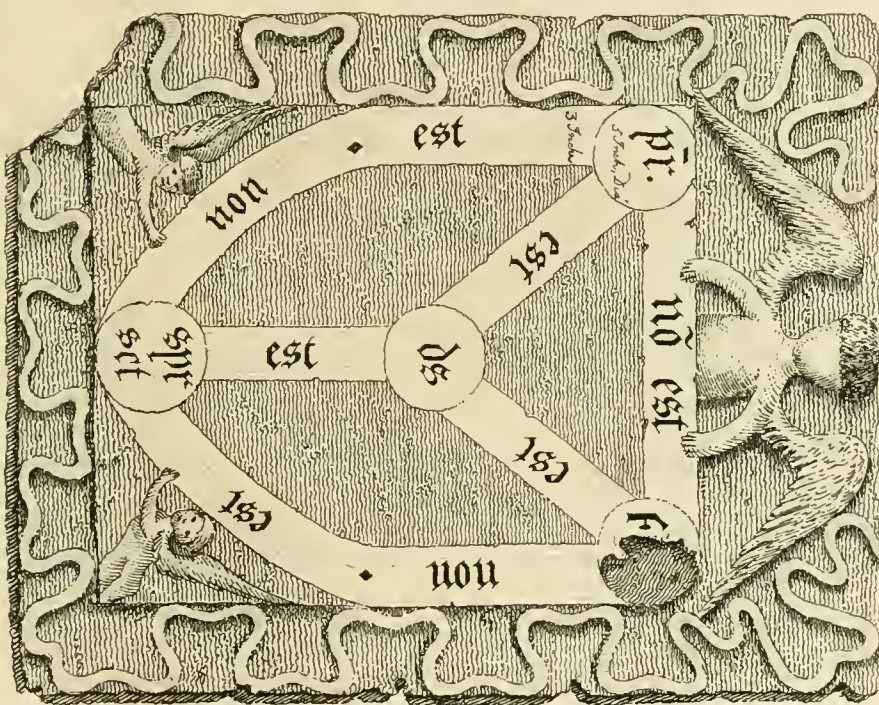
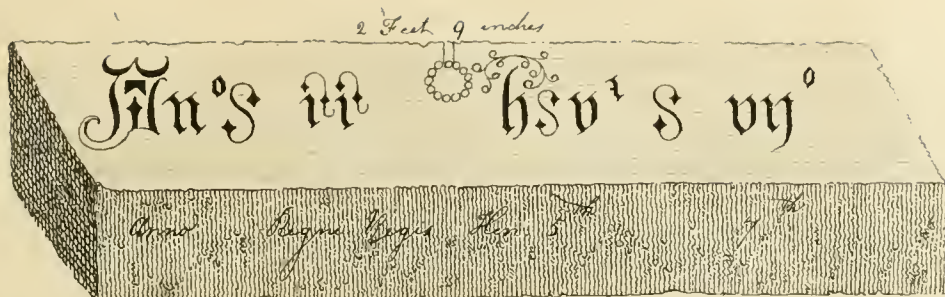
**B** EING willing to contribute my mite to your valuable collection, I send you Drawings of three Stones now preserved in the Palace of Llandaff, which till within these few years were placed over a gate-way at the entrance of the Bishop of Llandaff's Palace at Mathern in the county of Monmouth. Also two inscriptions engraved very deep on stones, which were placed near the other in the same gate-way; it is now pulled down. The square stone is in tolerable preservation, and the inscription, it is apprehended must be read thus, from the Ds in the center, Deus est pater, Deus est filius, Deus est sanctus spiritus; and then to begin on the left hand at Pr, Pater non est filius, filius non est spiritus sanctus, spiritus sanctus non est pater. This piece of antiquity seems hitherto to have been unnoticed.

*Nov. 26, 1776.*

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

P. F.

To







TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

AS your curious Work is intended for the reception of Antiquities of all sorts, I know not why you should not admit accounts of antient persons; I mean of individuals of the human species who have attained to uncommon old age. I believe instances of this sort occur most frequently in the more remote parts of England, at a distance from the metropolis, where luxury has not yet extended her baneful influence: perhaps the most northern counties may have some advantage in this respect; also from the rigour of the climate bracing up the fibres and rendering men more stout and hardy. However that may be, I myself have met with more instances of extreme longevity in the north of England, particularly in Northumberland, than elsewhere; of which, without further preface, I will give you a series of particulars, (collected by myself upon the spot about ten years ago) the truth of which may be depended on.

*Extract from the Parish Register of Warkworth in Northumberland,  
Anno Domini, 1723.*

“ April 9. Johannes Lamb (de Warkworth) annos natus 106, et Isabella  
“ Uxor, annos nata 86, eodem die sepulti.”

THE present vicar, Mr. Wilfred Lawson, tells me he remembered this John Lamb, who was by profession a husbandman, and had a small freehold. About two years before his death he had an entire new set of teeth, new hair milk white, and a renewal of his eye-sight.

The above memorandum, subjoined to the said extract, was written in 1769, at the house, and under the immediate direction of the worthy gentleman above-mentioned, who is since dead; but whose character for veracity and strict probity, among innumerable other excellent qualities, will be attested by all the gentlemen of that neighbourhood, who join with his lamenting parishioners in revering his memory and regretting his loss.

*In the same Register.*

“ A. D. 1726, January 2d, was interred in this church under the vicar’s  
“ pew, Elizabeth Morley, aged 96 years. She was born at Durham, and  
Vol. III. N° II. M 16 was

“ was the youngest sister of three, who were all alive when she left Durham  
 “ to come to this place about four months ago; their maiden name was  
 “ Kirby. Their father was an attorney at law at Durham.”

*Epitaph on a Tomb-stone in Warkworth Church-yard.*

“ A. D. 1740. Here lyeth the body of Henry Richardson, of High  
 “ Bufton, who departed this life January 11<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>32</sup>, being aged 110  
 “ yeares.”

*Extract from the Parish Register of Alnwick in Northumberland.*

“ A. D. 1723-4. Peter Commis, buried March 22d, 1723-4.”

The entry of this Peter Commis's birth could not be found in the same Register, as all of it previous to 1645 is lost: but the said Peter was universally believed in that neighbourhood to be aged upwards of 120 years when he died. He lived at Rugby near Alnwick, and was a common labourer in some of the latter years of his life. He was wont to go about to the houses of the country gentlemen, where he was always hospitably received. At one of them he met with Mr. Brown, of Shawdon near Alnwick, (father of the late Mr. Brown of Doxford, in the same neighbourhood) who invited him to come to his house, which the old man did. Soon after he came thither, he looked round him, and expressed his wonder at the great changes it had undergone since he was there last. This led them to inquire how long ago that was? and upon comparing circumstances, they found it was just A HUNDRED YEARS.

To conclude the subject of longevity: the time the above instances were collected, (viz. 1769) I was then informed of an old man, who at that very time was living at the Spittal near Berwick, named Wilkins, who was born on Christmas-day, 1653, and who must therefore have been then aged 116 years; but how long he survived I have had no opportunity of inquiring.

To the above instances, if in a future number you can give all the curious particulars relating to the reverend Patrick Mackelwyan, the famous old vicar of Lesbury, near Alnwick, who at 110 years old could officiate in his church, and read the smallest print without spectacles, you will complete this curious subject, and probably excite your other correspondents to furnish you with similar instances.

March 6, 1779.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

D. C.

P. S. Warkworth has lately attracted the notice of curious travellers, on account of the fine ruins of its ancient castle, and the beautiful situation of its venerable hermitage \*, both belonging to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. But the church itself is not altogether undeserving the inspection of an Antiquary: it has all the appearance of the most remote antiquity; the windows are narrow slips evidently formed to exclude the wind, before the use of glass; and in the west end of this church, under the south wall, is the monument of an ancient warrior, lying along and bearing on his shield insculptured on a cross five eaglets, with an annulet in the dexter point, with this inscription, I think, written on the wall over it:

“The effigies of Sir Hugh Morwicke, who gave the Common to the town of Warkworth.”

In looking also into the church-yard, I also found the following epitaph on a flat tomb-stone, on which were sculptured three bugle horns. Below the inscription here copied, viz.

“Here lyeth the body of Edward Dodsworth, of East-Chivington, huntf-  
man to King James, who departed to the mercy of God the 30<sup>th</sup> of May,  
Anno Domini 1630.

\* For the history of this retreat, see a narrative poem intitled, “The Hermit of Warkworth, a Northumberland Ballad, in three Cantos.” Quarto.

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THE following curious Account of the Customs and Manners, which appears to have been written Anno 1678, was taken from the MS. Collections of Mr. Aubrey (relating to North Wilts) in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

*The Customs and Manners of the English\*.*

THERE were very few free-schools in England before the reformation. Youth were generally taught Latin in the monasteries, and young women had their education not at Hackney as now (scil.) anno 1678, but at nunne-

\* From a MS. in the Library of Thomas Aſſe, Esq.

where

ries, where they learnt needle-work, confectionary, surgery, physick, (apothecaries and surgeons being at that time very rare) writing, drawing, &c. Old Jackquar, now living, has often seen from his house the nuns of St. Mary Kingston in Wilts, coming forth into the Nymph Hay with their rocks and wheels to spin, sometimes to the number of threescore and ten, all whom were not nuns, but young girls sent there for education. Antiently before the reformation, ordinary mens houses, as copyholders and the like, had no chimneys, but fleus like louver holes; some of them were in being when I was a boy.

In the halls and parlors of great houses were wrote texts of Scripture on the painted cloaths. The lawyers say, that before the time of King Henry the Eighth, one shall hardly find an action on the case as for slander, &c. once in a year, *quod nota*.

Before the last civil wars, in gentlemens houses at Christmas, the first diet that was brought to table was a boar's head with a lemon in his mouth. At Queen's College in Oxford they still retain this custom; the bearer of it brings it into the hall, singing to an old tune, an old Latin rhyme, *Caput Apri Defero, &c.* The first dish that was brought up to the table on Easter-day was a red herring riding away on horseback, *i. e.* a herring ordered by the cook something after the likeness of a man on horseback set in a corn fallad.

The custom of eating a gammon of bacon at Easter, which is still kept up in many parts of England, was founded on this, viz. to shew their abhorrence to Judaism at that solemn commemoration of our Lord's resurrection.

The use of *Your humble servant* came first into England on the marriage of Queen Mary, daughter of Henry the Fourth of France, which is derived from *Votre tres humble serviteur*. The usual salutation before that time was, *God keep you! God be with you!* and among the vulgar, *How dost do?* with a thump on the shoulder.

Till this time the court itself was unpolished and unmannered. King James's court was so far from being civil to women, that the ladies, nay the Queen herself, could hardly pass by the King's apartment without receiving some affront.

At



At the parish priests houses in France, especially in Languedock, the table cloth is on the board all day long, and ready for what is in the house to be put thereon for strangers, travellers, friars and pilgrims; so 'twas I have heard my grandfather say in his grandfather's time.

Heretofore noblemen and gentlemen of fair estates had their heralds, who wore their coat of armes at Christmas, and at other solemn times, and cryed Largeffe thrice.

A neat-built chapel, and a spacious hall, were all the rooms of note, the rest more small.

At Tomarton in Gloucestershire, antiently the seat of the Rivers, is a dungeon thirteen or fourteen feet deep; about four feet high are iron rings fastened to the wall, which was probably to tie offending villians to as all lords of manors had this power over their villians (or foccage tenants) and had all of them no doubt such places for their punishment. It is well known all castles had dungeons, and so I believe had monasterys, for they had often within themselves power of life and death.

Mr. Dugdale told me, that about King Henry the Third's time, the pope gave a bull or patent to a company of Italian architects, to travel up and down Europe to build churches.

In days of yore lords and gentlemen lived in the country like petty kings; had *jura regalia* belonging to their seigniorys, had their castles and boroughs, had gallows within their libertys, where they could try, condemn and execute. Never went to London but in parliament time, or once a year to do their homage to their King. They always eat in Gothick halls, at the high table or oreille (which is a little room at the upper end of the hall where stands a table) with the folks at the side tables. The meat was served up by watch words. Jacks are but of late invention. The poor boys did turn the spits, and licked the dripping for their pains. The beds of the men servants and retainers were in the hall, as now in the grand or privy chamber.

Here in the hall, the mumming and loaf-stealing, and other Christmas sports were performed.

The hearth was commonly in the middle, whence the saying, *Round about our coal fire*.

Every baron and gentleman of estate kept great horses for men at arms. Some had their armories sufficient to furnish out some hundreds of men.

The halls of the justices of peace were dreadful to behold; the screen was garnished with corselets and helmets gaping with open mouths, with coats of mail, lances, pikes, halberds, brown bills, batterdaftors and buckles. Public inns were rare. Travellers were entertained at religious houses for three days together, if occasion served. The meetings of the gentry were not at taverns but in the fields, or forests, with hawks and hounds, and their bugle horns in silken bawderys.

In the last age every gentleman-like man kept a sparrow-hawk, and a priest kept a hobby, as dame Julian Berners teaches us (who wrote a treatise on field sports, temp. Hen. VI.) it was a divertisement for young gentlemen to manne sparrow hawks and merlines.

Before the reformation there was no poors rates; the charitable doles given at religious houses, and church ale in every parish did the business. In every parish there was a church-house, to which belonged spits, pots, crocks, &c. for dressing provision. Here the housekeepers met and were merry, and gave their charity. The young people came there too, and had dancing, bowling, shooting at butts, &c. Mr. A. Wood assures me, there were few or no alms-houses before the time of King Henry the Eighth; that at Oxford, opposite Christ Church, is one of the most ancient in England. In every church was a poor man's box, and the like at great inns.

Before the wake, or feast of the dedication of the church, they sat up all night fasting and praying, (viz.) on the eve of the wake.

In the Easter holidays was the Clerk's ale for his private benefit, and the solace of the neighbourhood.

In these times, besides the jollities above-mentioned, they had their pilgrimages to several shrines, as to Wallingham, Canterbury, Glastonbury, Bromholm, &c. then the crusades to the holy wars were magnificent and splendid, and gave rise to the adventures of knights errant and romances, the solemnity attending processions in and about churches, and the perambulations in the fields were great diversions also of those times.

Glass windows, except in churches and gentlemens houses, were rare before the time of Henry the Eighth. In my own remembrance, before the civil wars, copyholders and poor people had none in Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and Salop, it is so still.

About ninety years ago, noblemens and gentlemens coats were of the bedels and yoemen of the guards, *i. e.* gathered at the middle. The  
benchers

benchers in the inns of court yet retain that fashion in the make of their gowns.

Captain Silas Taylor says, that in days of yore when a church was to be built, they watched and prayed on the vigil of the dedication, and took that point of the horizon where the sun arose *for the east*, which makes that variation, so that few stand true, except those built between the two equinoxes. I have experimented some churches, and have found the line to point to that part of the horizon where the sun rises on the day of that Saint to whom the church is dedicated.

In Scotland, especially among the Highlanders, the women make a courtesy to the new moon, and our English women in this country have a touch of this, some of them sitting astride on a gate or stile the first evening the new moon appears, and say, *A fine moon, God blefs her!* The like I observed in Herefordshire.

The Britains received the knowledge of husbandry from the Romans; the foot and the acre, which we yet use, is the nearest to them. In our west country (and I believe so in the north) they give no wages to the shepherd, but he has the keeping so many sheep with his master's flock. Plautus hints at this in his *Afinaria*, Act III. Scene I. *etiam Opilio, &c.*

The Normans brought with them into England civility and building, which though it was Gothick yet magnificent. Upon occasion of bufling in those days, great lords sounded their trumpets, and summoned those that held under them. Old Sir Walter Long, of Draycot, kept a trumpeter, rode with thirty servants and retainers. Hence the sheriffs trumpets at this day. No younger brothers were to betake themselves to trade, but were churchmen or retainers to great men.

From the time of Erasmus till about twenty years last past, the learning was downright pedantry. The conversation and habits of those times were as starcht as their bands and square beards, and gravity was then taken for wisdom. The doctors in those days were but old boys, when quibbles passed for wit, even in their sermons. The gentry and citizens had little learning of any kind, and their way of breeding up their children was suitable to the rest. They were as severe to their children as their schoolmasters, and their schoolmasters as masters of the house of correction: the child perfectly loathed the sight of his parents as the slave his torture. Gentlemen of thirty and forty years old were to stand like mutes and fools bareheaded  
before

before their parents; and the daughters (grown women) were to stand at the cupboard-side during the whole time of the proud mother's visit, unless (as the fashion was) leave was desired forsooth that a cushion should be given them to kneel upon, brought them by the serving man, after they had done sufficient penance in standing. The boys (I mean the young fellows) had their foreheads turned up and stiffened with spittle: they were to stand mannerly forsooth thus, the foretop ordered as before, with one hand at the bandstring, the other behind the breech or codpiece. The gentlewomen had prodigious fans, as is to be seen in old pictures, like that instrument which is used to drive feathers, and in it had a handle at least half a yard long; with these the daughters were oftentimes corrected (Sir Edward Coke, lord chief justice, rode the circuit with such a fan, Sir William Dugdale told me he was an eye-witness of it. The Earl of Manchester also used such a fan) but fathers and mothers flast their daughters in the time of their besom discipline when they were perfect women. At Oxford (and I believe at Cambridge) the rod was frequently used by the tutors and deans; and doctor Potter, of Trinity college, I knew right well, whipt his pupil with his sword by his side, when he came to take his leave of him to go to the inns of court.



LID of a STONE COFFIN found in the CALF of the ISLE of MAN.

**T**HIS curious representation of Christ on the Cross is supposed to have been part of the Lid of a Coffin.

It is engraved on a thin stone, and was found two feet below the surface of the ground, in or near the Old Chapel in the Calf of Man. This Chapel being in ruins was pulled down for the sake of the stones.

The Figure on the right was evidently meant for that of the Soldier piercing Christ's side; probably there were some other Figures on the left, now broken off.

The stile of this work clearly speaks its antiquity. In all likelihood the person whose remains it covered was of no vulgar note; there are not, however, the least data to form a probable guess either respecting its owner, or the time when it was done.

The original is in the possession of Thomas Quale, Esq. of Castletown in the above-mentioned island.











*C. J. pinx.*

THOMAS LORD WENTWORTH.

*Drawn & Engraved from an Original Picture in  
the Possession of the Right Hon. Viscount Wentworth*

*Pub<sup>d</sup> May 1779 by Rich<sup>d</sup> Godfrey N<sup>o</sup> 120 Lon: Ave*



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T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

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T H O M A S   L O R D   W E N T W O R T H .

**T**HOMAS Lord Wentworth, whose portrait is here exhibited [was son of Thomas, the first Lord Wentworth, who served under the command of the Duke of Suffolk in the expedition made into France in the fifteenth of Henry VII. and having valiantly behaved him at the taking of Bray and Montdidier, received the honour of knighthood, with several other persons of distinction, in the chiefe church of Roy\*, and was after summoned to parliament by writ, Dec. 2, in 21 Henry VIII. † and in the reign of Edward VI. was appointed lord chamberlain of the household, and died in possession of that place on the third of March, 1550, 5 Ed. VI. and was buried in Westminster Abbey ‡. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, Knight, by Anne his wife, heir to Sir William Stoner, Knight, and having had issue eight sons and nine daughters, was succeeded in honour and estate by Thomas his eldest son and heir] § and of whom we are now speaking.

\* Hollinshed, page 1528.

† Strype's Memorials, vol. II. pag. 283.

‡ Collins's Peerage, vol. V. pag. 62.

§ Collins's Peerage, vol. V. p. 63.

This Thomas lord Wentworth, in the life time of his father, served in the expedition into Scotland in 1 Ed. VI. when the Scottish army was defeated at Musleborough; in which battle having worthily behaved, he, a few days after on the 28th of September, received the honour of knight-hood in the camp beside Roxborough\*. In the sixth of Ed. VI. he had summons to parliament among the peers of the realm; and being about the same time made deputy of Calais, was shortly after removed from that trust by reason of his youth and inexperience, as Heyward† writes in his History of Edward VI. Adhering to Queen Mary, he was at her accession sworn of the privy council, and again made deputy of Calais‡, and so continued till the surrender thereof to the duke of Guise in the fifth of Mary I. of which siege Hollinshed gives the following relation: § “ The French king therefore being sharply nettled with the loss of St. Quintines, and a great peece of his country adjoining, and desirous of revenge, thought it not meete to let slip this occasion, but rather to advaunce the same with all expedition, according to the plot laid by the Conestable afore hande; the Kyng yet neverthelesse having an armie in a readines, (although the Conestable were nowe prisoner, and therefore could not be present himself) to employ when most advauntage should appeare, determined with all speed to put in proufe the enterprise of Calais, which long and many times before was purposed upon, as it was well knowne. This practice was not so secrete but that the Deputies of Calais and Guisnes had some intelligence thereof, and informed the Queene and her counsaile accordingly, as well by letters as by sufficient messengers: for not onely John Hiesfield, maister of the ordinaunce, was sent from thence to give advertisement of the French king’s purpose, and to have a supply of thinges necessarie for the mounting of the great artillerie whereof he had charge, but also Sir Raufe Chamberleyne, captain of the castell, was likewise sent to give the like advertisement, who returned not past two or three dayes before the duke of Guise came thither with the armie; and so eyther by wilful negligencē, or lacke of credite by the Queene’s counsaile here, this great case was so slenderly regarded, that not provision of defence was made untill it was somewhat too late.

The duke of Guise being generall of the French armie, proceeded in this enterprise wyth marvellous speed and no lesse policie: for approaching the

\* Hollinshed, pag. 1632.

† Collins’s Peerage, pag. 63.

‡ Pag. 162.

§ Collins’s Peerage, pag. 63.

Vide Hollinshed 1770.

English frontier under color to vittraile Bollogne and Arde, he entered the same upon a sodaine on New-Year's day, a forie plot of grounde entrenched at Sandgate, and then divided his armie into two partes, sending one parte with certaine peeces of great artillerie along the Downes by the sea side, marched straight forth to Newnam Bridge, meaning to batter these two fortes both at one time, which thing he did with such readie dispatch, that comming thither verie late in the evening, he was master of both by the next morning, where, at the first shot discharged at Newnam Bridge, the head of the master gunner of that place, whose name was Horsley, was clene stricken off. The captain having sent to the lord deputie of Calais for some supplie of men, was answered, that if he perceyved the enemies force to be suche whereby his peece shoulde growe to be in anye daunger, that then he should choke up the artillerie, and retire with his men unto Calais, for defence of the town, where they stood in great want of men; alsoe even to the perill of losing the whole if the enemies came forward to besiege it. Hereupon the captaine within Newnam Bridge, perceyving he might have no succours, retired with his soldiers unto Calais, in such secret wise that the Frenchmen perceived it not of a prettie while, in so much that they shot still at the fort, when there was not a man within it to make resistance; and by that time that they were come to Calais, the other part of the French army that went by the sea-side with their batterie, had won Ricebanke, being abandoned to their hands. The next day the Frenchmen, with five double canons and three culverings, began a batterie from the sandhilles next Ricebank, against the curtayne betwixt the water-gate and the souldiers prison on the wal, and continued the same by the space of two or three dayes, untill they had made a little breache next unto the water-gate, which nevertheless was not assaultable; for that which was broken in the day, was by them within the town made up again in the night stronger than before. But the batterie was not begonne there by the French, for that they intended to enter that place, but rather to abuse the English to have lesse regarde to the defence of the castell, which was the weaker part of the towne, and the place where they were ascerteyned by theyr espyals to winne an easie entrie, so that whyle our people travayled to defende that counterfeyte breache of the towne wall, the duke had in the meane season planted fiftene double cannons agaynst the castell, which castell being considered by the rulers of the towne, to be of no such force as might resist the batterie of the cannon,

(by

(by reason it was olde and without any rampires) it was devised to make a traine with certaine barrells of powder to this purpose, that when the Frenchmen should enter (as they well knew that there they would) to have fired the said traine, and blowne up the keepe, and for that purpose left never a man to defende it. But the Frenchmen having passed through the ditche full of water, and thereby with theyr clothes wringing wette as they passed over the trayne, avoyded the same, so as that devise came to no purpose; and without any resistance they entered the castell, and thought to have entered the towne by that way, but by the prowes and hardie courage of Sir Anthonie Ager, knight and marshall of the towne, with his souldiers, they were repulsed and driven back again into the castell, and so hard followed that oure men forced them to close and shutte the castell gate for their suretie, least it should have been recovered agaynst them, as it was once attempted by Sir Anthonie Ager, who there with hys sonne and heire and a Purseuant at armes, called Calais, with divers others to the number of three or foure score Englishmen, lost their lyves.

The same night after the recule of the Frenchmen, whose number so encreased in the castell that the towne was not able to resist their force, the lorde Wentworth beeing deputie of the towne, appoynted Nicholas Fellow, alias Guines, and Richard Turpine, alias Hammes, to go to the Frenche within the castell to demaunde parlee, whereunto they assented, put forthe of the posterne two French gentlemen, and in pledge of them receyved into the castell John Hiefield, master of the ordinance, and Edmonde Hall, one of the constables of the staple; hereupon they falling in talke aboute a composition, at length after some long debating of the matter, they concluded in this sort: first, that the towne, with all the great artellerie, victayles and munition, should be freely yeelded to the French kyng, the lyves of the inhabitants onely saved, to whom safe conduct should bee graunted to pass where they lysted, saving the lord deputie, with fiftie such other as the duke should appoynt, to remain prisoners, and be put to their raunsome. The next morning the Frenchmen entred and possessed the towne, and forthwith all the men, women and children, were commaunded to leave their houses, and to goe to certaine places appoynted for them to remayne in till orders might be taken for theyr sending away.

The places appoynted for them to remayne in were chiefly foure, the two churches of Our Ladie and Saint Nicholas, the Deputies House, and the Staple,



Staple, where they rested a great part of that day and one whole night, and the next day untill three of the clock at afternoone without either meat or drinke.

And while they were thus in the churches and those other places, the duke of Guise, in the name of the French king, in their hearings made a proclamation, straytly charging all and every person that were inhabitants of the towne of Calais, having about them any money, plate, or jewels, to the value of one groate, to bringe the same forthwith, and lay it downe upon the high aulters of the sayde churches, uppon paine of death bearing them in hand; also that they should be searched. By reason of which proclamation, there was made a great and sorrowfull offertorie. And while they were at this offering within the churches, the Frenchmen entred into their houses, and ryfled the same, where was found inestimable ryches and treasure, but specially of ordinance, armor, and other munition. About two of the clocke the next day at afternoone, beeing the seventh of January, a great number of the meanest sort were suffered to passe out of the towne in safetie, being garded through the armie by the Scottish light horsemen, who used the Englishmen very well and friendly; and after this every day, for the space of three or four days together, there were sent away diverse companies of them, till all were avoyded, those only excepted that were appoynted to be reserved as prisoners, as the lorde Wentworth and others. There were in the towne of Calais five hundred English souldiers in ordinarie and no more, and of the townesmen not fully two hundred fighting men (a small garrison for the defence of such a towne) and there were in the whole number of men, women, and children, as they were accompted, (when they went out of the gate) foure thousand and two hundred persons; but the Lorde Wentworth, Deputie of Calais; Sir Rauf Chamberlaine, captain of the castell; John Harleston, captaine of Ricebank; Nicholas Alexander, captaine of Newnam Bridge; Edward Grymstone, the comptroller; John Rogers, surveyor, with others, to the number or fittie (as aforesaide) such as it pleased the duke of Guise to appoynt, were sent prisoners into France. Thus have ye heard the discourse of the overthrow and losse of the town of Calais, the which enterprice was begonne and ended in lesse than eight dayes, to the great marvalle of the worlde, that a towne of such strength, and so well furnished of all things as that was (sufficient numbers of men of warre only excepted) should so sodainly be taken and conquered,

quered, but most specially in the winter season, at which time all the country about beinge marishe ground is commonly overflowne with water.

The sayde town was wonne from the French king by king Edward the Thirde, in the time of Philip de Valois, then French king, and in the possession of the kings of Englande, two hundred xi yeares, was in the tyme of Philip and Mary, kyng and queene of Englande, lost within lesse than eight dayes, being the most notable fort that England had, for winninge whereof king Edward aforesayde, in xxi yeare of his raigne, was faine to continue a sieg eleven monethes and more, wherefore it was judged of all men, that it could not have come to pass without some secrete trecherie. Here is also to be noted, that when queen Mary and hir counsaile hearde credibly of the Frenchmens sodaine approach to that towne, she with all speede (but somewhat too late) raysed a great power for the reskue thereof, the which coming to Dover stayed thereaboutes till the towne was wonne, either for that the whole numbers was not come together, or for that there were not shippes readie sufficient to passe them over, even although the winde and weather served verie well to have transported them thither, till Sunday at night after the towne was deliverd; for then began a marveylous fore and rigorous tempest, continuing the space of foure or five dayes together, that the like had not been seen in the remembraunce of man, wherefore some sayde that it came to passe through nigromancie, and that the Divell was raysed up and become Frenche; the truth whereof is knowne (sayth maister Grafton) to God. True it is, that after the sayde tempest beganne, for the tyme it lasted, no shippe coulde well brooke the seas by reason of the outrageous stormes. And such of the Queene's as did then adventure the passage, were so shaken and torne by the violence of the weather, that they were forced to return in great danger, and not without losse of all their tackle and furniture, so that if this tempestous weather had not chaunced, it was thought that the army should have passed to have given some succours to Guisnes, and to have attempted the recoverie of Calais; but if the same armie might have been readie to have been transported over in time, before the losse of Calais, whilst the weather was moste calme and sweete as was possible for that tyme of the yeare, the towne might have been preserved, and the other peeces which through want of tymely succors came into the enemies possession, and thus by negligence of the counsaile, force and false practice of enimies, holpen by the rage of moste terrible tempestes of contrarie windes  
and





E. del.

GODALMINSTERY.

Published May 1<sup>st</sup> 1793, by R. and J. Long, Art.

Long, &c.





and weather, thys famous fort of Calais was broughte agayne and left in the hands and possession of the French, for which tho' lord Wentworth was then a prisoner in France) he was indicted of high treason, but queen Mary's death happening, he, on Saturday the 22d of April, in the first of Eliz. (says Hollinshed) \* the lord Wentworth, late deputie of Calais, was arraigned at Westminster, upon an enditement of treason found against him in the late queen Maries dayes, for the losse of Calais, but hee was acquitted by his peers, the lorde marques of Northampton sitting that day as chiefe steward of Englande under the clothe of estate. After which, in the fiteenth of Eliz. he was one of the lords who sat in judgment on the trial of the duke of Norfolk: also in the 29th of Eliz. on the trial of Mary queen of Scots; and departed this life 33 Eliz. He first married Anne, daughter of Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield in Essex, knight, who left no issue: secondly, Ann, daughter of Henry Wentworth, of the county of Suffolk, Esq. by whom he had two sons, Willam and Henry, and a daughter Elizabeth. †

\* Hollinshed, pag. 1801.

† Collins's Peerage, Ed. 1779.



#### VIEW OF GODALMING, SURRY.

**T**HIS View shews the Town of Godalming in Surry, as it appears from the spot, where lately stood a turnpike gate, in the great road from Guildford.

Godalming is situated on the banks of the river Wey. It is a place of great antiquity, said before the conquest to have been a Bishop's see with a Dean and Canons, whose houses were in a street called Church-street; tradition says, this Bishoprick was taken from it in the reign of Henry II. and the estates thereof given to the Deanry of Sarum. It is a corporation consisting of a Warden and eight Brethren or Assistants.

Here is a pretty considerable stocking manufactory. And this place is farther remarkable for having been the residence of Mary Tofts, who pretended to be delivered of live rabbits, and for some time imposed on several noted Physicians. This and another ridiculous story concerning a cat, is so much felt by the lower sort of the inhabitants, that any one who should ask where Mrs. Tofts lived, or that should mew like a cat, would be in great good luck if he escaped with his head unbroken.

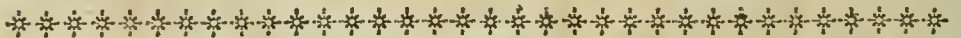
For

For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*From Dr. Hutton's M.S. Collections in the Harleian Library, Vol. 6965, p. 243.*

*Ex Registro Radulphi de Salopia, Ep. Bath & Wellensis, circa Arm. 25. E. 3.*  
1351.

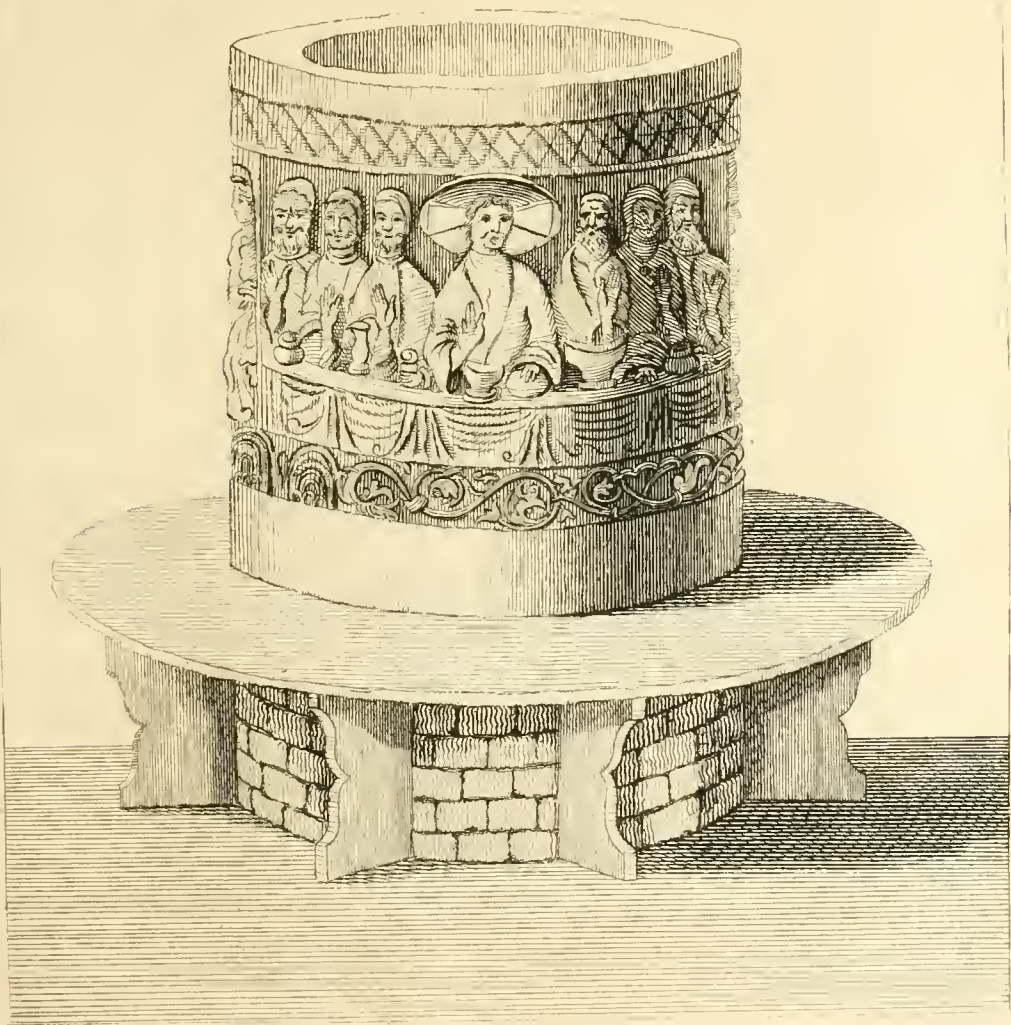
COMPERTA in Visitatione Priorissæ et Monialium de Kanyngton quædam Monialis de incontinentia sua increpita per Priorissam, ut verbis suis utemur dixit, pro tantis excessibus se nolle semel dicere, *mea culpa*, sed eadem Virago effecta contra Priorissam & alias Sorores premissa detestantes quando eam increpant, se velle cum Cultello & aliis Armis Seviciam Virilem in easdem exercere graviter comminatur & alia Monialis concubitu assueta habet in utero—Postmodum edidit suam Partum—*Ordinamus* quod dicta (Johanna Trimelet) per Annum continuum in una Domo honesta infra Scitam Clausuram Monasterij vestri—Maneat interclusa secunda Tertia et sexta feria jejundet in pane et Aqua suos Calores macerans Juveniles & in aliis Diebus quibuscunque & dictum Tempus Panem, Potagium, et Cerviciam pro suo victu tantummodo precipimus ministrari; extitit etiam, in Dcâ, Visitatione detectam dictam Priorissam Quatuor Mulieres pro quarum qualibet pro 20. Libr. in Sororem dictam Domus recepisse incidens matre in Symoniacam pravitatem ad quam cetera Crimina nihil extimantur.—Rigorem Auris, sub mansuetudine temperante tibi (Priorissæ) duas de Sororibus tuis diseret, et in Temporalibus circumspicias decernimus in Administrationem Temporalium dictam Domus adjungandum sine quarum Consilio et Assensu earum nihil feceras.



#### AN ANCIENT FONT.

THE ancient Font here represented, stands in Brighthelmstone church in the county of Suffex.—Another plate will be given of it, exhibiting the whole of its surface at one view, and with it a more particular description.

For



*The Fort in the interior of the city*





For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*From a MSS in the Library of THOMAS ASTLE, Esq.*

IN Dugdale's History of St. Paul's Cathedral, occurs an Epitaph for Robert Braybrook, Bishop of London, *Orate pro anima, &c.* In a copy of this Work, which formerly belonged to Lord Colrain, and now in the Harleian Library, toward the end I met with the following note in MS.

For the further reviving or preservation of the memory of Bishop Braybrook, I shall add this, that I suppose him descended from Henry Braybrook, a Judge of Assize, temp. Henry the Third. He was consecrated January 5, 1381, was esteemed a very devout and zealous pillar of the church, as appears by several acts of his at his visitation, viz. in his enjoining chantries for the better performing divine service, &c. and that none, on pain of excommunication, should bury in the cathedral, or defile so much as the church-yard with excrements, so that perhaps it was he that caused this verse to be set on the walls near the cathedral door,

*Hic locus est sacer, hic nulli mingere fas est.*

Besides his kindness to the memory and shrine of St. Erkenwald, these particulars of his devotions make him remarkable to all, and *venerable* to some, considering what followed, above 250 years after his decease, his bones having undergone the like fate that his kinsman's Sir Gerard's had, to be digged up. But although the pope's indulgence, buried with Sir Gerard, could not preserve his corps from being dissolved, yet the body of this good prelate was taken up entire by some labourers removing of the rubbish after the furious conflagration both of Paul's and London, except in two places only, where the pickaxes had, I may say, wounded the corps afresh. For myself going with two other gentlemen in the Chapter-house of St. Paul's, Dec. 10, 1675, to see this remarkable skeleton, I beheld it compleat and compact from head to foot, excepting only the pious and accidental injuries it has received by its too early extraction from the grave, viz. it had a breach in the skull on the left side, and another on the same side into the breast, within which one might perceive the lungs and other entrails dried up (in the same manner as the outward compages were) without dissolution or any kind of decay. But it lately received a greater maim than these before-mentioned, by a female's defrauding (shall I say) or deroding of the virile instrument, as I was told by Thomas Boys, keeper of the Chapter-house, then present, who gave me the following relation :

A lady \*, as she seemed to be of great quality, being attended there with a gentleman and two or three gentlewomen, desired to see this body and to be left alone by it for a while, whereupon her train withdrew, together with Thomas Boys, out of sight, and as they retired, perceived her ladyship addressing herself towards the carcase with many crossings, and great tokens of superstition. Afterwards coming away to her company with much satisfaction, she told them she had done, and went away, having gratified the keeper of this curiosity, Thomas Boys. He returned to shut up the carcase, but unexpectedly found it served like a Turkish eunuch, and dismembered of as much of the privy as the lady could get into her mouth to bite (for want of a circumcising penknife to cut) of the *virgæ* (*scrotum enim siccatum femori adhæsit*) she had, though a very tough bit, yet but a small morsel, *vix major uncia singula vel tribus longior*; and though some ladies of late have got bishoppricks for others, yet I have not heard of any but this that got one for herself. This odd piece of devotion, shall I call it, or curiosity (if not worse) was so notorious to the man, Thomas Boys, before-mentioned, that he still avers, that Bishop Braybrook was thus more despoiled by a kind lady in a quarter of an hour, than by the teeth of time for almost three centuries of years.

That which I thought worth the further taking notice of his body, is that notwithstanding it has been too commonly, and methinks carelessly exposed to the air on the damp earth or ground-floor, and to the sight and handling of most spectators for two or three years together, yet the flesh keeps firm upon the neck, and the whole weight of the body, which is but nine pounds, is supported upon the tiptoes; the bones and nerves continuing all as they were stretched out after death, without having any Egyptian art used to make Mummy of the carcase; for though I pryed very narrowly about it, I could not perceive it had been embowelled or embalmed at all. On the right side of the cheek there was flesh and hair very visible, enough to give some notice of his visage and stature (which was but ordinary) and so easy to be taken up by reason of the lightness of the whole body, as that I could hold it up with one hand, and all of it looked rather like singed bacon, as if it had been over dried in a hot place (according to the appearance of St. Charles at Milan, or St. Catherine at Bologna) than as if it had been cured by surgeons, or wrapt up in sere-cloths, there being no part of the whole  
covered

\* The Dutcheß of Cleveland.

covered or put on by art, or taken off as aforesaid, as far as could be then perceived by me.

Dec. 10, 1675.

H. COLRAINE.

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To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

IN Addition to the Instances of Longevity in your last Number, I send you the following.

A. B.

INGULPHUS, in his History of Croyland Monastery, makes mention of a Clarenbaldus, who died at 168 years of age, [by a various reading indeed only 148] a Swarlingus, who was aged 142, and a Turgarus, who lived to 115. The two first of these died A. D. 973, and were both buried in the same grave. Turgarus died the following year, and Ingulphus observes, that all three of these monks had been eye-witnesses of the destruction of the old monastery by the Danes in 870. See Gale's Collection Rer. Angl. Script. Vet. Vol. I. p. 22 and 51.

MY next Instance is much more modern, and from a tropical Climate.

*To the Honourable Admiral BARRINGTON.*

S I R,

AGREEABLE to your request, and in conformity to my promise, I made a diligent enquiry after the way and manner of Mrs. Phillips's life, and informed myself of every circumstance I thought material concerning her character; the result of the whole I shall faithfully impart to you. She was descended of a mean and poor parentage, inured to drudgery from her infancy, and laboured hard through every stage of her existence. She was born and passed all her days in a town, and apparently an unwholesome situation, and yet enjoyed so uncommon a state of good health that she was never blooded but once, nor ever indisposed but with slight complaints, and possessed such a stock of spirits, that at 114 she stood up and made one  
of

of a party in country dances. At what particular period of life she was married, or how long her husband lived, I have not been able to ascertain, but she had five children by him; and what is extraordinary, the two last were born when she was above 50. As to her moral character, she was very religiously disposed, and led a virtuous regular life; kept a school for the education of girls in reading and needle-work, at the same time that she went through many menial offices for her family; and notwithstanding all these employments she retained the perfect use of her mental powers and bodily strength till within twelve or eighteen months of her death, when they gradually declined, and she expired merely from the decay of nature, when she was, according to the best calculation, 126, or at least 124 years old. By the register it appears, that she had been christened 114 years, and she confessed that she was then a big girl, and remembered the performance of the ceremony. Such an instance of longevity, and under such circumstances, is very uncommon in any part of the world, but I frequently bury people who had lived to very advanced ages, 60, 70, 80 and 90 odd. We have now a woman living from 110 to 114, in perfect health and spirits. Few I observe die from 20 to 50, and our bills of mortality do not exceed 3 in 100 parishioners, which is the smallest proportion in the most healthy situations. From this state of facts you may plainly perceive, that our climate is more propitious to health, and favourable for old age, than Europeans in general imagine. Our island is indeed thoroughly cleared.

I am, honoured Sir,

Your most obedient, devoted Servant,

Christ Church Parsonage,  
Barbadoes.  
Sept. 3, 1778.

ROBERT BOWCHER.

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\* *From a loose Paper in Mr. ASHMOLE's Hand-writing, 26th August, 1668.*

**M**R Robert Shrimpton, grandfather, by the Mother's side, to Mrs. Simpson, of St. Alban's, was four times Mayor of that town. He died about 60 years since, being then about 103 years of age. He lived when the abbey of St. Alban's flourished before the dissolution, and remembered

\* MSS. Bibl. Thomæ Astle, Arm.



membered most things relating to the buildings of the abbey, the regimen of the house, the ceremonies of the church, and grand processions, of all which he would often discourse in his life-time. Among other things, that in the great hall there was an ascent of fifteen steps to the abbot's table, to which the monks brought up the service in plate, and staying at every fifth step, which was a landing place, on every of which they sung a short hymn. The Abbot usually sat alone in the middle of the table, and when any Nobleman or Ambassador, or stranger of eminent quality came thither, they sat at his table towards the ends thereof. After the monks had waited awhile on the Abbot, they sat down at two other tables placed on the sides of the hall, and had their services brought in by the Novices, who when the monks had dined sat down to their own dinner. This Mr. Shrimpton remembered, that when the news came to St. Alban's of Queen Mary's death, the late Abbot for grief took to his chamber and died in a fortnight.

He also remembered the hollow image erected near St. Alban's shrine, wherein one being placed to govern the wires, the eyes would move and head nod, according as he liked or disliked the offering, and being young he had many times crept into the hollow part thereof. In the grand processions through the town, where the image of St. Alban was carried, it was usually borne by two monks, and after it had been set down awhile at the market-cross, and the monks essaying to take it up again, they pretended they could not stir it, and then the Abbot coming and laying his crozier upon the image, and saying these words, " Arise, arise, St. Alban, and get thee home to thy sanctuary," it then forthwith yielded to be borne by the monks. In the abbey there was a large room, having beds set on either side for the receipt of strangers and pilgrims, where they had lodging and diet for three days, without question made whence they came or whither they went, but after that time they stayed not without rendering an account of both.

## FOR THE ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*The following very curious Description of the Art of War as practised about the twelfth Century, with the Arms and Machines then in Use in the northern Parts of Europe, is translated from the Speculum Regale, an ancient Treatise before cited in this Work.*

**I**F your companions are desirous of leaving the palace for a while, and going to exercise themselves, or on a convivial party, the King's leave being obtained, make use of the following mode of amusement which I shall point out to you. If you shall be in a fit place for riding, and you have a horse, mount him, having first put on your heavy armour, and exercise yourself in acquiring a safe and handsome seat, exercise your feet also, so that your legs being extended they may stand fast in the stirrups, the heel a little lower than the toes, not to be in fear of an adverse blow, when with closed thighs you may hold yourself firm and immoveable, covering your breast and other parts of your body with your shield, accustom yourself to hold your reins and the handles of your shield with the left hand, bearing your dart with your right, either to throw it at a certain mark or to brandish it, assisting your motions with the upper part of your body. Teach your horse to run circularly at his full speed, keep him clean from dirt, properly shod, with splendid trappings firmly put on.

If you are in a market-town where you cannot take your horse, or use him for amusement, adopt this recreation: Go home and put on your heavy armour, then seek for one of your companions, whether inmate or dwelling elsewhere, who will play with you, and whom you know to be skilful in fencing or sword play, either with the greater or lesser shield. Being always fully armed, even with your iron corset, enter the sham field, bearing in your hand either a shield of proof or the larger sword. In this play you will learn how to give the proper and necessary strokes, and also how to evade them; as also how to cover yourself with your shield against all sorts of blows, when in real action with an enemy.

If you are desirous of becoming expert in this art, if possible exercise yourself in this sham fight every day, never letting a day pass in which you do not repair to the field, unless it prove a holiday. This is an art not less becoming

becoming than necessary for a courtier. If you leave off from this exercise tired and thirsty, drink gently and frequently, lest you be overcome by thirst, taking care that whilst you indulge yourself with this diversion, you do not intoxicate yourself with too much wine.

If you are desirous of other amusements, there are others which may be used in the open air, if they give greater pleasure. Prepare yourself a staff larger than that of a spear, and set up a mark against the butts, by which you may know how far, and with what degree of exactness you can conveniently throw your spear. It is a famous art, which also yields amusement, to go into the jaculatory field among others, and to shoot arrows with a bow.

Nor is it less pleasant than useful in an army, to throw stones with precision to a great distance from a sling, whether held in the hand or fixed to a staff; also to throw the war stone with exactness.

It was once a received maxim among those desirous of being perfect in this art, and skilled in the foot and horse exercises, to accustom themselves to bear arms equally in each hand when they met the enemy, which you should imitate if you are able, for those who are ambidexter are used to excel in the art of war, and are extremely hurtful to the enemy.

Abstain from all kinds of homicide, unless it is for the legal punishment of crimes, or committed in open war. For in war, or if you have the just commands of your prince, you are not more to abstain from slaughter than from any other act you know to be good and lawful. In war shew yourself bold and spirited, cutting and thrusting like a gentleman, whose mind is somewhat excited to anger, fighting according to the rules you have formerly learned.

Never strike rashly, nor at an uncertainty, nor as is the custom of cowards, throw your dart at random, but rather watch and improve by the dexterity of others. In war be always patient of labour, neither precipitate, nor boastful, rather choose that others may give you a good character; never boast of your great actions, lest in the course of years revenge may be taken for the death of a beloved person, by some provoked to it by your boasting.

If in a foot engagement you are placed at the point of the wedge, you must know it is material not to be overthrown at the first shock, nor to give room for the destruction of the tortoise. Take care lest you entangle  
your

your shield; take care likewise lest your spear is snatched from you, unless you have two, for in an engagement on foot, one spear is better than two swords. In a naval engagement provide yourself with two spears, which you must not lose in throwing: let one of them be a long one, capable of reaching out of one vessel to another; the other with a shorter handle, so that you may be able to use it conveniently in boarding an enemy. Divers darts are to be used in a sea fight, as well as heavy spears fenced with iron as the lighter ones, and headed like a dart.

When you assault any one with a spear armed with iron, strike his shield; if his shield is moved then attack him with the lighter javelin, or with darts, if you cannot strike him with the long handle pike.

At land, so on ship-board, you must fight with an undaunted mind and wary strokes, nor cast away your arms in an inconsiderate manner.

Many arms may be conveniently used in a sea fight that cannot be used on shore, unless in a city or castle.

In sea fights scythes firmly fixed to very long spears, axes with broad blades and fixed to long handles, boat-hooks, slings fixed to a staff, \* catajæ, and others of that kind, stones, the bow, and the rest of the missile weapons, but of these bituminous sea-coal mixt with sulphur holds the first place.

Nor are † galtraps made heavy with lead, and sharp battle axes, to be contemned. Towers are also good, from which you may use the arms here enumerated. Also a leaver or crow, its four sides armed with iron nails.

In sea-fights a ‡ boar, armed with iron, is advantageously used, pushed forwards with oars. From this, as such variety of arms may be used in a sea-fight, it is necessary that before you engage in a naval war, you should accustom yourself to use these kind of arms, thereby becoming expert for a sea-fight. As you will not know before-hand at what hour, or what kind of arms are to be used, therefore take care to collect a variety of arms before you want them, it being esteemed honourable to possess good arms, which when wanted are the best of treasures.

\* Catajæ, a barbed dart or spear with a string. Littleton.

† Galtraps, like the rowels of spurs, commonly cast in the way to keep off the enemy's horse about a coup or garrison town.

‡ Aper, a boar. A boar's head armed with iron tusks was frequently placed at the head of ancient boats and ships, as may be seen in various ancient monuments. The stroke of these might act somewhat like the ram.



For the defence of a ship the following apparatus is highly necessary : A fence of beams erected at the side of the vessel prepared for war, carried up so high that there may be formed four doors sufficiently large for the passage of two men in complete armour, these to be fixed to both sides of the main deck so firmly, that in jumping on the floor it may not totter : broad shields and armour of all kinds may be advantageously used in defending a ship. But a very useful \* instrument for defending a vessel, is a kind of breast-plate made of † soft and blacked linen sewed together : also with helmets and pendulous headpiece made of steel. Many other arms might be used in sea-fights, but it does not seem necessary to enumerate them.

As our discourse just now turned on the means of defending oneself and attacking an enemy, it seems requisite to lay down, in a few words, the best manner of conducting a land war, as well respecting an engagement of cavalry, as the attack and defence of towns. If you will explain these things I shall listen attentively.

To combat on horseback, as we before observed, it is necessary to be a good horseman : and the horse must be equipped with the following apparatus : First, let him be provided with shoes firmly fixed, a saddle with girths and the rest of the apparatus : let him have also a strong and lasting leather breast-plate, a girth passing over the middle of the saddle : let him likewise be provided with strong housings ; and that the horse may be defended from wounds both before and behind the saddle, let him have a strong covering, like armour, made of soft blacked linen. But chiefly against all sorts of arms, a ‡ phylactery or charm, then a firm breast-plate. With these defences let the head, loins, belly, breast, in a word, the whole horse be armed, that no one may be able secretly to wound him.

Let the horse have a strong bridle, whose reins are sufficiently strong to check his impetuosity : and if necessary to raise him, or oblige him to run circularly, let his head, bridle and neck, quite to the saddle, be rolled up in linen for armour, that no one may fraudulently seize the bridle or horse.

For the rider, these following accoutrements are necessary : Buskins, made of well blacked soft linen sewed, which should extend to the knee-band of

\* Instrumentum.

† Ex linteri mollibus & atratri confutæ.

‡ A phylactery ; a piece of parchment having some passage of Scripture written on it, as the name of God, the ten commandments, &c. The Pharisees wore this on their foreheads and arms ; it was considered as a protection against wounds, blows, &c.

his breeches : over these iron boots, so high as to be fastened with a double band. The horseman is to put on linen drawers, such as I have pointed out, and over these iron coverings for the knees.

The upper part of his body should be covered with a linen corslet, reaching down to the middle of his thighs ; over that iron armour, extending from the breasts to the breeches-band ; then a strong firm corslet, succeeded by a linen pectoral without sleeves. Let him have two swords, one of which let him wear in his belt, the other let him hang at his saddle bow, a dagger or war knife. A steel helmet on his head, with an entire covering for his face. Let him carry on his neck a solid shield hung by a strong thong. Lastly, a sharp javelin of steel firmly fixed on its handle.

There seems no need of treating farther of the appointments of cavalry, nevertheless there are many more arms that might be used by cavalry, particularly the slinger bow, which may be easily bent on horseback, and the rest of that kind.

As you seem to have mentioned all the different sorts of arms that may be conveniently used in either equestrian or naval combats, I must now beg you to point out, in a few words, those with which castles are besieged and defended.

Those arms which I have mentioned as proper for naval and equestrian fights, and many others, may commodiously be used in the attack and defence of castles. He who is desirous of taking a castle with the arms already recited, must add to them the balista and catapulta, and of these the most powerful ; as by the stones thrown from them, and their violent strokes, the walls and works may be beaten down. The weaker kind of these machines will be sufficient to throw darts on the walls of houses, or for slaying the men in castles, or on board of the ships. If the balista should prove insufficient to throw down or shake the walls, these machines may be used with certainty : the ram with a head shod with iron, to the impetuosity of which few walls are able to resist. But if this machine should fail to shake or throw down the wall or work, the sow, or moveable towers placed on wheels, may be used, which must always be higher than the walls to which they are opposed, for the higher they are the more proper for demolishing of castles ; nor would it be at all superfluous if they exceeded the opposed walls the height of seven ells.

To

To this machine they add ladders placed on wheels, with planks strongly fixed to them, so that they may be moved from one place to another, by means of ropes dependent from each side. In short, I conceive that all forts of arms may be used in the attack of castles, and that it is necessary for those employed in the sieges of towns to know, on all occasions, what kind of arms are most fit for the time and occasion.

Moreover, those who are to defend a castle, may make use of most of the arms I have mentioned, with many others; such as balistas, great and small; slings, whether held by the hand or fixed to a staff; hand bows of all sorts; spears and long poles capped with iron, some heavy and some light; with the other kinds of missile weapons.

For eluding the effects of the balistas, sows and rams, that the wall should be strongly propped up with oaken posts on the inside, or rather by heaping up against it earth and potters clay, if any is at hand. The defenders of castles may hang out hurdles or baskets made with oaken twigs, and those triple or five fold thick, filled with fat and bituminous clay, thereby endeavouring to keep their walls entire. Against the shock of the ram, large bags of hay closely stuffed and let down by iron chains, opposite that part of the wall to which the force of the ram is directed; nor does it unfrequently happen, that the castle is so overwhelmed by showers of arrows, that the guards are not able to remain on the ramparts (or place opposite the crenelles in the battlements) in such case it is necessary that hanging ports should be suspended by light laths, two ells higher and three lower than the embrasures, and so remote from the walls, that all kinds of weapons may have room to be thrown downwards in the interval between the wall and these pensile ports. These ports should be fixed to long beams, that they may be thrust outwards and retracted at pleasure.

The \* prickly cat is one of the best kind of arms and most useful for the defenders of castles, which being made of great and heavy beams, and bristled with oaken teeth, hung at every embrasure, may, if the enemy approaches near the works, be thrown down upon him.

Likewise a beam or great piece of timber fashioned with long poles, having well sharpened oaken teeth, were used to be erected near the battlements, that they also might be thrown on the enemy if they came under the walls.

\* *Felis echinata*.

Among the best kind of arms is also the † war rammer, fitted with crooked steel nails and hooks, which when it is let down on the enemy is fixed with chains armed with crooked nails, that the enemy can neither seize nor cut it. At the end of the chain is a rope sufficiently strong to draw it up, this serves to take and bring into the walls one or more of the enemy, as often as a body of the besiegers come within its reach. Nor among the defensive machines is the missive wheel to be despised. It is formed of two mill-stones, joined by an oaken axis, and is thrown down upon the enemy by means of a plank sloping from the embrasure.

The missive chariot may also be effectually used, fashioned like an ordinary chariot, with two or four wheels, and so formed that it may be loaded at will with either hot or cold stones; on both sides are strong chains, which serve to stop it when it has run a sufficient distance, and to keep the wheels from deviating when it runs from a declining plank in the embrasure. This, when the chains check its course, will cast its load among the enemies, which from its weight will fly in all directions.

Some more prudent men than ordinary used to incrust fragments of stones in potters clay, which would bear throwing, and when they arrived at their destined mark separated into the smallest particles, and could not be thrown back again.

For the destruction of dry walls great flints were used. If a castle defended by a wall would demolish by batteries a castle of wood, ambulatory towers, ladders, sows, and other machines fixed on wheels, your success will be the greater in proportion as the stones used are large and hard.

Hot water, glass, or melted lead, may be very useful in the defence of a castle. If a sow, or any other machine, is brought near a castle which cannot be hurt by hot water, but are lower than the walls of the castle, the use of long poles shod with iron, to which sharp and hot plow-shares are fixed, will greatly conduce to the destruction of these kind of machines, by throwing those poles with the plow-shares on the wooden engines, and the plow-shares being left the poles may be drawn back. Sometimes burning pitch and sulphur may be thrown on them.

Pits round about a castle are reckoned among the methods of defence, these the more numerous and deep they are, the more they tend to the defence of the fortrefs. First, if the enemy attempts to move any machine fixed on wheels over these pits against the place, they ought to be so prepared

† *Fistuca bellica.*



pared that they have many and small apertures, but all so artfully covered that no traces of them may appear: then let the pits be filled with brush wood and other things of that kind, such as easily take fire. At night when the enemy from his wooden castle, ladders, or other wheeled machine, attacks the castle, some man may steal secretly out and set fire to the pits.

If it should so happen that the enemy batters the castle so vehemently with stones, that the garrison cannot keep their posts without doors, or defend the castle, strong oaken columns must be erected, upon which large beams are to be laid, sustaining holm planks, earth heaped up in the manner of a wall three or four ells thick, for covering them from the stones thrown. The same to be done against a wooden tower for besieging a fortification of stone; the columns must be very stable and firm, and somewhat higher than the wooden tower.

But of all the arms and machines we have enumerated, the most excellent is the \* crooked giant of Shields, vomiting poisoned flames. In a word, in the defence of any castle the same kind of arms may be made use of, that may be thrown, stricken, or pierced with, and every species of arms used for defence or offence.

\* *Incurvus clypeorum gigas.*

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*A Narrative of a memorable Transaction between King Charles the Second and George Downing, Esq. drawn up by ——— Lockhart, Author of the Memoirs of Scotland.*

**I**T is very strange, that amongst so many dangers to which King Charles the Second was exposed, and from which he was surprizingly and miraculously delivered, neither Lord Clarendon, nor any other Author I have met with, takes the least notice of one of a very extraordinary nature, which happened to him at Holland, and was as follows:

The King, when at Brussels, being desirous and resolved to see his sister the Princess of Orange, but withal under a necessity to make the journey with the utmost secrecy, did communicate his design to no person whatsoever. He ordered — Fleming, a servant of the Earl of Wigton, who was in his service, and of whose fidelity he neither then nor ever after did doubt, secretly to provide a good couple of horses, and have them ready at a certain place and time of the next ensuing night by his Majesty appointed; that

Fleming with these horses should remain alone, till he heard from the King. At the time appointed the King (having gone to bed, and afterwards dressed himself, and privately gone out at a back-door, and leaving only a letter to some one of his servants in whom he confided, with an account of his having gone from thence for a few days, and with directions to keep his absence as secret as possible, under pretence of being indisposed) came to the place, where he found Fleming with the horses, as he had directed. He then acquainted Fleming of his design to see his sister at the Hague, and not regarding the hazards he might be exposed to, away he went with this slender equipage and attendance, travelling through the most secret bye-ways, and contriving it so that he came to the Hague by six in the morning, and alighted at a scrub inn in a remote part of the town, where he was confident none would know him, under the disguise he was then in. He immediately sent Fleming to acquaint his sister where he was, and to leave it to her to contrive the way and manner of having access to her, so as not to be known. Fleming having dispatched his commission in a very short time (in less than an hour) was no sooner returned to the King (whom he found in the room where he had left him, and where he had been still alone) than an unknown person came and asked of the landlord, if two Frenchmen had not alighted at his house that morning. The landlord replied, that indeed two men had come, but of what country he knew not. The stranger desired him to tell them that he wanted to speak with them: which he having done, the King was much surprized, but withal inclined to see the person. Fleming opposed it, but the King being positive, the person was introduced, being an old reverend-like man, with a long grey beard and ordinary grey cloaths, who looking and speaking to the King, told him, he was the person he wanted to speak to, and that all alone on matters of importance. The King believing it might be perhaps a return from his sister, or being curious to know the result of such an adventure, desired Fleming to withdraw, which he refused, till the King taking him aside told him there could be no hazard from such an old man, for whom he was too much, and commanded him to retire. They were no sooner alone, than the stranger bolted the door, (which brought the King to think on what might or would happen) and at the same time falling down on his knees, pulled off his very nice and artificial mask, and discovered himself to be Mr. Downing (afterwards well known by the name of Sir George, and Embassador from the King to the States after his restoration) then Envoy or Embassador from Cromwell to the States, being the son of one Downing, an independent minister, who attended

attended some of the parliament-men who were once sent to Scotland to treat with the Scots to join against the King, and who was a very active virulent enemy to the royal family, as appears from Lord Clarendon's history. The King, you may easily imagine, was a little surprized at the discovery, but Downing gave him no time for reflection, having immediately spoke to him in the following manner: That he hoped his Majesty would pardon him for any share he had acted, during the rebellion, against his royal interest, and assured him, that though he was just now in the service of the usurper, he wished his Majesty as well as any of his subjects, and would, when an occasion offered, venture all for his service, and was hopeful what he was about to say would convince his Majesty of his sincerity. But before he mentioned the cause of his coming to him, he must insist that his Majesty would solemnly promise him not to mention what had happened, either to Fleming or any other person whatsoever, till it pleased God to restore his Majesty to his crown, when he said he should not desire it to be concealed; though even then he must likewise have his Majesty's promise not to ask him, or expect he should discover, how or when he came to know of his being there. The King having solemnly protested, and engaged on the terms required, Downing proceeded and told him, That his master, the usurper, being now at peace with the Dutch, and the States so dependent and obsequious to him that they refused nothing he desired, had, with the greatest secrecy, in order to make it more effectual, entered into a treaty, by which, among other trifling matters agreed to *hinc inde*, the chief and indeed main end of the negotiation was, that the States stood engaged to seize and deliver up to the usurper the person of his Majesty, if so be at any time he should happen by chance or design to come within their territories, when required thereto by any in his name; and that this treaty having been signed by the States, was sent to London, from whence it had returned but yesterday morning, and totally finished yesterday night, betwixt him and a secret committee of the States. He represented his master's intelligence to be so good, that a discovery would be made even to himself (Downing) of his Majesty's being there; and if he neglected to apply to have him seized, his master would resent it to the highest, which would infallibly cost him his head, and deprive his Majesty of a faithful servant. And being desirous to prevent the miserable consequences of what would follow, if his being here were discovered, he resolved to communicate the danger he was in, and for fear of a discovery he had disguised himself, being resolved to trust no person with the secret. He then proposed that his Majesty would immediately  
mount



mount his horses, and make all the dispatch imaginable out of the States territories; that he himself would return home, and under pretence of sickness lie longer a-bed than usual, and that when he thought his Majesty was so far off, as to be out of danger to be overtaken, he would go to the States and acquaint them, that he understood his Majesty was in town, and require his being seized on the terms of the late treaty; that he knew they would comply and send to the place directed; but on finding his Majesty was gone off so far as to be safe, he would propose to make no further noise about it, lest it should discover the treaty, and prevent his Majesty's falling afterwards into their hands. The King immediately followed his advice, and he returning home, every thing was acted and happened as he proposed and foretold. The King having thus escaped this imminent danger, most religiously performed what he had promised, never mentioning any part of this history till after his restoration, and not then desiring to know how Downing's intelligence came, (which he never discovered) though he (the King) often said it was a mystery. For no person knew of his design till he was on horseback, and that he could not think Fleming went and discovered him to Downing; beside he so soon returned from his sister he could not have time; Downing having come much about the time Fleming returned.

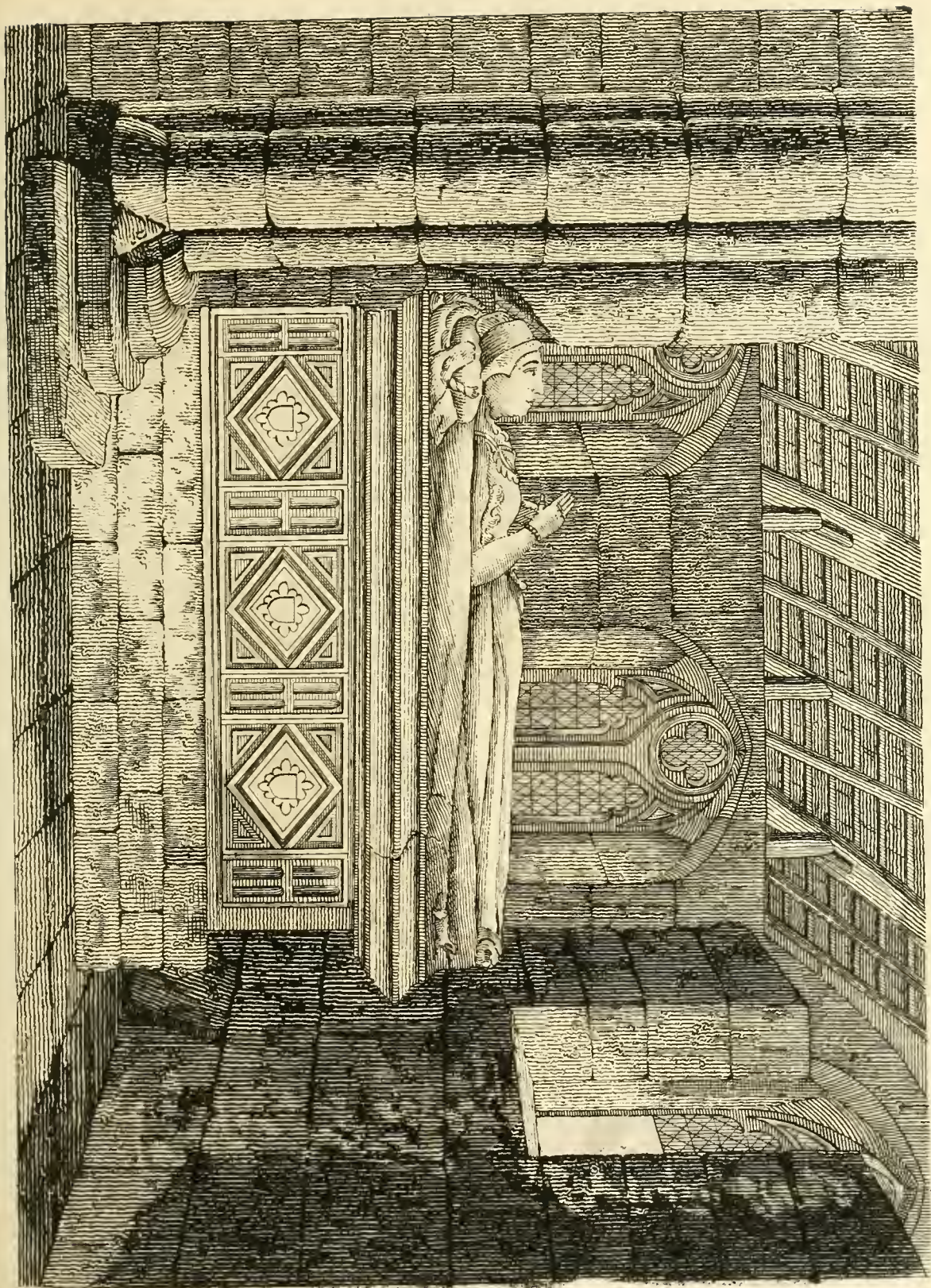
I have heard this story told by several who frequented King Charles's court, particularly by the Earl of Cromartie, who said, the next year after the restoration, he with the Duke of Rothes and several other Scots of quality, being one night with the King over a bottle, they all complained of an impertinent speech Downing had made in parliament, reflecting on the Scots nation; which they thought his Majesty should resent so as to discard him from court, and withdraw his favours from him. The King replied, he did not approve of what he had said, and would reprove him for it; but to go farther he could not well do, because of this story, which he repeated in the terms here narrated, which made such an impression on all present, that they freely forgave what had past, and Rothes asked liberty to begin his health in a bumper.

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#### THE TOMB OF THE FAIR MATILDA.

THIS is said to be the Tomb of Matilda, daughter of the Lord Fitzwalter; it stands with another of that family in the priory church of Little Dunmow in Essex. In point of workmanship, it would not disgrace an artist of the present day. The monkish story is, that this lady refusing to gratify the impure passion of King John, was poisoned by his order. This story is contradicted by several historians.









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T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

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To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

**D**R. Stukeley, in the first Volume of his Medallic History of Carausius, tells us, That in the year 1721, he published an account of the notable antiquity in Scotland, called Arthur's Oon, and gave prints thereof, in order to excite others to do the work more accurately, who had the advantage of being upon the spot; but since then, to the dishonour of our country, the owner, out of a mean parsimony, had pulled down that noble structure for the sake of the stones, to make a neighbouring mill-dam on the Carron river; in a country, where there could be no want of such cheap materials, and which dam soon after being built, the vindictive Carron, indignant at the vile demolition of the sacred structure, by a flood carried all away, and thus perished the grandest Roman monument in Britain.

Below I send you copies of three original letters on this subject to Roger Gale, Esq. which were never before made public, and I doubt not will entertain many of your readers. Two of them are from Sir John Clerk, a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, and the third from Dr. Stukeley, accompanied with a humorous Drawing by the Doctor, of the punishment he would inflict on all such Gothic Knights. This I hope you will think worth scratching on copper for some future Number.

Darlington, Nov. 6, 1778.

G. A.

VOL. III. N<sup>o</sup> IV.

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“ I BELIEVE you may have heard of a heavy shock that the Antiquarians in this country have received, by Sir Michael Bruce, proprietor of the grounds about Arthur’s Oven ; for he has pulled it down, and made use of all its stones for a miln-dam, and yet without any intention of preserving his fame to posterity, as the destroyer of the Temple of Diana had. No other motive had this Gothic Knight, but to procure as many stones as he could have purchased in his own quarries for five shillings. There was no cement in the work, so he found it easy to pull down and carry off the stones ; we all curse him with bell, book, and candle ; but there is no remedy, except what we have from some accurate descriptions given thereof by Dr. Stukeley and others.

Edinburgh, June 22, 1743.

JOHN CLERK.”

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*Part of another Letter on the same Subject.*

“ I THINK it would be much to the purpose, if the Antiquarian \* Society at London would order a fine print to be made of Arthur’s Oven, demolished lately here by Sir Michael Bruce, of Stonehouse, near Falkirk, for thus a Goth’s memory may be preserved, as well as the figure of that antient fabrick. I am told, that some gentlemen offered to assist him, if he would repair it ; and when it was pulling down, they offered to redeem it, and give him the use of their quarries for his miln-dam, but to no purpose. In pulling those stones asunder, it appeared, there never had been any cement between them, though there is lime-stone and coal in abundance very near it. Another thing very remarkable is, that each stone had a hole in it, which appeared to have been made for the better raising them to a heighth, by a kind of forceps of iron, and bringing them so much the easier to their several beds and courses. First it was given out that a tempest had over-turned this fabrick, but in a week or two after, the very foundation stones were raised ; and thus ended, as far as I can conjecture, the best and most entire old building in Britain.

Pennycuie, Aug 5, 1743.

“ I am, &c.

“ JOHN CLERK.”

\* Mr. Gale, at the bottom of this letter, says, he did propose this to the Society.



“ THE demolition of Arthur’s Oon is a most grievous thing to think on.  
 “ I would propose, in order to make his name execrable to all posterity,  
 “ that he should have an iron collar put about his neck like a yoke; at  
 “ each extremity a stone of Arthur’s Oon to be suspended by the lewis in  
 “ the hole of them; thus accoutred, let him wander on the banks of Styx,  
 “ perpetually agitated by angry dæmons with ox-goads, Sir MICHAEL  
 “ BRUCE wrote on his back in large letters of burning Phosphorus.

Stanford, Sept. 24, 1743.

WILL. STUKELEY.”



To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE annexed Epitaph was intended for a monument in the parish church of St. Anne, Westminster, which has nevertheless been neglected to be erected; I request therefore that you will insert it in your valuable Work, which in all probability will perpetuate the memory of the deceased longer than boasted marble or stately columns, and your doing so will oblige your constant reader,

Banbury, Dec. 31, 1778.

FRANCIS PIGOTT.

*Reader,*  
 Pause a while and inform yourself  
 How great a man lies here;  
 A member  
 Of the same catholic church with thyself,  
 Under the same hope of a happy resurrection.  
 And in expectation  
 Of the same appearance of our Lord Jesus Christ;  
 The most holy man  
*John Pelling, D. D.*  
 Born in *London*, educated at *Christ Church, Oxford*;  
 He went through the office of Proctor  
 Of that university,  
 And was there distinguished  
 By that great promoter of all learning,  
*Henry Aldrich, D. D.*  
 And *Dean of Christ Church*.  
 He was recommended by him to the great prelate  
 And champion of liberty,  
*Dr. Henry Compton,*  
*Bishop of London,*  
 To whom as chaplain  
 He gave universal satisfaction;

And

And in consequence  
 Was rewarded with this valuable rectory  
 And  
 A *Prebendary* in the *Cathedral* of *St. Paul's*.  
 He was likewise patronized  
 By *Sir Thomas Hanmer*,  
 Speaker of the House of Commons,  
 Whose interest procured him  
 A stall in the *Royal Chapel* of *St. George*  
 At *Windſor*.  
 His diſtinguiſhed learning recommended him  
 To be Tutor  
 To the *Earl of Bath* and *Daniel Pultney, Eſq.*  
 Whoſe advancement is ſufficiently recorded  
 In the *British hiſtory*  
 To reflect an uncommon ſhare  
 Of honour  
 On their inſtructor.  
 He declined episcopal character as induſtriouſly  
 as others purſue it.  
 He was a diſtinguiſhed benefactor  
 To the ſeveral hospitals in this metropolis.  
 He had a great comprehension of things  
 And fluency of words.  
 He merits  
 Eternal admiration  
 For his conſtant piety towards God,  
 His liberality,  
 His charity,  
 His uncommon affability,  
 His humanity to thoſe about him,  
 And  
 For his unſhaken integrity towards all.  
 He reſigned this life for a better,  
 Full of years and reputation,  
 To the regret of all good men,  
 On the 30th of March, 1750,  
 Aged 80.

He was buried in this chancel on the 7th of April following, his pall being ſupported by the Biſhops of

*Worceſter, Briſtol, Norwich, St. Davids, Carlisle, and Peterborough.*

To

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

**A**N ancient Gun, called a Caliver, frequently occurring in our old English military books and histories, I was induced to search out its species and etymology, which, if you think worthy a place in your Work, is much at your service.

As to the first, I mean the kind of piece, I found from many authorities that a Caliver was a lighter sort of match-lock, differing from a musket, in being fired without a rest. This elucidates a passage in Shakespear's Henry the Fifth, where Falstaff's recruits are introduced. Some objections being made to Wart as a weak old man, the jolly knight cries out, "Put me a Caliver into Wart's hands;" meaning, that though it is true he will not make an able musqueteer, yet he might do very well with lighter arms. In Mr. Pope's edition of Shakespear, a note thus absurdly explains it, "Caliver, a large gun."

For the derivation of its name, I long hunted and toiled through different glossaries without success, till one day turning over Maitland's History of London, I accidentally met with the following passage, quoted from one Edmond York, an officer who had served with honour in the low countries, and was employed by Queen Elizabeth to discipline the militia of London, at the time of the threatened Spanish invasion. That officer thus explains the Caliver, "I remember when I was first brought up in Piemont in the  
"countie of Brisacks regiment of old bandes, we had our particular calibre  
"of harquebuze to our regiment, both that for one bullet should serve all  
"the harquebuzes of our regiment, as for that our collonel should not be  
"deceived of his arms, of which word calibre came first this unapt term,  
"we use to call a harquebuze a calliver, which is the height of the bullet  
"and not of the piece. Before the battle of Moungunter the princes of  
"the religion caused severall thousand harquebuzes to be made, all of one  
"Calibre, which was called harquebuze *du Calibre de Monsieur le Prince*, so  
"I think some man not understanding Frenche, brought hither the name of  
"the height of the bullet of the piece, which word Calibre is yet continued  
"with our good canoniers."

It appears from Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, that some of the troops levied by Queen Elizabeth for the Irish service, Anno 1584, were armed with Calivers. The money for the purchase of these pieces was paid by the different counties where the troops were raised. The price of a Caliver furnished with flaske and touch boxes, laces and moulds, thirteen shillings and sixpence.

I am, Sir, yours,

T. D.

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To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

**I**F you think the inclosed copy of an old will falls within the design of your Repertory, it is at your service. The testatrix was the relict of Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh, owner of Ravensworth Castle, as so designed in Mr. Gale's map of Richmondshire and Ravensworth as in Camden. The place is now and has long been in ruins; which family of Fitz-Hugh was descended from those Saxons that were lords of the place before the Norman conquest, and flourished there till the time of Henry VII. I do not recollect to have met with a plan of this place, though several have been taken of places in its neighbourhood. It is situate in a pleasant vale in the parish of Kirby-hill, or Kirby Ravensworth, in the north riding of Yorkshire, about four miles to the north of Richmond, but is a different place from that which gives the title of Baron to Lord Ravensworth. A small gold ring was found several years ago, and which I saw in the possession of a Mr. Anthony Pinkney, with an inscription on the outside in old text characters, **te, me, tien.** The lady who made the will, was daughter and sole heiress of Marmion and St. Quintin, and the estate came by females to Fienes Lord Dacre in the South, then to the Parrs, afterwards to Bierley, and is now belonging to Sir Digby Ledgard, of Ganton in Yorkshire.

As to what is published concerning Sir Anthony Weldon in the last Number of the Repertory, and taken from William Sanderson and Anthony Wood, I beg leave to observe that Mr. Mallet, in his life of Lord Bacon, quotes Sir Anthony Weldon's account of Somerset's telling Sir George More, that the King durst not bring him to a trial, and adds, " Though he is a  
" partial writer, and indulges himself in a humour of licentious scandal,  
" the



“ the authentic vouchers I have produced, render his anecdote not improbable.”

Mr. Walpole, in his Catalogue of Noble Authors, vol. I. p. 172, observes, that Sir Anthony Weldon speaks of Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, as one of the grossest flatterers alive; but says, it is the mode to reject his testimony as too severe a writer: yet on what times was he bitter? What character that he has censured has whitened by examination? For instance in this Lord Northampton, and proceeds to shew what other writers have said of him, in support of the character given of him by Sir Anthony Weldon. See also Biogr. Brit. vol. VI. p. 3603, note (A.)

There is a curious old kitchen in the college in Durham in good preservation, and deserves a plan as well as the kitchen at Stanton Harcourt, or the Abbot's kitchen at Glastonbury, or that of Netley.

In the township of Dalton Travers, about two or three miles north of Ravensworth, is a place called Castle Steeds, where are the remains of the castra æstiva of the Romans, situate on a slip of land above the confluence of two small brooks, in sight of the Watling-street, leading from Catarick, by Greta-bridge to Bowes, the lavatris of the Romans.

Durham, April 22, 1779.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

Z. S.

#### Testamentum Elizabeth D<sup>ne</sup> Fitzhugh.

In the name of God. Amen. In the year of our Lord Jesu Christ, 1427, the 24 day of the moneth of September, I Elizabeth, Lady of Ravensworth, late the wyf of ye Lord Fitzhugh, whose soule God for his mercy assøyl, being in good hele, devyse and ordeyne my testament in yis wyse and maner as folowes: First, I beqwethe my soule to God Almyghtie and to our Lady Saint Mary and to Saint John ye Evangelist and to alle ye Saintes of heven, and my body after my dethe in all ye goodely hast that it may be, carried to Jervause, and yere to be beryed afore ye hegh auter beside my Lords body. And as for myn enterment I wil yat yere ben at myn exequisez and atte messes upon ye morow, 24 torches brennyng aboute myn herse, and 15 tapers yehon of a pond brennyng afore ye hegh auter in the same messes tyme. And they yat come yider yat tyme unbyden be fedde aftir  
yat

yat myn executours thynke honest and resonable, as wele ye pouer as othir men. And yf myn executoures deme yis noght ynogh, I pray them fulfille hit more in paying of my dettes and marryng of my childre. Also I wil yat in as goodely hast after my dethe as hit my be doen, yeerbee songen for me ten trentalles, and within thre monythes a M<sup>i</sup> messes. Also I wyl yat my son William have a ryng with a dyamond, and my son Geffray a gretter, and my son \* Robert a sauter covered with rede velvet, and my doghter Margory a primer covered in rede, and my doghter Darcy a sauter covered in blew, and my doghter Malde Eure a primer covered in blew, and my doghter Elizabeth a chaplet of perle with double roofes, and my doghter Lore a tyre with double roofes of perle, and Robert Fitzhaugh my son a ring with a relyke of Saint Petre finger, and Geg a pair of bedes of gold. And my servantz my clothyng, as my gownes and myn kirtelles, and yong Elizabeth Fitzhugh my god-doghter a boke covered in grene with praiers thereinne. Elizabeth Darcy a girdyl of black gylded. And Marjory Darcy a narrow girdel golde. And I wyl yat myn howsholde servantz have departed among theym afre discrecion of myn executoures a C marcs. And I wyl yat ye stuff of alle myn howses of offices, as kychyn, pantre and buttre, and such othir remayne to my son Sir William, and ye residewe afir my dettes paid whilke I wyl and charge and pray alle myn executours to be first paied and done afore alle othir thyngs afir myn interment. I wyl be putte to maryng of childre unmariet, als wele my thryd parte of my Lords good as of othir, soo yat if ye goode wol suffice my son Geffray have a C<sup>ib</sup> and ayther of two doghters CC marcs, and yong Elizabeth Fitzhugh my god-doghter a C marcs. And for to fulfille alle yis my wyl afore said, I ordeyne and make myn executoures, my son Sir William, my son Sir Geffray, and my son Robert, Christofre Boynton and William Katryk, praiyng and chargyng hem yat yai doo for my faule, as my truste is in hem, and as yai wol answere to fore God. And I wyl yat eyther of Xpofre Boynton and William Katryk have a sylver cuppe covered, or elles v marcs.

Ex Registr. Langley penes Deo & Cap. Dunelm. 135.

\* Robert was Bishop of London. His epitaph is in Weever, 151 last edit. and 360 in the old edit.

## Aliud testamentum ejusdem Dominae.

In Dei nomine. Amen. Decimo die Decembr. A° D<sup>ni</sup> 1427, Ego Elizabeth Domina Fitzhugh de Ravenswath, compos mentis & sanæ memoriæ, conde testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam Deo Omnipotenti, B. Mariæ matri suæ & omnibus sanctis, a corpus meum sepeliend in Abbatia Jorovall, & volo quod voluntas mea, sicut ordinatum in testamento meo primo facto sit fideliter implenda. Insuper volo & est voluntas mea quod debita mea solventur & illis plenarie solutis de & lego Elizabeth Fitzhugh & Lore Fitzhugh filiabus meis residuum omnium bonorum meorum. Datum apud Wytton die & anno superscriptis.

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*A Rental of the Dutchy of LANCASTER, Anno 1596.\**

<b>T</b> HE receipt of Lancaster, Clitheroe and Halton, com. annis	£ 1,700
Of Pontefract and Knaresborough in com. Ebor	— 1,800
Of Tickhill 500l. Pickering 200l. Dunstanburgh 80l.	— 780
Of Tutbury in com. Stafford	— 1,500
Of Long Bennington 80l. of Leicester 400l.	— 480
Of Bullingbroke in com. Linc.	— 900
Of the augmentation of Lanceston, queræ Lancaster	— 400
Of Furneys in com. Lancas.	— 1,000
Of Colleges and Chantries in com. Darby et Staff.	— 40
	<hr/> 8,600
Receipt of Higham Ferrers com. Northamp.	— 800
Of Norfolk and Suffolk	— 1,200
Of Suffex 300l. Hertford and Essex 1000l.	— 1,300
Of the South parts com. annis	— 1,000
Of the Marches of Wales and Monmouth	— 100
Of Kedwelly	— 100
	<hr/> Total 4,500

The total of the general receiver of the dutchy of Lancaster, com.

annis, amounteth unto — — — 14,000

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Y

Tempore

\* From a MS. in the Library of T. Asle.

Tempore Jac. I. the crown received of this	—	£11,743	3	4
Salary of the chancellor and other officers	—	2,258	6	8
Forests, chaces and parks, out of which the chancellor, attorney-general, receiver and auditor are to have venison, winter and summer:				
Co. York. Bolland, Blefedale and Wenfdale forest				
Co. of Lancas. Langraine, Paddam, Merfkow and Toxftaton parks.				
Co. Chester. Halton park.				
Co. Staff. Yoxal, Rolleston, Marchinton, Tutbury, Barton, Needwood parks.				
Co. Derby. High Peake forest, Shottel, Melborn, Mansfield and Morley parks.				
Co. Leices. Leicester forest, Castle Donnington, &c. parks.				
Co. Linc. Kirby park.				
Co. Northamp. Higham Ferres park.				
Co. Wilts. Gopsley, Alborne parks				
Co. Southamp. Everley, Kings Somborne parks.				
Co. Dorset. Holt chace and Holt park.				
Co. York. Pontefract, Wakefield, &c. parks.				
Co. Suffolk. Hunfdon, Boxfty and Estye parks.				
Co. Suffex. Ahldown forest, Weeks park.				
Co. Effex. Plafhy, Copthall and Highjester parks.				
Co. Hertford. Hertinfordbury, More and Kings Lanley parks.				
Co. Bucks. Olney park.				
Co. Berks. Hungerford park.				

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*Harley MS. in the British Museum, N<sup>o</sup> 4016.\**

Purveyance made for King Richard the Second, being with the Duc of Lancastre, at the Bishop's Palace of Durham, at London, the xxiiid Day of September, the Yere of the King aforefaid xi.

First beginning for a Chatry.

xiii Oxen lying in falte	cxi Pigge
ii Oxen fresh	ccc Marribones
xxvi Carcas of shepe freysh	Of lard and grece eynough
xxvi Hedes of shepe freysh	iii Ton salt venyson
xii Bores	iii Does of freysh venyson
xiiii Calvys	

The

\* Communicated by T. Astle, Esq.



## The Pultrey.

I Swannes  
 ccx Gees  
 I Capons of hie grece  
 viii Dussen other capons  
 lx Dussen hennes  
 cc Copull conyny  
 iiii Fesaunts  
 v Herons and bifors  
 vi Kiddes  
 v Dussen pullayn for gely  
 xii Dussen to roste  
 c Dussen pejons  
 xii Dussen parterych  
 viii Dussen rabettes  
 x Dussen cerlews  
 xii Dussen brewes  
 forsan grouse  
 xii Cranes  
 Wilde foul ynough  
 xxvi Galons milke  
 xii Galons creme  
 xl Galons cruddes  
 iiii Bosshel apples  
 xi Thousand eggs

## The first Course

A potage called viand bruse  
 Hedes of bores  
 Grete fleshe  
 Swanns roasted

## Pigges

Cruftade lumbarde in paste  
 A \* soltite

## The second Course

A potage called gele  
 A potage de blandfore  
 Pigges roasted  
 Cranes roasted  
 Fesaunts roasted  
 Herons roasted  
 Chekenes roasted  
 Breme  
 Tartes  
 Broke braune  
 Conyng roasted  
 A soltite

## The third Course

Potage bruette of almonds  
 Stewed lumbarde  
 Venyson roasted  
 Rabetts roasted  
 Parterych roasted  
 Pejons roasted  
 Qualies roasted  
 Larkes roasted  
 Playne puffle  
 A dish of jely  
 Long frutors  
 A soltite

\* What is here termed a Soltite, I apprehend were figures in paste, which varied each course according to the Cook's fancy and ingenuity.

*From a loose Sheet among Mr. AUBREY'S MS. Collections relating to N. WILTS,  
in the Ashmole Museum, OXON.*

*Decimo Quinto Augusti 1649.*

PLATE remaining within the Upper Jewel House in the Tower, and delivered over to the trustees of parliament for sale of the King's goods.

The King's Crown valued.

In a flower de luce, having the picture of the Virgin Mary	Two saphires, valued at	£. 65	{ Eight rubies ballaces valued }	£. 25
In the cross next to the flower de luce	Four saphires, valued at	36	{ Six rubies ballaces valued }	18
In another flower de luce and cross	Four saphires, valued at	23	{ Seven rubies ballaces valued }	42
In another flower de luce and cross	Six saphires, valued at	62	{ Eight rubies ballaces valued }	50
In another flower de luce and cross	Four saphires, valued at	18	{ Eight rubies ballaces valued }	40
		<hr/> 204		<hr/> 176

Eight-and-twenty diamonds in the crown, valued at six pounds each	£168
Saphires and rubies	380
Two emeralds, valued at	5
Two hundred and thirty-two pearls, valued at 15s. each	174
One-and-twenty rubies, valued at	16
Seven pounds and six ounces of gold, valued at 40l. per pound, } with six ounces abated for stones	280
	<hr/> 1023

The Queen's Crown valued.

Twenty saphires, valued at	120 0 0
Two-and-twenty rubies ballaces	40 0 0
Eighty-and-three pearls at 10s. each	41 10 0
Three pounds five ounces of gold, at 40l. per pound	137 6 8
	<hr/> 338 16 8

\* Communicated by T. Astle, Esq.

## King Edward the Sixth's Crown.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
One saphire, valued at -	60	0	0	The globe poiz. 17	}	57	10	0
One diamond, val. at -	200	0	0	ounces and quarter				
One emerald, val. at -	12	0	0	Two scepters 18 ounces		60	0	0
Four rubies, val. at -	43	0	0	The bracelets valued at -		36	0	0
Thirteen diamonds, val. at	32	0	0			<hr/>		
Seventy pearls, at 2s. 6d. }	8	15	0			<hr/>		
each — }								
In gold —	73	16	0			<hr/>		
	<hr/>					<hr/>		
	429	11	0			<hr/>		

*Sic transit gloria mundi.*

N. B. Colonel John Dove, of Surry, kept in his chamber at the Middle Temple, the book of the King's plate and jewels. I transcribed this of the crown, for which Mr. Simpson, &c. were much beholden to me when King Charles the Second's crown was made.

J. AUBREY.

It is worthy of notice, and somewhat surprizing, to find by the foregoing valuation, the imperial crown and other regalia of the kingdom were of so little value as not to amount in the whole to 2000*l.* for it appears by a record in the xviii vol. Rymer's Fæd. p. 236 & seq. that in the first year of King Charles's reign, anno 1625, the King's jewel office contained an immense quantity of jewels, gold plate of divers forms, as feathers, flowers, collars composed of diamonds, rubies, saphires, &c. Also basons and ewers, bolls, cups, salt sellers, dishes; all which were sent over privately to Holland, by the King's special warrant to the Duke of Bucks. One would think, that as the royal treasury was so nobly furnished, that some of the largest and finest jewels would have graced the principal regalia.

T. S.

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

BEING a constant Reader of your valuable Work, I have sent you the following List of the Names and Arms of Noblemen and Knights, from a MSS. of Mr. — Borret, Attorney at Law, late of Griston, by Watton, in Norfolk; which was purchased from the Collection of the late Thomas Martin, Esq.

*Ife soit les Nomes et Armes a banieres Dangletere, de*

- L**E Roy, goules et trois leopards passant dor.  
 Le Conte de Gloucester, dor et troys chevrons goules.  
 Le Conte de Cornewaill, vert 6 egles dor.  
 Le Conte de Lancastre, les armes Dangletere et unge labell de France.  
 Le Conte de \* Nychole, dor unge lion rampande purpre.  
 Le Conte de Garene, checklior dor et de azure.  
 Le Conte de Hereforde, azure une bend dargent et ij coteis dor enter 6 lions dor.  
 Le Conte de Warwicke, goulis une fese enter 6 crossellets dor.  
 Le Conte de Penbrooke, buryle dazur et dargent et les marelis goulis.  
 Le Conte de Arundell, goulis une lion rampande dore.  
 Le Conte de Richmond, dor et azure chelier une canton armin et une border Dangleter.  
 Le Conte de Oxinforde, quarterly goulis et or en la p'mere quart. une molett dargent.  
 Le Conte de Stafforde, dor une chevron goulis.  
 Le Conte de Chester, de azure et trois garbes or.  
 Le Conte de Salyisbury, de azure et 6 lions dor iij ij j.  
 Le Conte de Laycester, goulis une lion dargent lacueforthe.  
 Le Conte de Forres, vennee de or et de goulis.  
 Le Conte de Kent, masche de ver et de goulis.  
 Le Conte de Devynshire, goulis iij tourtes or, de or un lion de azure.  
 Le Conte de Wynchester, goulis et 7 mastiles or iij ij j.

Le

\* Lincolne.



Le Conte de Cornewail, d'argent une lion de goulis corone or une border fable beffante de or.

Le Conte Marehall, party par pale dor et d'argent, & une lion rampande goulis.

Le Conte de Urmounde, or une chefe endente de azur.

*Ici fut les Nomes de Contes et Grans Seors Dangletere.*

Sir Thomas Brotherton, Conte Marehall Fiz a Roy, port les armes Dangleter une labell d'argent.

Sir Edmond de Wodstocke, Conte Kent, les armes Dangletere et une bourdure d'argent.

Sir John Wake, dor & ij barres goulis en la chefe iij tourtes goulis.

Sir John Ferrers, port verre dor & goulis.

Sir Roger Mortemere, barre dor & azur une chefe pale les corners geroune et une escuchion d'argent.

Sir Roger de Mortymer, le oncle meme les armes ad le eschuchon de ermyn.

Sir Henry de Lancaster, les armes Dangletere & une bends de azure.

Sir John Hastings, or et une manche goulis.

Sir William de Hastings, meyme les armes & une labell de Penbroke.

Sir Raufe Monthermere, or une egle verte.

Sir John Claveringe, quarterly de or et de goulis a un labell de vert en la pur. quarter une furette dore.

Sir Henry Percy, or une lion rampande azure.

Sir Raufe le Fitz William, burele argent et azure & iij chapeals goulis.

Sir William Ros, goulis iij bouges d'argent ij j.

Sir William Ros de Ingmanthorpe, azure iij bouges dore.

Sir Richard de Clayre, les armes de Gloucetter et une labell azure.

Sir Robert Filz Water, or une fefe enter ij cheverons goulis et la cha-peale or.

Sir Theobaulde de Verdon, or une frette goulis.

Sir John Gyfforde, goulis et iij lions passant d'argent.

Sir John Seinte John, argent une chefe goulis ij molets dor.

Sir William Latymer, goulis une crois pate dor.

Sir Robert Clyfforde, or et azur chekie a une fesse de goulis.

Sir

Sir Thomas de Melton, dargent & tres barres goulis.

Sir John Mourbray, goulis une lion rampande dargent.

Sir John S grave, fable une lion rampande dargent, corone dor.

Sir Nicholas de Segrave, mesme les armes, et une labell goulis.

Sir Alayn la Souche, goulis beffante dor iiij ij ij j.

Sir Wullian Souche, mesme les armys, et une quarter armyn.

Sir Henry Courtney, dor three tarteaux goulis, une labell dazur.

Sir Henry de Vere, quarterly goulis et or en la p'mer quarter une molett dargent une bourder endente fable.

Sir Thomas Greley, goulis et tres bendes dor.

Sir Robert Mohante, azure et une lion rampand dargent.

Sir Robert Thony, argent et une manche goulis.

Sir Richard Gray, argent et azure barre de 6 peces.

Sir John Grey, mesme les armes et une labell goulis.

Sir John Somery, or et ij lions passant azure.

Sir Aleyn Flokenett, armyn une bends engrele de goulis.

Sir Payne Tupperot, argent une sautoir engraille goulis.

Sir John Boutetour, or une sautoir engraly fable.

Sir John Monford, port bend dor et azure de & peces.

Sir John Angoyne, (de Eugoyne) goulis croifule or une fese dance or.

Sir William Kyme, goulis cruffle or une cheveron de or.

Sir John Lovell, port unde or et goulis.

Sir William Leyborne, azur 6 lions argent iiij ij j.

Sir John Deynill, or iiij flouris goulis et une fese goulis et iiij flouredelices or.

Sir John Marmyon, verree argent & azure, et une fese goulis.

Sir Morris Barkeley, goulis et les cruseles pates argent et une cheveron dargent.

Sir Brian Filz Alayne, or & goulis barre de viij peces (alib.) de or a iiij barres de goulis.

Sir William de Brouse, azure croffele or et une lion rampande.

Sir John Beauchampe de Sondsett, de verre argent & azure.

Sir Thomas Bardolfe, azure iiij cinque foilles or ij i.

Sir Amory de Sent Amaunt, or frette fable, une chief fable en le chiefe iiij beffantes or.

Sir John le Estrange, goules ij lions passant dargent.

Sir Roger le Estrange, mesme les armys et une bourdure endente or.

- Sir Fouke de Estrange, argent & ij lions passant goulis.  
 Sir John le Filz Ranolde (Renaud) goulis et troy lioncles or.  
 Sir Peres Corbett, or ij corbiles fable.  
 Sir John Hodelstone, goulis une fret dargent.  
 Sir William Vavasour, or et une fese dance fable.  
 Sir Robert le Filz Payne, goules iij lions passans dargent a baston goulis.  
 Sir Raufe de Gorges, azure 7 mascules or.  
 Sir John de Ryveres, goulis 7 mascules or.  
 Sir Walter de Hontercombe, armyne a ij barris gemeles de goulis.  
 Sir Robert de Escales (Scaller) goulis 6 escalopes dargent.  
 Sir Geffery de Sey, dor et goulis quarterly.  
 Sir John Moun, dor et une crois engraly fable.  
 Sir William de Marechall, goulis une bend engrale or.  
 Sir John de la Mare, goulis une manche dargent.  
 Sir Henry Tyeis, argent une cheveron goulis.  
 Sir Water Teye, or une fese ent. ij cheverons goulis en la fesse iij moles  
 de argent.  
 Sir William Ferres, goulis 6 mascules or iij ij j.  
 Sir William Huntingfild, or une fese goulis en la chiefe iij tourts gules.  
 Sir Roger Monteyne, dor 6 lionceles fable les cuys forches.  
 Sir Adam de Wellis, or une lion rampand fable la une forche.  
 Sir John Dargentton, goulis iij coupes dargent.  
 Sir Raufe Bassett, or iij piles goulis une canton armyn.  
 Sir William Grauntson, pale argent & azure une bend goulis sus le bend  
 iij egles or.  
 Sir William Vessëy, or une croys fable.  
 Sir Edward Burnell, argent une lion rampand fable crone or.  
 Sir William Martyn, argent ij barres goules.  
 Sir Robert de Lyle, or une fese ent. ij chevrons fable.  
 Sir Thomas Fornivall, argent une bends ent. 6 marles goulis.  
 Sir Randolfe Nevill, goulis une sautre argent.  
 Sir John Willington, goulis une fautour vert.  
 Sir John Deigrourt, azur une fese dance ent. & belletes or.  
 Sir William de Leybourne, or 6 lions fable.  
 Sir Nicholas de Estole, argent une lion goulis, en le paule de lion une  
 cinquefoile argent.

- Sir John de la Ware, goulis croisele argent une lion rampand argent.  
 Sir John de Knikestone, fable une lion rampand dor & la coue forche.  
 Sir Richard de Sotton, or une lion rampand vert.  
 Sir Ellis Daubeney, goulis une fese endente dargent.  
 Sir John Suleye, or ij bendes goulis.  
 Sir Hewe Nevill (Nevyle) azure une lion rampand or.  
 Sir Nicholas de Poyns, barry (8) dor et de goulis.  
 Sir Henry Tregoz, azur et ij barres gemiles or en la chefe une leopards  
 passand or.  
 Sir Nicholas de Audeley, goulis une fret dor.  
 Sir William Saunsum, de or a une fer de molin de fable.  
 Sir Robert Willoughby (Wilefby) goulis une fer de molyn argent.  
 Sir William de Ryve (Ryder) de azure a iij cressants de or.  
 Sir Henry Beamonde, azure florete et une lion rampand or et une bend  
 goubonny dargent et goulis.  
 Sir Nicholas de Veponnde, or et vj anoletes goulis iij ij j.  
 Sir John Cromwell, goulis vj anoletes or iij ij j.  
 Sir Richard Sywarde, fable une croys argent les chose flurettes.  
 Sir Eustas de la Hache, or une croys engrale goulis.  
 Sir John Dodingsfeles, argent une fese goulis en la chefe une molet goulis.  
 Sir Philip Darcy, argent troys roses goulis.  
 Sir Richard Lovell, or croisele azur et une lion rampande azure.  
 Sir Robert de Hollande, azure flurette argent et une leoparde rampand  
 argent.  
 Sir Henry Filz Gewe, azure troys chevrons en frett or et une chefe or.  
 Sir Adam de Everingham, goulis et une lion rampande verre azure et  
 argent.  
 Sir Vrien de Sempere, argent une bend fable, et une labell goulis.  
 Sir William de Berningham, azur et une bend engrale dor.  
 Sir Water Fauconbrege, argent une lion rampand azure.  
 Sir Nicholas de Meynell, azure et ij barres gemelles de or et le chefe or.  
 Sir Thomas de Chauworde, azur et ij chevrons or.  
 Sir Robert Hylton, argent et ij barres azure.  
 Sir Gefferey de Cannyle, azure et iij lions passans de argent.  
 Sir John de Boddendam, argent une crois goulis en la crois v moles de or.  
 Sir John de Lyle, or et la chefe azure et iij lioncels or.



Sir Nicholas de Carow (Carru) or et iij lions passans fable.

Sir Fouke Filz Waryn, quarterly dargent et goulis endente.

Sir John Filz Marmaduke, goulis une fese enter iij popingais argent.

Sir Marmaduke de Tuenge, argent une fese goulis et iij popingais de vert.

Le Baron de Stafford, or une chevron goulis.

Sir John Lancafter, argent ij barres en une quart. goulis en la quarter une leopard or.

Sir John Harcourt, or et ij barrs goulis.

Sir William de Cressey, argent une lion rampand fable la que forche.

Sir John Maïrevers, fable une frett or.

Sir Symond Montagu, quarterly argent & azure en la quarters de azure les greffons or et on la quarter de argent 3 fusils dances de goulis.

Sir Raufe de Grandone, argent & ij chevrons goulis.

Sir Bartilmew de Badilfinere, argent une fese et ij barrs gemels goulis.

Sir Richard de Bascrevile, argent & une cheveron goulis & troys roundells azure.

Sir Perris de Grefle, verre goulis et armyn.

Sir John Cauntelo, azure et troys floure delices de or od testes de leoparden passans.

Sir William Cauntelo, goulis une fese de veer enter iij testes de leoparden or.

Sir John Wigketone, fable et iij moles de or od la bordure end de or.

Sir William Boterels, cheker de or et goulis et une chevron azure.

Sir Robert de Estotevile, burlee argent & goulis et une lion rampand fable.

Sir Water Beuchampe, goulis une fese enter 6 marles or.

Sir Raufe Camoys, or une chefe goulis en la chefe iij plattes argent.

Sir Olyver Dynaunde, goulis et une fese endente armyn.

Sir Giles de Bruese, argent croisele goulis une lion goulis laqueforche ere noire.

Sir John Paynell, vert une manche or.

Sir Water Mandby, azur une croys or la chefe florrettes.

Sir John Brianfon, gieron argent et azure.

Sir John Charlestone, argent une chevron vert, sus iij egles dor.

Sir Edmond Hastings, dor et une manche goulis et une labell vert.

Sir Richard de Charoune, goulis une chevron enter iij escalopes argent.

Sir

- Sir Symond Warde, azur et une crois pate de or.  
 Sir Roger Filzowberne, goulis iij barrs gemeles or une quarter argent.  
 Sir Gilbert de Gauntt, barre de or et de azure et une bend de goulis.  
 Sir Richard le Filz John, quarterly de or et de goulis une border vert.  
 Sir William le Monchancy, or et iij eschuchions mascule vert & goulis.  
 Sir Patrike de Chauworthe (Chauworye) burell de argent et goulis et une  
 bourdure des mârletes fable.  
 Sir John Baylolfe, goulis et une eschuchion dargent.  
 Sir William Dacres, goulis et trois escalopes argent.  
 Sir Robert Tatefhale, chequer or et goulis et la chefe armyn.  
 Le S. de la Pole, or une lion goulis.  
 Sir Robert de la Warde, verre argent et fable.  
 Sir John de Fenes, argent une lion fable.  
 Sir John Rossell, or une crois fable et fus le crois 6 moles argent.  
 Sir Eble de Mouns, or une bend enter ij cottes goulis une labell azure.  
 Sir Barteram de Monkocher, argent iij pos goulis, od la bordur de fable  
 beffante de or.  
 Sir Renalde de Coupenne, goulis 6 pennes argent.  
 Sir Gerarde Frenncy, or une flourett fable une bourdure goulis.  
 Sir Nicholas de la Ryver, verre de argent et de goulis un bourdure azure  
 beffante or.  
 Sir Thomas Bekeringe, cheker argent et goulis une bend azure.  
 Sir Ronande Blomneyften, argent une frer goulis.  
 Sir Thomas Raigemont, goulis et ij barris gemile or et le chefe or.  
 Sir Richard de Brun, azure une lion rampand argent & de gotte goulis.  
 So. Becard, or iiij egles asur et une sautour goulis.  
 Sir Raufe Bolmere, goulis belite or et une lion rampand or.  
 Sir Roger Bolmere, argent belette goulis et une lion rampand goulis.  
 Sir Herbert de St. Quyntin, or et iij chevrous goulis le chefe vert.  
 Sir William Bassett, argent et ij barrs azur en la chefe iij chapels de roses  
 de goulis.  
 Sir Richard Waleys, quarterly dargent & goulis une bende de or.  
 Sir John de Refoun, goulis une lion or et une quarter une crois pate ver.  
 Sir William Denningtone, or une fefe endent azure.  
 Sir Robert Plomton, azure une fefe endente or en la fefe 5 moles goulis.  
 Sir Thomas Pekingere, argent une lion rampand fable et la bourdure  
 goulis beffante or.

Sir Robert Pierpond, argent une lion rampand fable la bourdoure de rofes goulis.

Sir John Sothulle, goulis et une egle argent.

Sir John Maleverere, goulis la chefe or et une bend gobony argent et azure.

Sir John de Clevedone, or une lion azure corone goulis.

Sir John Daubeny, goulis et une fefe endente armyn en la chefe iij moles or.

Sir Henry Scrope, azur une bend or en la bend vñe lion passans purpre.

Sir Water Faconbrege, argent une lion azur rampand une bend gobony or & goulis.

Sir Henry Fauconbrege, argent ij barris mascule fable.

Sir John Sottone, or chefe goulis une lion rampand azure.

Sir Gefferey de Upsale, argent une crois fable.

Sir Hewe de Holingshed, fened. mesme les armys en la crois une molet or.

Sir John de Walkingham, de veer a ij barres de goulis.

Sir Richard Barlingham, goulis et iij ours argent.

Sir Hewe de Claunde, argent et une bend goulis et iij escalopes or.

Sir Walter de Moncastre, burile argent & goulis une bend fable et iij escalopes or.

Sir Gerarde Ufflette, argent une fefe azur, fus la fefe iij flouredelices or.

Sir John Kingeston, fable une lion or laqueforche et une labell argent.

Sir Thomas de Borke, argent une dance fable en la dance iij heffans or.

Sir Robert Tillot, goulis une lion rampand argent et une bend azur.

Sir William Mauleverere, argent et iij levereres goulis.

Sir John de Cornwallies, argent et iij corfs fable.

Sir John de Eure, quarterly or et goulis et une bend fable en la bend iij escalopes argent.

Sir Thomas de Collevile, or une fefe goulis en la fefe iij lioncells de argente.

Sir John Malebis, argent et tres testes de bis goulis.

Sir John Haryngtone, (Haverington) fable une frette argent.

Sir Michael Haryngtone, meisme les armys et une labell or.

Sir Walter Strikland, (Stukland) argent ij barrs et une quarter goulis.

Sir Thomas le Rous, armyn et le chefe endendid goulis a 3 escalops argent.

Sir Robert de Ekeleshale, fable une bend enter 6 marles or.

Sir Robert de Asheby, argent une lion fable belette or.

Sir Thomas de Schefeld, or une fese ent. 6 garbes goulis.

Sir Thomas Mounteny, goulis une bend enter. 6 marles or, en la bend une molet vert.

Sir John Mounteny, goulis une bend enter. 6 marles or et ij cottes or.

Sir Robert Constable, quarterly goulis et verre une bend engrale or.

Sir John Deywill, goulis florette argent et une lion rampand argent.

Sir Robert Conyers, or une manche azure.

Le S. de Scrope, azur une bend or.

Le S. de Bouffer, argent une crois engrale goulis enter iij bouges fable.

Le S. de Cromwell, argent le chefe goulis une bend azure.

Sir William Boteler, bend argent et goulis.

Le S. de Bedford, quarterly or & goulis une bend goulis.

Sir William de Valeyns, argent & une chefe azure endente.

Sir Hewe le de Spencer, quartile de argent et de goules a une bende de fable les quarters de goulis frette de or.

Sir Hewe Sun Filz, meyme les armes a un labell de azure.

Sir Robert le Filz Roger, quartile de or et de goules a une bende de fable.

Sir John de Claveringe, meyme les armes a un labell de vert.

Sir Peres de Maulee, de or a une bend de fable.

Sir Gilbert Peche, de argent a une fesse ij cheverons de goulis.

Sir William de Hontingfild, de or a une fesse de goulis a iij rondels dargent.

Sir John de Moules, de argent a ij fessis de goulis en le chefe iij ronds goulis.

Sir William Thochet, de goulis a les mareles de or.

*Les Nomes de Cebvaliers en le Champe de Henry iij, viz. de*

## N O R F O L K.

Sir John de Thorpe, port cheker or et goulis et une fese armyn.

Sir George Thorpe, cheker or et goulis et une fese argent en la fese iij marles fable.

Sir Adam de Cayly, dor et goulis cheker et une bend armyn.

Sir



Sir Richard Foliot, goulis et une bend argent.

Sir Robert Morlee, argent une lion rampand fable lacue forche une corone or.

Sir Raufe Bygod, or une crois goulis 5 escalopes argent.

Sir John Bardolfe, goulis iij cinquefoiles argent.

Sir Thomas Bardolfe, or et iij cinquefoiles azure.

Sir Auncell de Marchall, goulis une bend engrale or et une labell argent.

Sir Guy Boutetour, armyn une fautour engrale goulis

Sir William Boutetour, mesme les armys en la fautour une molet or.

Sir Raufe Boutetour, armyn une fautour engrale goulis une labell vert.

Sir John Filz Symon, fable une fese enter iij cressanz argent.

Sir William de Kerdeston, goulis une fautour engrale argent.

Sir Roger Kerdeston, meysme les armys et une labell or.

Sir John Boylande, azure une fautour engraille or.

Sir Constantyn Mortemer, or florette de fable.

Sir Nicholas Breouse, armyn une lion rampand goulis laque forche et reynowe.

Sir William Neirford, goulis et une lion rampand armyn.

Sir John Cone, goulis une bend argent et ij cottez de or.

Sir Roger Bylneye, argent une egle vert.

Sir William de Vaus, argent une escuchone goulis la bourdure des marles goulis.

Sir Raufe de Koyinge, argent et ij barrs goulis la bordure de marles goulis.

Sir William Rosselyn, azur et iij fermauls de or.

Sir Walter de Berningham, argent une bend goulis et iij escalopes or et ij cotties azure.

Sir Pers Rosselyn, goulis iij firmauls argent.

Sir Pers Bosum, argent et iij bosons goulis.

Sir Ingram Belet, argent et la chefe goulis et iij cinquefoiles argent.

Sir John de Hingham, party de or et de vert et une fer de molyn goulis.

Sir Thomas Dakieby, (Dakeny) argent une crois enter iij lioncelles goulis.

Sir Giles Mompinzon, argent une lion fable et une puizon or en la espaule.

Sir John Hawarde, goulis une bend enter vj croifelis piche argent.

Sir Thomas Ingoldthorpe, goulis et une crois engraille argent.

Sir

Sir William Ormesby, goulis croisele argent une bend cheker or et azure.

Sir John de Ormesby, meysme les armys et une molete fable en la bende.

Sir Roger Gyney, pale or et goulis et la chefe armys.

Sir Gyles Plays, party or et goulis et une leopard passant.

Sir Reynolde le Gros, quarterly argent et azure une bend de fable et iij marles or.

Sir Symond de Nouwers, vert argent et goulis.

Sir ——— de Caldecotte, party or et azure une chefe goulis, a iij testes des leopards de or.

Sir John de Castre, fable une egle barre argent et goulis.

Sir Edward Charles, armyn et une chefe goulis en la chefe iij masculcs armyn.

Sir John Kocfelde, azure une crois cheker argent et goulis.

Sir Esteven Dephim, argent une fesse et iij leopards de or.

Sir Roger de Snotterly, de goulis et une fesse e iij fermals de argent.

Sir Nicholas Estyzulde, argent et iij cinquefoiles goulis.

Sir Robert de Walkefare, port argent une lion fable et en la espaule une molet or.

Sir Thomas Boutetour, or une fautour engraile fable et une labell goulis.

Sir Nicholas Estotevile, burele de argent & goulis et iij lioncells fable.

Sir Robert Baynarde, fable une fese enter ij chevrons or.

Sir Robert Borgilon, quarterly or et goulis et une bend fable et les quarters de goulis roundells perces argent.

Sir Geffery Filz Roy, azure iij greffons or.

Sir Raufe de Hemenhall, or une fese enter ij chevrons goulis en la fese iij escalopes argent.

Sir Richard de Walsingham, goulis et iij robes argent.

Sir William Bardolfe, azure et iij cinquefoiles argent.

Sir Water de Bernham, fable une crois enter iiij creffants argent.

Sir Robert de Forneus, argent a une pel engrale de fable.

Sir Raufe de Zefoule, argent une crois pate vert en le cauntel une marlet goulis.

Sir John Curson, argent une bend goulis beffante or.

Sir Roger Felbrigge, or une lion saylant goulis.

Sir John Reppes, armyn iij chevrons fable.

Sir Edward Rodisham, argent florete goulis.

Sir Hubert Hakon, fable ij feses verrey argent et vert.

Sir Thomas Erpingham, vert une urle de marletes argent une face schochon argent.

Sir John Bavent, argent une chevron goulis la bordure fable beffante or.

Sir William Calthorpe, cheker or et azur et une fese armyn.

Sir Nicholas Broom, armyn et la chefe goulis endente.

Sir Robert Heywarde, azur une fese gobbony goulis et vert iij howetes argent.

Sir Francis Goules, une fautour enter iij croisele bottone argent.

S. Belstede, barre argent et fable une quarter argent leem. or une fautour engrale vert.

Sir John Whyght, goulis une chevron ent. iij bores heddes.

S. Edm. Pigot, argent ij bendes engrale goulis et iij moletes fable.

S. Poole, or ij barrs undee azure.

Sir Philip Penre, or ij barrs fable et une barre molette argent.

Sir John Kenning, azure une fese engrale argent & iij escalopes argent.

Sir Walter Hyllary, argent une fese cheker or & fable une molet fable.

## S O U F F O L K.

Sir Hewe Houell, (Houell) fable une crois or.

Sir Estien Houell, meysme les armys et une labell argent.

S. Seymore, armyn et ij chevrons goulis et une labell azur.

Sir Robert Defforde, (Ufford) fable une crose engraille or.

Sir Thomas Defforde, meysme les armys et une bend argent.

Sir John Peytone, fable une crois engraille or et une molet argent.

Sir Guy Ferre, goulis une fer de moleyn argent et une bend azure.

Sir Thomas Loyeyn, goulis belette or et une fese argent.

Sir Edmund de Pagenham, quarterly or et goulis en la p'mer quarter une egle vert.

Sir Hewe Thalmache, argent frette fable.

Sir William Thalemache, meysme les armes a un labell de goulis.

Sir Thomas de Blakingham, azure croisele or et ij barres or.

Sir Nicholas de Weylond, argent une crois goulis et v escalopes or.

Sir William Weylande, meysme les armys et une labell azure.

Sir Peres de Tadington, fable une crois or refercile.

Sir William de Bovile, quarterly or et de fable.

Sir John Bovile, quarterly or et fable et une molet goulis.

Sir Gerard Wachesham, argent une fefe goulis en la chefe iij creffans goulis.

Sir John Wachesham, meysme les armys et une bend azure.

Sir Robert de Boys, armyn et une croys fable.

S. de Sheltone, (Sceltone) azure et une crois or.

Sir John Molington, argent une fefe ent. ij chevrons azure.

Sir William Peche, argent une fefe ent. ij cheverons fable.

Sir Hewe Peche, de argent a une fefe et ij chevrons de goulis et un labell azure.

Sir Robert Peche, meysme les armys et une labell azure beffante or.

Sir Richard Cornerze, port azure une fefe ent. ij chevrons or.

Sir Thomas Graye, mesme les armys et une labell goulis.

Sir John Tendringe, mesme les armys et une labell florette argent.

Sir William de Wauncy, goulis vj ganny de argent.

Sir Edmond Hennegrave, argent une chefe endente goulis.

Sir John de Cretinge, argent une chevron ent. iij rowells goulis.

Sir Symonde de Cokfelde, de argent une fautour engrale fable et une labell goulis.

Sir Richard de Cokfelde, azure une crois ent. iiij cokes or.

Sir Richard de la Rokele, mascle goulis et ermyne.

Sir John Carbonell, goulis une crois argent et une border indente or.

Sir John le Moyne, or une fautour engraille goulis.

Sir John Weylande, azure une lion rampand argent et une bend goulis.

Sir Richard Weylande, meysme les armys et une bend or.

S. de Holebroke, or croifile goulis et une chevron goulis.

Sir John Seincler, or une lion rampand goulis la cueforch et une collier argent.

Sir John de Geddinge, cheker argent & goulis et une fefe azure & iij fermalis or.

Sir Robert Reydon, cheker argent et goulis et une croise azure.

S. Peche, argent une chevron goulis une border fable beffante or.

Sir Pers de Borgate, pale de argent et fable.

Sir Bartilmew Awyllers, argent & iij eschochons goulis.

Sir John de Loudham, argent & iij escochions fable.



S. de Hay, quarterly or et goulis et la p'mer quarter une leopard passant azure.

Sir William Filz Raufe, or iij chevrons goulis florette argent.

Sir Pers de Dennardiston, azur et ij barrs argent et la chefe goulis et une leopard passant or.

Sir William de Boytone, azure et les escalopes or.

Sir Aleyn de Goldingham, ounde argent et goulis et uné labell azure.

Sir John de Dageworze, armyne une fese goulis beffant or.

Sir William Kerketot, azur une croise argent en la crois v escalopes goulis.

Sir Hewe de Moriens, azur et iij foiles de moures or.

Sir Roger Stormyn, quarterly or et goulis et une bend azure beffante argente.

Sir Andrew Sackville, quartile or et goulis et une bend verte.

Sir Robert de Barkefworze, cheker argent et goulis et une bend azur et iij lioncells argent.

Sir Laurence Hameldene, argent une fret goulis et les flourdelyces nowes en la fret.

Sir Robert Burnevile, goulis une sautour engraile argent ent. iij cinque-foiles or.

Sir Robert Aspoll, azur et iij chevrons or.

Sir Edmond Peche, argent et les marles fable e ij chevrons e un fesse de goulis.

Sir John Walwetham, or une fese azur et iij roundeus argent.

Sir Hubert Gernegan, argent & iij losenges buckells goulis.

### C A M B R E G E S H I R E.

Sir Bawdwyn de Maneris, argent une sautour engrale fable.

Sir Gyles de Argentin, goulis croisele argent et iij coupes argent.

Sir Gyles de Trompinton, azur croisele or et ij trompes or.

Sir John de Frevile, goulis et iij cressanz armyne.

Sir Robert Lacy, argent une escuchone perce goulis et une bend fable.

Sir William Boxwarze, or une lion goulis et une coller argent.

Sir Gefferey Bordeleys, ermyne une chefe goulis et une leopard passant or.

Sir Robert Herwarde, cheker or et azur une bend goulis sus la bend iij egles argent.

Sir

Sir Henry de Colevyle, argent une crois pate goulis.

Sir John Folebourne, or une chevron de fable et ij wynres fable.

Sir Thomas de Escalers, argent une fefe & ij roundells goulis perces.

Sir William Anenell, argent a une fesse e vj roundells goules perces.

Sir Bauldwine de Seintgeorge, argent et une crois pate fable.

Sir Bauldwine de Estowe, fable et une crois pate argent.

Sir Thomas de Gardyne, argent et ij barrs fable, & une labell goulis.

Sir William de Seintgeorge, argent une chiefe azure et une lion rampand goulis

Sir Robert Haftinges, armyne et une chiefe azure et ij moles or.

Sir Houmfray de Bassingbourne, geroune argent et goulis.

Sir Thomas Peche, azure une egle argent et en la espaule de egle une manche goulis.

Sir Bauldwin Dabeny, azure une crois et iiij lioncells or.

Sir John Dokeswyrze, azure une crois ent. iiij lioncells argent.

Sir Robert Stafford, or une chevron goulis et fus la chevron ij bessans or.

Sir Robert Tonke, barre de 6 peces argent et fable.

Sir Robert de Halontone, argent une bend goulis et fus la bend ij egles or.

Sir William Bagehot, armyne une bend goulis et fus la hend ij egles or.

Sir Richard de Hulles, azure une egle argent et une bend goulis.

Sir John Chaundoy, argent une pile goulis et une labell azure.

Sir Hewe de Meyny, verrey argent et fable et une labell goulis.

Sir Roger Smylnertone, argent et une crois fable la chefe floretes.

Sir Thomas de Rideware, azure une egle argent.

### E S S E X.

Sir Anfores de Vere, quarterly or et goulis et molet armyne.

Sir Alexander de Claveringe, quarterly or et goulis et une bende fable & ij moles argent.

Sir John de Watevile, argent et iiij chevrons goulis.

Sir Robert de Watervile, meysme les armys et une bourdour endente fable.

Sir Roger de Watervile, argent et iiij chevrons goulis et une molet fable.

Sir Nicholas de Baringtone, argent et iiij chevrons goulis et une labell azure.

Sir

Sir Nicholas de Engayne, azur croisele or et une dance or et une bends goulis.

Sir Nicholas de Grey, les armes de Grey a un baston gobonne de or et goulis.

Sir Nicholas de Wokingdone, goulis et une lion argent corone or.

Sir Thomas Wokindone, goulis et une lion barry argent et azure.

Sir Ernan de Montenev, azure une bends ent. 6 mereles or.

Sir John Montenev, meysme les armys et en la bend une molet goulis.

Sir John Bretton, quarterly or et goulis et une bourdure azure.

Sir Raufe de Rocheforde, quarterly or et goulis et la bourdure fable befante or.

Sir Robert de Rocheforde, quarterly or et goulis et une bourdure endente fable.

Sir John de Rocheforde, meysme les armys et une marlet fable.

Sir John Bellehous, argent et iij lioncells goulis.

Sir William Belhous, meysme les armys et la bourder endente fable.

Sir William Haningfelde, or et une chevron fable.

Sir William de Wautone, argent et une chevron fable.

Sir William de Lambourne, argent et ij chevrons fable.

Sir John Fylole, vere et une quarter goulis.

Sir John Sun. Filz, meysme les armes en la quarter une molet or.

Sir Auger le Filz Henry, armyne une chefe azur en la chefe iij lioncells or.

Sir William Orkesley, meysme les armys et la chefe endente.

Sir Adam de Nortoft, fable et une lion rampand or.

Sir Hewe de Blunte, quarterly argent et goulis et une bende fable et sus la bend iij egles or.

Sir Raufe de Boxstede, quarterly argent et goulis et une bende fable befante or.

Sir John de Merkes, goulie une lion rampand argent & la bourdure endente or.

Sir John Beuchampe de Fifeld, or une lion fable corone goulis.

Sir John de la Mare, argent une bend azure et sus la bend iij egles or.

Sir John de Prereres, goulis et une fese ent. ij barrs gemels argent.

Sir Gelem de Durem, argent et une crois goulis et v flores or.

Sir Walter de Band, goulis et iij cles des egles or.

Sir Robert de Boures, armyn et la chefe endente fable et ij lioncells or.

- Sir William de Den, argent et une dance goulis.  
 Sir John de Graye, barry argent et azur de 6 peces et une bend goulis.  
 Sir John Graye, barry argent et azur en la chefe iij courtes goulis.  
 Sir John Beauchampe, goulis une fefe ent. 6 billetes or.  
 Sir Walter Filz Humfrey, quarterly argent et fable.  
 Sir Hamon de Sottone, vert croisele argent et iij coupp. argent.  
 Sir Richard Lovedaye, azure et iij daunces or.  
 Sir Adam de Neventone, azure et 6 egles argent.  
 Sir John Passelen, bende or et azure et quarter argent et une leopard passant goulis.  
 Sir Richard Tany, or et 7 egles fable.  
 Sir Philip de Verley, mesme les armys et une bend goulis.  
 Sir John Tany, azure et iij barrs argente.  
 Sir Thomas de Mandevile, argent la chefe endente goulis en la chefe iij marles or.  
 Sir Guy Stonefelde, vert et une egle or.  
 Sir Thomas Filol, or et une fefe ent. iij chevrons de goulis en la fefe iij croisoiles argent.  
 Sir William Bomsted, azure une fefe et iij chevrons or.  
 S. de Gogeshale, argent une crois ent. iij escalopes fable.  
 Sir John Herone, azure et iij herons argent.  
 Sir Walter Patishule, argent une fefe vaye fable ent. iij cresans goulis.  
 Sir William Gernon, argent et iij pens undes goulis.  
 Sir John Vascoyle, argent une crois fable sus la crois v molets or.  
 Sir Philip de Chaunfy, argent une chevron ent. iij anneletes goulis.  
 Sir Thomas de Priers, vert et une bend argent et ij coties or.

## HERFORDSHIRE.

- Sir Hewe de Bylbefworze, azure et iij egles or.  
 Sir John Filz Symonde, azure ans egles or et une quarter armyne.  
 Sir John de Mochenfy, burele argent and azure.  
 Sir Randolfe de Monchenfy, mesme les armys et une labell goulis.  
 Sir Robert Kendall, argent et une bend vert et une labell goulis.  
 Sir John Bassingbourne, geronne or et goulis.  
 Sir Richard de Welles, or et iij piles goulis et une quarter argent et une molet fable.

Sir



Sir John de la Lee, argent et une crois cheker or et azure.

Sir John Somery, quarterly or et azure et une bend goulis.

Sir Robert de Mylkleye, goulis et iij chevrons argent.

Sir Walter de Hontingfeld, goulis et une bend argent et sus le bend iij lioncells fable.

Sir Richard de Catesbury, goulis une fese verry or et azure et iij testes de cheures argent.

B E D F O R D E S H I R E.

Sir John Pakenham, barre azure et argent de 6 peces et bend goulis.  
& iij moles or.

S. Sun. Filz, mesme les armys et les molez perces.

S. de Traily, or une crois goulis ent. iij marles de goulis.

Sir John Rydell, palee argent et goulis et une bend fable.

Sir Walter de Baa, goulis et une chevron ent. iij rowells argent.

Sir John de Southbury, armyn la chefe goulis et iij rofes or.

S. de Beuchampe, goulis frette argent.

Sir Richard le Rous, quarterly argent et fable et une bend fable.

Sir John Conquest, quarterly argent et fable et une labell goulis.

Sir Robert de Hoo, quarterly argent et fable et une bend or.

Sir John Peynre, argent et une chevron de goulis et sus la chevron iij flourdelyces or.

S. Perot, quarterly or et azure endente.

Sir Roger de Heygham, palee argent et azure et la chefe goulis et iij escalopes de or.

Sir William Yngee, or et une chevron vert.

Sir John de Mortheyne, armyn et la chefe endente goulis.

Sir David de Fletwick, argent et ij leopardes passans fable.

Sir Raufe de Goldington, argent ij lions passans azure.

S. de Wahulle, or et iij cresians goulis.

S. Pers Loringe, quarterly argent et goulis et une bend goulis.

Sir Roger Peynere, argent et une chevron azure et iij flouredelyces or.

Sir Robert Hoftot, azure une croise pate armyn ent. iij rofes or.

BOKINGHAMSHIRE.

## BOKINGHAMSHIRE.

S. le Filz Neele, port palee argent et goulis.

Sir Giles de Brouse, azure crosele or et une lion or et une fluret goulis en la espoule de lion.

Sir Robert Pogeys, masculine argent et goulis.

Sir Nicholas du Boys, argent une chevron fable beffante or.

Sir Richard de la Vache, goulis et iij lioncells argent et une labell cheker or & azure.

Sir Miles de Beuchampe, de vere et une labell goulis.

Sir Raufe de Weedone, argent et ij barres goulis en la chiefe iij marletes fable.

S. de Cheny, argent une fese goulis et iij marles en la chiefe goulis.

S. le Enneyse, goulis et une daunce armyn.

Sir Henry Spigournell, goulis frette argent et la chiefe or et une leopard passant goulis.

Sir John Spigournell, mesme les armys et une bend azure.

Sir Drue de Barentyne, fable et 6 egles argent.

Sir William Wasse, barre argent et goulis de 6 peaces et une quarter goulis et une molet argent.

Sir Robert Barry, azure et ij leopards passant or.

Sir Raufe de Cheyndut, azure une chevron or et une labell goulis.

Sir John Filzronard, or ij chevrons goulis et une quarter goulis et une lion passant argent.

Sir John Blaked, goulis et une chevron vere.

S. de Plaunche, argent belette fable et une lion rampand fable corone or.

Sir Roger Ternigham, azure une fauteur engraille argent.

S. de Norvers, argent & ij barrs goulis en la chiefe iij cressans goulis.

Sir Thomas Hanvyle, azure une daunce ent. iij greffons or.

Sir John Wolverton, azure une egle or, et une bend goulis.

Sir John Druell, quarterly argent and fable et une cressant goulis.

Sir Robert Mallet, port fable et une chevron & iij fermals argent.

Sir Gerard de Braybroke, argent et 7 lozenges goulis.

Sir John Gyse, goulis et 6 masculcs vere et une quarter or.

Sir Nicholas de Fremband, goulis crosele or et une crois or.

Sir

Sir John Olneye, barre de 6 peces argent et azure et la bourdure endente goulis.

Sir John Olneye, azure croisele argent et une fese argent.

Sir John de la Penne, argent une fese fable en la fese iij platts argente.

Sir John Neyrmyfte, fable belette argent et une lion argent.

Sir John le Lon, argent & ij barris goulis en la chefe iij testes de lion goulis.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

Sir Hewe de Placy, argent et 6 rowells goulis.

Sir John Placy, mesme les armys et une labell azure.

S. Sun Filz, mesme les armes a un bastun de azure.

Sir John Lovell le Bastard, undes or et goulis et une labell azure et les moletes argent.

Sir Richard Ammory, unde argent et goulis.

Sir Roger Ammory, mesme les armys et une bend fable.

Sir Thomas Lovell, unde or et goulis et une bend azure.

Sir John de Seint Philbert, (Sein Fylebers) argent et azure bend de 6 peaces.

Sir John Elcheffelde, unde argent et fable.

Sir Gilbert Elcheffelde, mesme les armys et une labell goulis.

Sir John Elcheffelde, argent et ij oundes fable.

Sir Walter le Panele, unde or et fable et une bend argent.

Sir John de Haulon, argent une lion rampand azure goutte or.

Sir John de la Mare, goulis et une manche armyn.

Sir Thomas de Baromebury, argent une croise pate goulis iij rowells goulis.

Sir Richard de Seintway, or et ij lions passans goulis.

Sir Miles de Hastings, or une fese goulis en la chefe ij moles goulis.

Sir Philip de Hastings, mesme les armys et une labell azure.

Sir William Harpeden, argent et une molet goulis pece.

Sir Edmond Cornewalle, argent une lion goulis corone or et la bend de fable beffante or.

Sir John Dyne, or et une fese fable.

Sir John Gyffarde le Boef, goulis iij lions passans argent et une labell

Sir William Lovell, unde or et goulis et une labell de valence.

## K E N T E.

Sir Simond de Leybourne, port azure et 6 lioncells argent et la bourdure endente or.

Sir Henry de Leybourne, azure et 6 lioncells argent et une labell gobony or & goulis.

Sir Robert Stirlande, mesme les armys de Laybourne et une fese goulis.

Sir Richard Rokesle, mesme les armys de Laybourne et une fese goulis.

Sir John de Bykenor, argent et la chefe azure en la chefe iij lioncells argent.

Sir Thomas de Bykenor, mesme les armys et une bend goulis.

Sir John Savuage, armyn la chefe azure et iij lioncells argent.

Sir Roger Savuage, argent et 6 lioncells fable.

Sir Henry de Cobham, goulis une chevron or et ij floures azure.

Sir Renald de Cobham, mesme les armys en la chevron iij moletes azure.

Sir Henry Cobham le oncle, de goulis a un crois de argente.

Sir Stephen de Cobham, mesme les armys et une labell azure.

Sir William Echingham, azure frette argent.

Sir Robert Echingham, mesme les armys et une bourdure endente or.

Sir Raufe de Seyntleger, 6 frette A. le chiefe or.

Sir John Seinleyer, od le chiefe de goulis.

Sir John Haulon, goulis et iij cressans argent.

Sir Robert de Estaugne, azure belette argent et une crois argent.

Sir William Peyfrer, argente florette fable.

Sir Fouke Peyfrer, meysme les armys et une labell goulis.

Sir Bartelmewe de Baronashe, goulis une lion rampand or lacoweforche.

Sir Symond de Creie, goulis et une crois engraile or.

Sir William de Creie, mesme les armys et une bend azure.

Sir John Norywode, armyn et une crois engraile goulis.

Sir John Sonne Filz, mesme les armes et une labell azure.

Sir William de Valoynes, ounde de longs goulis et argente.

Sir John Champaigne, argente & iij undes goulis.

Sir Moris le Brun, azure et une fere de molen or.

Sir Peres de Hontingfelde, quarterly or et goulis et la bourdure fable.

Sir Esteine de Grayesend, or les egles fable et une quarter armyn.

Sir Robert de Senens, azure & iij vans or.



Sir John Abell, argent et une sautoir engraile azure.

Sir Nicholas Malemeis, argent une bend engraile purpre.

Sir John de Welle, goulis 6 creffans argent une bend goubony or et azure.

Sir Thomas le Filz Barnard, vert et la chefe goulis et ij moletes or.

Sir Robert de Crenker, goulis et a un crois or.

Sir William de Bassinges, azure une crois recercele et evoid or une baston goulis.

Sir Nicholas Kyriele, or et ij chevrons e une quarter goulis.

Sir Thomas de Seint Leger, azure frette argent la chefe or et une molette goulis.

S. de Lucy, goulis croyfele or et iij luces or.

Sir Amery de Lucy, azure croisele or et iij luces or.

Sir Thomas de Lucy, azure croisele argent et iij luces argent.

#### M Y D D L E S E X.

Sir Thomas de Bakwell, palee argent et azur et la chefe goulis et une leopard or.

Sir John Joce, argent et une egle fable et une bend goulis.

Sir John de la Poyle, argent une sautoir goulis et la bourdure fable beffante or.

S. de Basinge, azure une crois recroisele et voyde or.

Sir Bartilmew de Enefelde, argent et une quarter e une molet or.

#### B A R K E S H I R E.

Sir Thomas Condrey, goulis belette or.

Sir Robert Achard, or une bend fable engraile.

Sir Richard Fokeram, or une bend engrale azure.

Sir Robert de Sindleham, argent une fese ent. iij escalopes goulis en la fese iij marles or.

Sir John de la Rivere, azure et ij daunces or.

Sir John de la Horfe, argent une fese fable ent. iij lioncells goulis.

Sir Roger de Yngelfeld (Yngefeld) burlee argent et goulis et la chefe or et une lion passant azure en la cantell une marlett fable.

Sir John de Leecham, fable & vj floures or.

Sir Adam Martell, fable et iij martels argent.

Sir

Sir William Videlon, argent et iij testes de lion goulis.

Sir John Beeche, argent une bend goulis et iij testes de cerf or.

Sir Richard de Windefore, (Windleshore) goulis croisele or & une fautour argent.

Sir John Foxley, goulis et ij barres argent.

### SUSSEX and SOTHERY.

Sir Michell de la Ponyges, barre or et vert et une bend goulis.

Sir Thomas de Ponynges, mesme les armys en la bend iij moles argent.

Sir Nicholas Gentill, or et la chefe sable et ij moles peces argent.

Sir John Aschebornham, goulis une fese ent. 6 rowells argent.

Sir William de Monforde, bende or et azur et une labell goulis.

Sir Henry Hufee, armyn et iij barrs goulis.

Sir Gefferay de la Mare, or et une fese et ij gemells azure.

Sir James Neyville, goulis croisele or et ij trompes or.

Sir John de Horne, goulis et une fret de vere.

Sir John Dowedale, argente une fese de moleyn goulis.

Sir Thomas de Leuknore, azure et iij chevrons argent.

Sir Richard le Waleys, goulis une fese armyn.

Sir Symond le Waleys, mesme les armys en le chefe une leopard passant or.

Sir Walter de la Linde, argent une crois engraile goulis.

Sir John Heringand, azure croisele or et 6 heringes or.

Sir William Manfee, argent et les escalopes goulis et une lion rampand sable.

Sir Roger de Bavent, argent et la chefe endente sable.

Sir Raufe Sauzaver, azure croisele or et iij creffans or.

Sir Giles de Fens, azure et iij lioncells or et une label goulis.

Sir John de Daberon, azure et une chevron or.

Sir John Sun. Filz, mesme les armys et une labell argent.

Sir Henry de Box, or et 6 lioncells goulis et une bend argent.

Sir John de Hamme, azure une chevron or et iij di lyons or.

Sir John de Newenham, argent et une crois goulis et une bend azure.

Sir Aleyn de Boxhulle, or une lion azure frette argent.

Sir Frances de Aldam, azure et une ray de soleil or.

## WILTSHIRE and HAMSHIRE.

- Sir Alexander Cheneroyle, argent et iij lioncells fable.  
 Sir Adam de la Forde, azure et iij lioncells or coronas or.  
 Sir John de Meriets, barre or et fable de 6 peaces.  
 Sir John Mariet la Nephn, mesme les armys et une bend armyn.  
 Sir Edmund Gasceline, or bellette azure.  
 Sir Walter Gasceline, mesme les armys et une labell goulis.  
 Sir John Gasceline, mesme les armys et une bend goulis.  
 Sir Thomas Chaucombe, or une crois vert et 5 moletes argent.  
 Sir John Mandut, goulis et iij penz daunces or.  
 Sir John Hufee, or et une crois vert et une labell goulis.  
 Sir Yngram Berenger, or et une crois vert et une bend goulis.  
 Sir John de Haveringe, argent une lion rampand goulis la cove fources  
 et une collar azure.  
 Sir John de Maundevile, quarterly vere et goulis.  
 Sir Renalde de Seynt Martyn, fable et 6 lioncells or.  
 Sir John Westone, argent une fese fable et la bourdure goulis besante or.  
 Sir John Sun Filz, mesme les armys la bourdure endente.  
 Sir John de Seint John, armyn et la chefe goulis et ij moles or.  
 Sir Eymis de Seint John, argent croisele fable et la chefe goulis & ij  
 moles or.  
 Sir John de Stures, azure frette or.  
 Sir John de Seint John de Laguehm. argent la chefe goulis & ij moles or  
 et la bourdure endente fable.  
 Sir John Pluet, or une egle goulis de ij testes.  
 Sir James de Nortone, vert et une lion or.  
 Sir William de Cofington, azur et iij roses or.  
 Sir Richard de Aftone, azure croisele or et une bend argent et ij cottes or.  
 Sir Thomas Paynell, or ij barrs azure et les mereles goulis.  
 Sir William Paynell, argent & ij barrs fable et les udles goulis en la ma-  
 niere de bourdure affics.  
 Sir Edmund Bacon, goulis et la chefe argent et ij moletes fable.  
 Sir Adam Gordon, goulis et iij floures argent issanz de testes de leoparden.  
 Sir Richard de Borhont, argent une fese ent. 6 marles goulis.  
 Sir John Randolf, goulis une crois argent & 5 moles fable in la crois.  
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Sir John de Lyle, or une chevron ent. iij foilles de gletners de goulis.  
 Sir Raulfe de Marshall, or et une fer de moleyn goulis.  
 Sir Robert de la Mare, goulis et ij leopardes passans argent.

## DORSETT and SOMERSETSHIRE.

Sir Thomas Gorney, port pale or et de azure.  
 Sir Philip Courtney, or et iij tournez goulis et une bend azure.  
 Sir Robert de Brent, goulis et une greffon argente.  
 Sir Raufe de Cortis, goulis et une greffon or.  
 Sir Richard de Croupes, argent et 6 mascules goulis et une labell azure.  
 Sir Gefferay de Aubemarle, goulis croisele or et une bend mascule armyn.  
 Sir Estiene de Bridmanestone, argent et 7 lozenges fable.  
 Sir William Montagu, argent et une fese endente goulis a iij endentures.  
 Sir Houmfray Beuchampe, vere une labell or.  
 Sir John le Waleys, armyn et une bend goulis.  
 Sir John Bytton, armyn une fese goulis.  
 Sir Henry de Glastringbures, argent et une bend engrale fable.  
 Sir Fouke Filz Waryn, quarterly argent et goulis endente et une moiet fable.  
 Sir Henry de Lorty, azure une crois or.  
 Sir Andrew de Grymsted, goulis et iij barrs de vere.  
 Sir John Clyfforde, cheker or et azure et une bend goulis.  
 Sir Ellis Cotell, or et une bend goulis.  
 Sir John de Babintone, goulis et les plates argent.  
 Sir John de Mounforde, argent croisele goulis et une lion rampand azure.  
 Sir John de Chauvent, palee argent et azure et une fese goulis.  
 Sir William le Filz Warin, quartile de argente et de fable endente.

## CORNWALLE and DEVONSHIRE.

Sir Henry de Botringham, argent et iij bendes goulis.  
 Sir Ryene de Hacombe, argent et iij bendes fable.  
 Sir Thomas de Ercedekne, argent et iij chevrons fable.  
 Sir Serle de Laulayron, fable et iij chevrons argent.  
 Sir Richard Hewys, goulis frette argent et vij quarters argent.  
 Sir Renande de Boterells, cheker or et goulis et une chevron azure et iij ferres argente.

Sir



Sir Raufe Bloen, fable une sautoir engraile argent.  
 Sir Walter de Cornewall, argent une crois fable beffante or.  
 Sir Renald de Coykyn, ben de goulis et armyn de 6 peces.  
 Sir Robert Keupell, goulis et les escalopes argent et une ben de vere.  
 Sir William le Preuz, fable croisele or et iij lioncells argent.  
 Sir Richard de Poltesmore, or une crois engraile goulis et une bend  
 goubony argent et azure.  
 Sir Symond de Ralee, goulis et une bend engraile argent.  
 Sir Geffray de Hautville, fable croisele argent et une lion rampand.  
 argente.

## DARBY and NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Sir William Montgomery, or une egle azure.  
 Sir John de Langforde, palee or et goulis et une bend argent.  
 Sir Hugh de Culy, argent une chevron ent. iij rowells fable.  
 Sir John de Horpey, azure une croys or frette goulis.  
 Sir John le Fauconner, argent et iij faucons goulis.  
 Sir Richard de Hertehulle, argent et ij barres vert.  
 Sir Robert Poutrell, or une bend azure et iij floures argente.  
 Sir Peres Pyrot, azur une bend engraile ent. 6 marles or.  
 Sir Walter Haket, argent a ij bendes de goulis.  
 Sir Thomas de Newmarche, argent et une fese endente goulis.  
 Sir John Newmarche, goulis une fese endente or.  
 Sir Robert Roos, goulis et iij bowges de ermyne.  
 Sir John de Ros, de argent a iij bouces de fable.  
 Sir Nicholas Hastings, or une manche goulis et une labell azure.  
 Sir John de Vaus, cheker argente et goulis et une labell azure.  
 Sir John de Londham, argent une bend azure croisele or.  
 Sir John de Haringtone, or une chefe goulis et une bend azure.  
 Sir Francis Vilcers, goulis belette or et une crois or.  
 Sir John Bourdon, goulis et iij bourders argente.  
 Sir Walter Tonke, fable belette or et une quarter armyn.  
 Sir John Stirchegleigh, argent et une egle fable.  
 Sir Nicholas de Seirley, argent et azure palee.  
 Sir Thomas de Mallet, goulis et une fese armyn ent. vj fermauls or.

## LINCOLNESHIRE.

Sir Andrew Loterell, pout or et une bend ent. 6 marles fable.

Sir Gefferay Loterell, azure une bend ent 6 marles argent.

Sir John Brasbruge, verre argent & fable et une fese goulis.

Sir Robert de Venour, argent croisele de goulis et une lion rampand goulis la coutforche.

Sir Hewe de Bussy, argent et iij barrs fable.

Sir Thomas de Seint Loye, goulis une fese ent. iij eschalopes argente.

Sir Gylbert de Briddehale, argent ij barrs gemele azure en la chefe iij moles goulis.

Sir Edmund de Colevyle, or une fese goulis.

Sir James de Mounthault, argent et iij barris gemely fable et une lion rampand goulis.

Sir John Goband, goulis ij barris or en la chefe iij roundells or.

Sir William de Bayoufe, goulis ij barris argent en la chefe iij eschalopes argente.

Sir Adam le Filz John, fable ij barris argent en la chefe iij plats argent.

Sir James de Molton, cheker or et fable.

Sir Thomas de Molton, cheker or et goulis.

Sir Thomas Filz Eustas, azure croisele or et une bend argent.

Sir Philip Nevyle, argent et une daunce de goulis et une bend fable.

Sir John de Ros, argent iij barris goulis et une bend engraile fable.

Sir John Colvyle, azure et une lion argent et une labell goulis.

Sir William de Bocmostre, argent florete fable et une lion fable.

Sir John de Souteton, or une lion rampand vert et une labell goulis.

Sir John Skepwith, goulis et argent barre de viij peaces en la chefe une leudér fable sautant.

Sir Robert Sutell, goulis et une egle argent et une labell goulis.

Sir William de Paris, fable croisele argent et une chevron argent.

Sir Symond de Kyme, azure croisele or et une chevron or.

Sir Henry de Lekbourne, argent croisele fable et une chevron fable.

Sir Robert Darcy, argent et iij roses goulis et la bourdure endente fable.

Sir John Darcy, argent et une eschuchion fable et les roffettes goulis en la man de une bourdure.

Sir James Brion, argent et tres bendes goulis.

Sir

Sir Philip de Welles, or une lion fable lacoweforche et une bende goulis.  
 Sir Warin de Basingburne, geroune or et azure.  
 Sir Robert Chamberleyn, goulis une fesse ent. iij escalopes or.  
 Sir Richard Chamberleyn, de goulis a une chevron e iij escalopes de or.  
 Sir William de Ryzere, goulis une bend armyn et une labell or.  
 Sir John du Boys, argent a ij barres e une quarter goulis et une bende fable.

Sir Philip de Chaunsey, argent et une chevron goulis et la bourduie fable befante or.

Sir John Paynell, goulis et une cinquefoile argente.

Sir Norman Darcy, argent et iij roses goulis et une labell azure.

Sir Raufe Paynell, argent et une bend fable.

Sir Raufe de Treantone, argente et une bend goulis.

Sir Edmund Foliot, goulis une bend argent et une labell or.

Sir Raufe Filz Symon, azure une lyon rampand armyn.

Sir Thomas Burnham, or une manche vert.

Sir Thomas de Nevyle, or & la chefe endente vert & une bend goulis.

Sir William Bretton, azure une bend ent. 6 moles or.

Sir Richard Boselinyorpe, argent et la chefe endente fable et la chevron goulis.

Sir Roger Peytenyn, armyn et iij chevrons goulis.

Sir John Creppinge, goulis belette or et une lion rampand argent.

Sir Robert de Sandeby, argent frette azure.

Sir Roger de Beltoft, mesme les armys et la chefe azure.

Sir Robert de Holtesby, azure frette argent & la chefe argente.

Sir Geffray Manconant, argent une bend fable et ij cottez goulis.

Sir Randolfe de Otteby, goulis ij barrs argent en la chefe iij plates argente.

Sir John Caltofte, goulis iij roses argent.

Sir Philip de Illeye, goulis une egle or et une bend azure.

Sir John de Lonye, cheker argent et azure et la chefe goulis & ij moles or.

Sir John Saunton, or et la chefe azure.

Sir William Darcy, goulis et iij roses argente.

Sir John Darcy, azure croisele argent et iij roses argente.

Sir Pers de Saltmers, argent croisele goulis et iij roses goulis.

Sir John Comyn, argent croisele goulis et iij garbes goulis.

## WESTMERLAND and LANCASHIRE.

Sir Robert Hanferde, goulis iij moles argent.

Sir John Hanfarde, goulis une bende ent. 6 moles argent.

Sir William le Filz William, mascule argent et goulis.

Sir William Rydell, goulis une lion argent et la bourdure endente argente.

Sir Thomas Graye, goulis et les lozenges or et une bend gobony argent & azure.

Sir Edmund Talbot, argente et iij lioncells peupre.

Sir Davy Dymot, goulis et la chefe or et une lion passant fable.

Sir William Dacre, goulis et iij eschalopes argent.

Sir Edmund Dacre, goulis et les iij foiles or iij escalopes argent.

Sir Robert de Pleford, fable et une croise pate argente.

Sir Adam Banafter, argent une crois pate fable.

Sir Adam de Walton, mesme les armys et une bourder endente goulis.

Sir Gilbert de Attrone, goulis une croise pate argent.

Sir William Banafter, goulis et iij chevrons argente.

Sir William de Holande, fable une crois pate or.

Sir Thomas Banafter, argente une crois pate fable et une labell goulis.

Sir Laurance de Cornewall, argent une crois pate fable besante or.

## EVERWYKE vel YORKESHIRE.

Sir Hewe Wake, or ij barrs goulis en la chefe iij tourtez goulis et une bend azure.

Sir Hewe Wake le oncle, goulis ij barrs argent en la chefe iij plats argent.

Sir Baldwin Picot, azure et ij barrs or en la chefe iij besantes or.

Sir Adam de Hodlestone, goulis frette argent et la bourder endente or.

Sir Richard de Hodlestone, la neven goulis frette argent et une labell or.

Sir Richard de Hodlestone, goulis frette argent et une labell azure.

Sir Robert Colevyle, or une fese goulis en la chefe iij tourtes goulis.

Sir Gerard Salveyn, argent et la chefe fable en la chefe ij moles or.

Sir John le Latymer, goulis une crois pate or en la crois iij escalopes fable.

Sir Thomas Latymer, goulis une croise pate or et une labell azure florete or.

Sir Nicholas Latymer, goulis une crois pate or une bend azure florete or.

Sir



Sir Thomas Latymer, goulis une crois pate or et une labell fable.

Sir William le Latymer, goulis une crois pate or et une labell fable bezante or.

Sir Symond Warde, azure une crois pate or.

Sir John Samson, or et une crois pate fable.

Sir Robert Outtied, or une crois pate goulis en la crois iiij moles or.

Sir Water de Grendale, armyn et une croise pate goulis.

Sir Robert de Manley, or une bend fable en la bend iij egles argent.

Sir John Manley, or une bend fable en la bend iij daunces argent.

Sir Edmund de Manley, or une bend fable en la bend iij wymres argent.

Sir Richard de Leybourne, goulis et 6 lioncells argente.

Sir Nicholas de Leybourne, mesme les armys et une labell azure.

Sir Thomas de Haselarton, goulis et 6 lioncells argent corones or.

Sir John de Nevyle, argent et une lautour goulis.

Sir Miles Stapilton, argent une lion rampand fable.

Sir John Springes, argent une lion rampand vert.

Sir William de Stopham, argent et une bend fable.

Sir John Stopham, mesme les armys et une labell or.

Sir Roger de Cressrye, argent une lion rampand fable lacowefourche et une labell goulis.

Sir William Deyncourt, argent une daunce ent. & belletes fable.

Sir Nicholas de Kingstone, fable et une lion or lacoweforche et une labell goulis.

Sir Walter Kingeston, fable une lion or lacoweforche et une bend goulis.

Sir William Hooke, azure une fese et iij floures or.

Sir Robert de Wadesley, argent une bend ent. 6 marles goulis en la bend iij escalopes or.

Sir Nicholas de Wortele, argent une bend ent. 6 marles goulis en la bend iij besanz or.

Sir Thomas Ros, goulis et la bawges or et une fese vert.

Sir William Ros de Yolton, azure et iij bowges argent et une labell or.

Sir John de Horbun, burele argent et azure a une bend goulis.

Sir Hewe Gobion, burele argent et goulis et une labell azure.

Sir Hewe de Suenigton, argent une chevron azure une labell goulis.

Sir Adam Suenigton, mesme les armys et la chevron une florette or.

Sir John de Vepound, goulis et 6 anneles or et une labell azure.

Sir Robert Filz Raufe, burele argent et azure et iij chapeles goulis et une labell or.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

Sir Henry Segrave, fable une lion rampand argent corone or et une bend goulis.

Sir Symond Segrave, mes les armys et une bend or.

Sir Estene de Segrave, fable une lion de argente corone or en le espaule de lion une flouret goulis.

Sir John Segrave, fable une lion rampand argent corone or et une bend engraile de goulis.

Sir Alexander Artas, fable et iij floures argente.

Sir Roger Brabason, goulis une bend or en la bend iij marles fable.

Sir Robert de Grandon, argente & ij chevrons goulis & une labell vert veer.

Sir Nicholas Trymynel, or une croise engraile goulis et une bend azure.

Sir William de Hardehull, or une croise engraile goulis en lun quarter marlet vert.

Sir Pers Malour, or et iij leopards passand fable.

Sir Philip de Barington, argent et une lion de fable lacoweforch en le espaule une floret or.

Sir John de Hearnourt, goulis et ij barrs or.

Sir Robert Peverell, goulis a les crusales pates or et une fese argent.

Sir Richard de Perereys, quarterly argent et fable et une molet goulis.

Sir John Hamelin, goulis une lion rampand armyn corone or.

Sir Robert Nevile, goulis et une fese endente argent et la bourder endente or.

Sir Philip Nevile, goulis une fese endente argent en la chefe iij moles or.

Sir Richard de Nevile, goulis une fese endente argent et une labell azure.

Sir William Estanton, verre argent et fable et une quarter goulis.

Sir Roger de Seint Andrew, goulis iij lozenges or et une labell azure.

Sir John Dangervile, goulis une cinquefoile armyn et la boudure fable befante or.

Sir William Bordet, azure ij barris or.

Sir Robert Bordet, mesme les armys en la sovrane barre iij marles goulis.

Sir John de Tikeby (Digeby) azure et une flouredelice argente.

Sir Hewe de Hercy, goulis et la chefe argente et une labell azure.

Sir William la Souche, goulis befante or et une labell azure.

Sir Oliver la Souche, goulis befante or et une chevron armyn.

Sir Amory la Souche, goulis besante or et une bend argent.

Sir Thomas la Souche, goulis besante or et une quarter argent et une molet sable.

Sir Roger le Bred, goulis besante or et une daunce or.

Sir Roger Flanuvile, argent une manche goulis besante or.

Sir Gyles de Estlee, argent une lion goulis en la espaule de lion une cinquefoile argent et une labell azure.

Sir William Bernake, argent une fese ent. iij barnakes sable.

Sir Richard Echebastone, argent une lion goulis en la espaule de lion une cinquefoile argent et une bend azure.

Sir Henry de Ribbefford, armyn la chefe goulis frette or.

Sir William Marmyon, goulis une lion rampand de veer corone or.

Sir John Twifforde, argent ij barris et une quarter sable en la quarter une cinquefoile or.

Sir John de Canitone, goulis ij barrs argent en la chefe ij moles argent.

Sir John de Dene, argent une lion rampand purpre.

Sir John Clemsby, meysme les armys corone or.

#### NORTHAMPTON and RUTLANDSHIRE.

Sir Robert Hansted, goulis et la chefe cheker or et azure.

Sir Robert Hansted, mesme les armys et une bend argente.

Sir John Hansted, mesme les armes la bend armyn.

Sir Thomas Verdoun, sable une lion argente rampand.

Sir Thomas Mordat, de or frette de sable.

Sir Richard Basset, palee or et goulis et une bourdure azure besante or.

Sir Waryn de Lyle, goulis et une leopard passane argent corone or.

Sir Gerard de Lyle, mesme les armys crusele de argente.

Sir Robert del Yle, mesme les armys les crusules de or.

Sir Bawdwyn de Lyle, or une fese ent. ij chevrons sable en la fese iij, rofess argent.

Sir Water le Filz Robert, or et ij chevrons goulis.

Sir Geffrey de Braddene, sable une bend engraille argente.

Sir William Favnell, argent et une bend goulis et une bourdure sable besante de or.

Sir Robert Botevileyn, argent et iij creffans goulis.

Sir John de Pateshull, mesme les armys et une fese sable.

Sir Henry Pinkeney, or une fese endente goulis.

- Sir Thomas Boleham, goulis et iij bofons de argent.  
 Sir Robert de Wauncy, fable et iij gauns argent.  
 Sir Robert de Bray de Veer, iij bendes de goulis.  
 Sir John de Aftone, fable une fautour argente.  
 S. de Kinqueho, goulis une fefe argent en la chefe iij lozenges argent.  
 Sir Henry de Preyerer, goulis et iij escalopes argent.  
 Sir John de Geytone, argente une fefe ent. 6 floures goulis.  
 Sir William Troffell, argent une fret goulis besante or.  
 Sir Geffrey Rossell, or une chevron azure & iij roses goulis.  
 Sir Thomas Thochet, armyn une chevron goulis.  
 Sir Robert Sun Filz, mesme les armes a un labell de azure.  
 Sir Theobald Neville, azure crufile argent et iij floures argent a testes de  
 leopardes iffante.  
 Sir John de Nevile, goulis crofele argente et iij floures argente.  
 Sir Philip de Geytone, argent crusele azure et iij floures azure.  
 Sir William de Bereford, argent crusele fable & iij floures fable.  
 Sir Thomas Wale, argent une croise fable en la crois v lioncells or.  
 Sir John de Bakpuce, goulis a ij barris argente en la chefe iij feres de  
 chevall or.  
 Sir John de Lacy, undes goulis et armyn.  
 Sir Henry de Deen, argent et une daunce goulis en la chefe iij cressans  
 goulis.  
 Sir William de Boyvile, goulis iij fautours argente.

## W A R W I K E S H I R E.

- Sir John Clynton, or et iij penz azure et un quarter de ermyne.  
 Sir Robert Bassett, or et iij penz fable et une quarter armyn.  
 Sir John Clynton, argent et la chefe azure et ij floures or.  
 Sir John Clynton de Madestoke, argent et le chefe azure et ij moles or.  
 Sir William le Blounte, unde or et fable.  
 Sir Thomas le Blounte, goulis une fefe ent. 6 marles argent.  
 Sir John Peche, goulis crusele argent et une fefe argente.  
 Sir Pers de Lemefy, goulis une egle or.  
 Sir Richard de Lemefy, mesme les armys une baston de armys de Moun-  
 ford.  
 Sir John de Grandon, verree argent et fable et une baston de or.  
 Sir John de Lotebroke, azure une chevron armyn.

Sir



Sir Symon de Mameſceſtre, verre argent et fable et une bend goulis iij egles de or.

Sir John Charnelles, de goulis ij chevrons de or et une feſe de ermyn.

Sir George de Charneles, de azure a une crois engrele de or.

Sir John de Byſſcopton, bende or et azure et une quarter armyn.

Sir Pers de Wolwardington, bende argent et fable de & peces.

Sir William del Chaſtell, goulis et ij barris et une quarter argent en le quarter une chaſtell fable.

Sir Richard Withacre, fable et iij maſcules argente.

Sir Edmund de Langele, argent une feſe fable en la cheſe iij eſcalopes fable.

Sir Richard Torvile, goulis et ij chevrons de veer.

Sir Nicholas Torvile, goulis et ij chevrons de veer.

Sir Thomas de Garſhale, quarterly argent & fable et une bend goulis & iij floures argente.

Sir Robert de Verdun, argent une crois azure frette or.

Sir Percevall Somery, azure et ij lions paſſans or.

Sir Henry Erdington, meſmes les armys et une bourdure goulis.

Sir Nicholas de Etone, goulis une chevron ent. iij egles argent.

Sir Raufe de Stirle, palee or et fable.

Sir John de Mandevile, azure frette or.

Sir Thomas Clyntone, ermyn et la cheſe azure et ij moles or.

Sir Robert Arderne, armyn et une feſe cheker or et azure.

Sir Symond Bereford, argent et iij floures fable.

#### G L O C E S T E R S H I R E.

Sir Oliver de Seint Amaund, port or frette fable et la cheſe fable et iij marles argent.

Sir William Beauchamp, goulis et une feſe ent. 6 marles or & bourdure endente argente.

Sir John de Wicham, fable une feſe ent. 6 marles argente.

Sir Robert le Filz Payne, goulis iij lions paſſans argent et une bend gobony or et azure.

Sir Gilbert Pauncevod, goulis iij lioncells argente.

Sir Hamond le Eſtrange, goulis ij lions paſſans argent et une bend or.

Sir John le Eſtrange, goulis les marles or et ij lions paſſans argent.

Sir John le Eſtrange, goulis ij lions paſſans argent et la bourdure endente or & une bend azure.

Sir

Sir Robert de Felton, goulis ij lions passans armyn.

Sir John de Felton, mesme les armys coronés de or.

Sir William de Felton, goulis et ij lions passans argente & une bend gobbony or et azure.

Sir Gylbert de Knouville, argent et iij moles goulis.

Sir John de Knouville, mesme les armys et une labell azure.

Sir Edmund Bassett, armyn et la chefe goulis endente & iij escalopes or.

Sir John Bassett, od le chefe de goulis endente a iij moles de or.

Sir Nicholas de Valeres, argent une crois goulis et cinque escalops or.

Sir Nicholas de Semmor, argent et ij chevrons goulis et une labell vert.

Sir Walter de Glocester, argent et iij lioncells goulis et la bourdure endente azure.

Sir Waryn Martyn, argent ij barris goulis besante or.

Sir Gilbert Talbot, goulis une lion rampand or et la bourdure endente or.

Sir Symond Gyfforde, goulis et iij lions passans argent et une labell fable.

Sir Pers de Brouse, or croisele fable et une lion rampand fable lacowe-forche renowe.

Sir Richard de Antesheye, party or et argente vunde goulis.

Sir Richard de Aston, goulis une lion rampand or et une bend vert.

Sir William de Wanton, argent une chevron fable et iij egles or.

Sir Thomas de Barkeley, goulis et les rosetes argent et une chevron argent.

Sir John de Berkeley, de goulis a iij crois pates de or une chevron argent.

Sir Richard de Stakepole, argent une lion rampand goulis et la collar or.

Sir Water Baskerville, argent et iij roundells azure et une chevron goulis-crusele or.

Sir Roger le Rous, party or et azure et iij lioncells goulis.

Sir John le Rous, party azure et goulis et iij lioncells armyn.

Sir William de Hotot, de azure a iij creffans argent un chevron de or.

Sir John Hotot, mesme les armys et une chevron gemele.

Sir William Maunfell, goulis une fese argent et une labell argent.

S. Ablehale, or une fese goulis.

Sir Edmund de Welington, goulis une sautoir veer en la chefe une molet or.

Sir Walter Bluet, or une chevron enter iij egles vert.

Sir William le Longe, goulis et une sautoir engraile or.

Sir Thomas Circestre, argent une chevron azure et une labell goulis.

Sir Water Hukeford, or une egle fable et une coler argent.

Sir Henry de Wellemescott, argent et ij barris azure et une lion rampand goulis corone or.

Sir

Sir Hewe de Audeley, goulis frette or et une labell azure.  
 Sir James de Audeley, mesme les armys en la labell les lioncells or.  
 Sir John de Hastings, or une manche goulis et la bourdure de valence.  
 Sir John de Ratendene, azure et les marles argent.  
 Sir Walter de Optone, goulis croisele or et une lion rampand or.  
 Sir John de Wynsinton, fable et iij testes de singlere argent.  
 Sir Payne Torbervile, cheker or et goulis et une fese armyn.  
 Sir John Noreys, fable belette argent et une croise argente le chefe florere.  
 Sir Leyson de Anene, goulis iij chevrons argente.  
 Sir William de Barkeroles, azure une chevron ent. iij cressans or.  
 Sir John de Carru, or iij lioncells passans fable et une labell goulis.  
 Sir Nicholas de Clare, or iij chevrons goulis et la bourdure endente fable.  
 Sir Gilbert de Seint Ouwyn, goulis iij chevrons or.  
 Sir William Flemyns, de goulis frette de argente a une fesse de azure.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

Sir Henry Bonn, port les armys de Hereforde et les cottes argent.  
 Sir Edmund de Bonn, mesme les armys et une bend endente argent & goulis.  
 Sir Humfrey de Bonn, mesme les armys et la bend armyn.  
 Sir Gilbert de Bohom, les armys de Herford et en la bende iij escalopes goulis.  
 Sir John Mortymer, les armys de Mortymer en la eschuchion une sautour goulis.  
 Sir Roger Mortymer, mesme les armys en le eschuchon une lion purpre.  
 Sir Henry Mortymer, barry or et goulis et le chefe pale les corneis gerony une eschuchion argente.  
 Sir Pers Corbet, or et une corbyn de fable.  
 Sir Thomas Corbet, or et iij corbyns fable.  
 Sir John de Silbeton, or une egle vert et une bend gobbony argent & goulis.  
 Sir Thomas Ferers, verrey or et goulis et une bendlet azure.  
 Sir Roger Tyrele, azure une lion rampand argent et la bourdure endente or.  
 Sir Water de Frenes, goulis a ij bendes or et azure le une en lauter.  
 Sir Hewe de Frenes, argent et azure les bendes endentid.  
 Sir William Ponseyn, quarterly argent et azure en le une quarter de argent une lion goulis.  
 Sir John Lacy, or une fese goulis en la chefe iij marles goulis.  
 Sir Henry Penbruge, barry or et azure et une bend goulis.

Sir John de Seint Owen, goulis une crois argent en lun quarter une-  
escuchion de Gloucester.

Sir Richard de Caple, argent une chevron ent. iij tourtes goulis.

Sir John Penbruge, barry or et azure et en la bend iij moles argent.

### H O N T I N G T O N S H I R E.

Sir Robert Waterville, argente crufle goulis et une daunce goulis.

Sir John de Longevile, goulis crusele argente et une daunce argente.

Sir Gilbert de Lyndefey, goulis crusele or et une escuchion vere pece.

Sir Walter de Molefworfe, mefine les armys et cruseles argente.

Sir Bernard de Brus, azure et une fautour or et la chefe or.

Sir Robert de Bayoufe, argente et iij lioncells purpre.

Sir Philip le Filz Ermys, argent et iij tourtes goulis.

S. de Benneys, azure et la garbes de overye or.

S. de Den, argente ij barres fable en les barris les crufules pates or.

Sir John de Swynford, argente et iij testes de fingliers goulis.

Sir Thomas Swynford, argent une chevron fable a iij testes de finglier de or.

Sir William Moyne, azure crusele argente et une daunce argente.

### W O R C E S T E R S H I R E.

Sir William de Suley, or ij bendes goulis et une labell burele argent & azure.

Sfr William de Tracy, or ij bendes goulis en la cauncel une escalope fable.

Sir John Gyffard, argent et les roundells goulis.

Sir John de Vaus, goules et les marles or et une escuchion or en le escu-  
chion ij lions passans azure.

Sir John de Byfet, azure et les roundells or.

Sir Thomas de Beringham, azure une bend engraile or et une labell goulis.

Sir William Dabettot, armyn le chefe bende or et fable.

Sir John de Ashebourne, goulis une fefe ent. 6 marles argente.

Sir Alexander de Frevile, or et une crois mascule de veer et goulis.

Sir Bawdwin de Frevile, or une crois goulis et les mascules veer.

Sir Bartilmowe de Suleye, or et ij bendes goulis et une labell azure.

### C H E S T E R S H I R E.

Sir Lewis de la Pole, or une lion goulis et une bendlet fable.

Sir Roger de Chandos, or une lion goulis lacoweforche.

Sir



Sir Hewe Godarde, armyn une crois palee fable.

Sir Robert Stormyn, goulis et une chevron et iij rowells argente.

Sir Thomas de Anvers, goulis une chevron ent. iij rowells or.

Sir John de Ereby, goulis ij lions passans argente et une bende engraile goulis.

Sir John de Penbruge, argent et la chefe azure et une bende engraile goulis.

Sir Richard de Pulesdon, fable et iij moles argente.

Sir Eustace de Witteney, palee or et goulis et la chefe vere.

Sir William Everoys, goulis une fese argent en la chefe iij plates argente.

#### S H R O P E S H I R E.

Sir William Boteler, goulis crusele or et une fese cheker argent & fable.

Sir Raufe Boteler, goulis une fese cheker or et fable en la chefe ij moles de or.

Sir William Boteler, de wemme azure une bend ent. 6 cuppes or.

Sir Myles Pychard, goulis une fese or ent. iij escalopes argente.

Sir John Pychard, mesme les armys et une labell azure.

Sir Richard de Dockessey, argent et une lion azure et une bendelet gony or et goulis.

Sir Hewe de Kynardesley, azure crufule argent et une lion argent.

Sir Hewe de Croft, quarterly azur et argent en lun quarter de azure une lion passand de or.

Sir John de Arderne, goulis crusele or et la chefe or.

Sir Walter Hakelut, goulis et iij haches danays or e une daunce argente.

Sir Edmund Hakelut, argente une bend goulis e iij moles or et ij cottes daunces de goulis.

Sir Thomas Lodelawe, azure et iij leopardes passans argente.

Sir Walter de Kingeshemed, barre or et azure & une bend argente et iij escalopes goulis.

Sir Richard de Harlee, or e une bend e ij cottes fable.

Sir John de Chedewynde, azure et une chevron ent. iij rowells or.

Sir William de Cantelo, goulis et iij floures or et une bend argente.

Sir Richard Hakelut, argente une bend et ij cottes goulis en la bend iij floures or.

#### S T A F O R D E S H I R E.

Sir Robert Hastings, azure la chefe goulis et une lion rampand or.

Sir John Hastings, mesme les armys et une labell argente.

Sir Robert Hastings, azure la chefe goulis et une lion or lacoweforche.

Sir Richard Hastings, azure la chefe goulis et une lion or & une bendelet argente.

Sir Phillip de Hastings, azure la chefe goulis et une lion argente.

Sir Robert de Stapelton, azure une lion or lacoweforche.

Sir

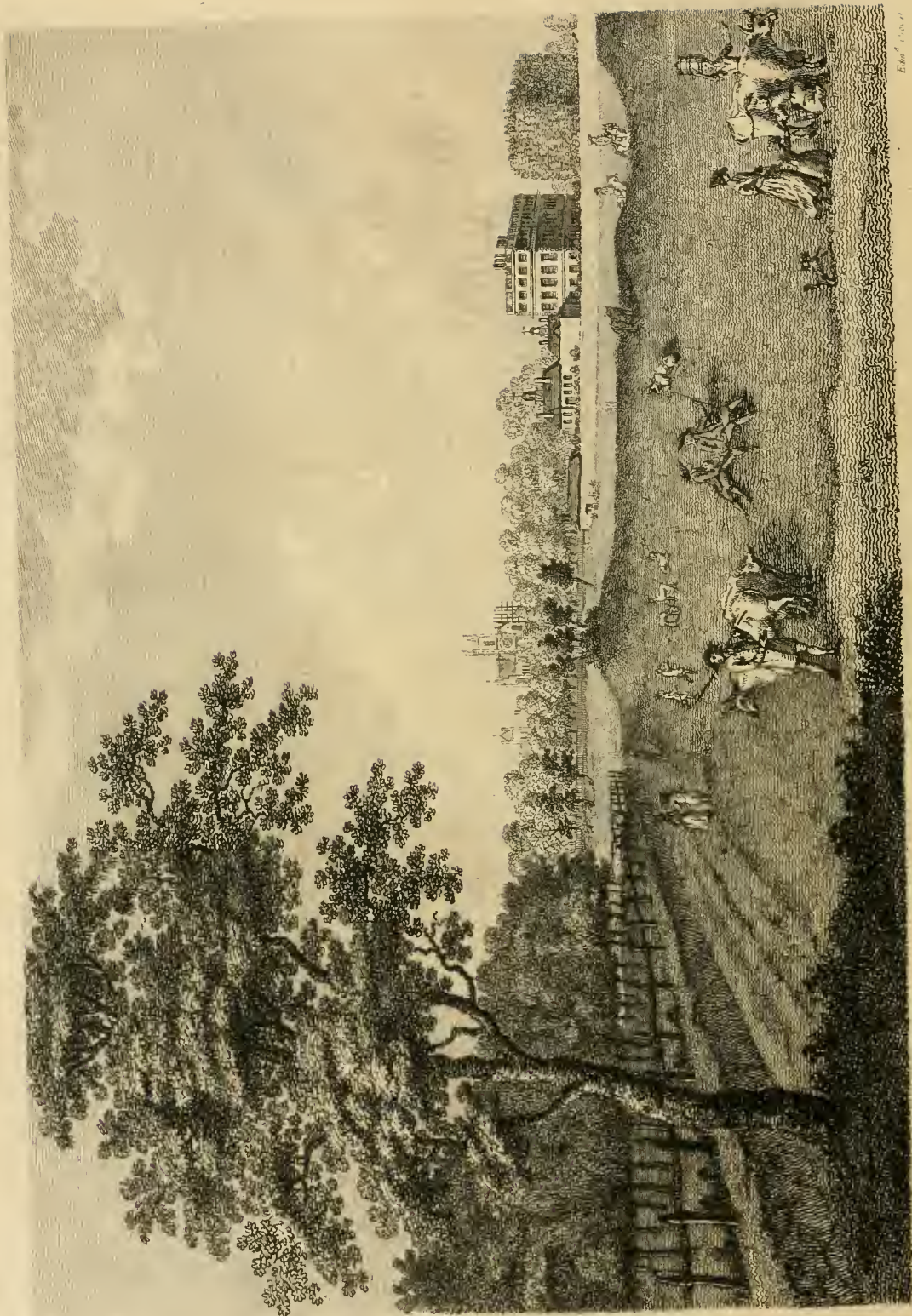
- Sir William Wastenes, fable une lion argent et la coller goulis.  
 Sir Edmund de Wastenes, fable une lion rampand argent lacoweforche.  
 Sir Raufe Stalawe, argente une lion rampand de fable lacoweforche renowe.  
 Sir Henry de Appelby, azure et 6 marles or.  
 Sir William Weyer, argente une fese ent. iij creffans goulis.  
 Sir Robert Franham, quarterly argente et azure et iij creffans transmuted  
 le une en lauter.  
 Sir Thomas de la Pipe, azure crusele or et une fese or.

## NORTHUMBERLAND and COMBERLANDE.

- Sir Robert Ogle, argent et iij creffans goulis.  
 Sir Richard Kerkebird, argent une sautour engraille vert.  
 Sir Odynell Heron, argent et iij herons azure.  
 Sir Roger Heron, goulis et iij herons argent.  
 Sir John Gouldesford, argent ij barris gemile fable.  
 Sir Edmund de Kendall, argent une bend daunce vert ij cottes dance goulis.  
 Sir William Carleylor, or une crois pate goulis.  
 Sir Thomas Baylolfse, argent une escuchion goulis pece et une labell azure.  
 Sir Walter de Borondon, argent et iij roses fable.  
 Sir Gilbert de Borondon, de goulis a une bend de argent iij roses de fable.  
 Sir Richard Filz Marmaduke, goulis une fese ent. iij popagais argent en la  
 fese iij moles fable.  
 Sir John de Lamplowe, or une crois fable le chefe florets.  
 Sir Robert de Lomeley, goulis une fese ent. iij popagais argent en la fese  
 iij moles fable.  
 Sir Phillip de Lyndesey, or une egle purple.  
 Sir Symond de Lyndesey, mesme les armys et une bendlet gobony argente  
 & azure.  
 Sir Hughe de Pantone, goulis ij barris armyn en la cantell une fere de  
 moleyn armyn.  
 Sir Robert Barteram, or une escuchion pece azure.  
 Sir Adam de Swynebourn, goulis et trois testes de singler argent.  
 Sir Robert de Wynebourne, mesme les armes crusele de argente.  
 Sir Michael de Hertlawe, argent et une crois goulis.  
 Sir Andrew Hertlawe, mesme les armes et une marlete fable.  
 Sir Thomas de Ereby, argent frette fable & une quarter goulis & une  
 cinquefoile or  
 Sir Thomas de Bezom, mascule argente et fable.  
 Sir Walter de Corry, argent une sautour fable et une chefe azure en la  
 chefe iij cinquefoiles or.  
 Sir John le Engleys, fable et iij lioncells argent.  
 Sir John Chidoke, goulis une escuchion argent & une double crees argent.  
 Sir John Pensert, goulis une bend de batille argente.  
 Sir Mathew Redman, goulis et iij hortelers armyn.  
 Sir Roger Mandut, armyn et ij barris goulis.







A View from Constatation Mill & Anne's



## BUCKINGHAM HOUSE.

THIS Plate exhibits a view from Constitution-hill, as it was Anno 1735, and drawn on the spot by the late ingenious Mr. Hackell; the many alterations the adjacent grounds have undergone since that time, has induced the Editor to give it a place in this Work, the following description of the House before it became a royal residence, serving to elucidate and explain the print, we beg leave to lay before our readers,

**B**UCKINGHAM HOUSE, is finely situated at the west end of the park. In the front, which is towards the Mall and the grand canal, it has a court inclosed with iron rails. At the entrance of the edifice, which is built with brick and stone, is a very broad flight of steps, upon which are four tall Corinthian pilasters, that are fluted and reach to the top of the second story, and at each corner is a plain pilaster of the same order. Within this compass are two series of very large and lofty windows, over which is the entablature, and in the middle this inscription in large gold characters :

SIC SITI LÆTANTUR LARES.

*Thus situated may the household Gods rejoice.*

Over this is an attic story with square windows and Tuscan pilasters, over which was an *Acroteria* of figures representing Mercury, Secrecy, Equity, Liberty, &c. but these figures were taken away soon after the death of the late Duke of Buckingham. On each side of the building are bending colonades with columns of Ionic order, crowned with a balustrade and vases. These colonades join the offices at the extremity of the wings to the main building, and each of these offices is crowned with a turret, supporting a dome, from which rises a weathercock.

Behind the house is a garden and terrace, from whence there is a fine prospect of the adjacent country, which gave occasion to the following inscription on that side of the house,

RUS IN URBE.

Intimating that it has the advantage of both city and country; above which were figures representing the four Seasons.

The hall is paved with marble and adorned with pilasters, and during the life of the late Duchefs, with a great variety of good paintings, and on a pedestfal at the foot of the grand stair-case there was a marble figure of Cain killing his brother Abel.



*The following Receipts, are curious Specimens of antient Cookery, extracted from a MS. Bibl. Harl. No. 6807\*.*

*Venyson with Frumenty.*

TAKE wheat, pick it clene, and do it in a mortar, **cast** a little water thereon, and stamp it with a pestel till it *hole*, (i. e.) till the bran or outward coat come off, then fan out the holes, put it into a pot, **and** lett it stepe till it breke, then set it on the fire, and stir it well; when it **be well** sodden put therein swete milke, set it on the fire and stir it **well**; when it is enough, colour it with saffron, and salt it enough, and **dress it forth**, with the venyson in another dish in fair hot water.

*Partrich stew'd.*

Take marrowbones of beef or mutton, boil them well, strayn the broth, and put it into an earthen pot, then add a good quantity of wyne thereto, then stuffe the partrich with whole pepyr and marrow, and sow up all the vents of the burd; then take cloves, mace, and whole pepyr, **and** let them boil togeder with the partrich; when it is enough, cast into the pot **powder** of gingyver, salt and saffron, and serve it up in broth.

*Small Burds stew'd.*

Take small burds, pull, draw, clean, and wash them; chop off the leggs and fry them with fresh greafe right well; then take onions small minced, fry them, and cast them into an earthen pot, and take a good portion of cayn (cinnamon) and wyne, and draw through a strayner, and cast into the pot, with the onions; then put the burds thereto, with clovys, mace, and a little peppy, and let them boil togeder, then add white sugar and powder gingyer, salt, saffron, and serve it up.

\* From a MS. in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq.

*Lyode Soup.*

Take milk and boil it, then take yolks of eggs, draw them through a strainer, put them into the milk, which must be set on the fire, but not suffered to boyle, stir it till it be somewhat thick, add thereto salt and sugar, and cut fair paynement in round sopps for sippets, and cast thereon, and serve it up.

Quere. Wherein this differs from a Devonshire white pot?

*Cbaude Wardens.*

Take warden pears, seethe them in wine or water, then break them in a mortar, and draw them through a strainer without any liquor, and put them in a pott with sugar and clarified honey and canal enough, and lett them boile; when it is kele (cold) cast thereto yolks of eggs and powder of gingyver enough; and serve it up in manner of fish. If it be time of Lent, leave out the eggs; but let it boile till it be thick, and serve it up in manner of rice.

*Oysters in Gravy.*

Take good milk, and draw it with wine and good fish broth, then boil it with cloves, mace, sugar, and powder of gingyver, and a few minced onions; take faire oysters parboiled, and cast them thereto; when they have boiled togeder serve it forth.

*Almond Caudel.*

Take raw almonds, grynd them, and then semper with good ale and a little water, strain it into a pot and let it boil a while, cast thereto saffron and salt, and serve it up hott.

*Potage on a Fish-day.*

Make a stiff possets of milk and ale, then draw the crudds through a strainer with white sweet wyne, or Rochel wine, and make it somewhat runnyng and somewhat standing; put a good quantity of sugar or honey, but not too much, then heat it a little, and serve it forth, casting on canail and gingyver; and if you have blanch powder, strow it, and keep it as white as you can.

*Hennes*

*Hennes in Bruette.*

Take the hennes and scald them, cut them in gobetts, and seeth them with pork, pepyre, ginyver and bread, temper it up with the same broth or ale, colour it with saffron, seethe it together, and serve it forth.

*Apple Muse.*

Take apples, seeth them, and searse them through a sieve, then add almond, milk, honey, grated bread, saffron, saunders, and salt, let them all seethe togeder, stir it well, and serve it.

*Frittois.*

Take flower, milk, and eggs, with peppyr and saffron, and make thereof a batter, shred apples therein, fry them, and serve them up.

N. B. I have given the receipts above for the most part in modern orthography: take the following one transcribed exactly as it stands in the original MS.

*Quynces, or Wardens in Past.*

Take and make fayre round cotyns of fair paste, yenne take fair raw quynces, pare yem with a knyfe, and take faire out the core, and yanne take sugre ynow, and a littel poudre of gynger, and stoppe the hole full, and couche a II or III wardonys or quynces in a cofyn, and cover yem, and lete yem bake; and for defaute of sugre, take honey; but yanne putte poudre peper thereon and gyngere in the maner forsayd.



*The ALLOWANCE of CLOTH, &c. to the KING's FOOL, in the Reign of King Henry Vth, translated from the Latin Original printed in Rymer's Fœdera.*

**T**O be allowed and granted to WILLIAM the King's FOOL, for his Apparel, Gowns and Tabards for him and his SERVANT; and for making and furring diverse Garments, Hoods, Boots, Doublets, Robes, Linen, and diverse other necessaries, at sundry times, viz.

For the Winter Season, against the Feasts of Christmas, Circumcision, and Epiphany:

And for the Summer Season, against the Feasts of Easter, Whitsuntide, and diverse other Feasts:

By the King's Command.

1 Ell and half of Scarlet Cloth.	6 Skins 2 Vent. of Purple Menevere (a kind of Fur.)
3 Ells of Broad Cloth, Scarlet in grain.	3 Skins of black Bong. (perhaps fable.)
25 Ells and half of Coloured Broad Cloth.	24 Ells of Flanders Linen Cloth.
8 Ells of Coloured Narrow Cloth.	12 Pair of Stockings.
6 Ells of Narrow Blanket.	2 Pair of Boots.
136 Skins of Calabrian Fur.	2 Pair of black Spurs.
12 Ermins.	

The curious reader is requested to consult the original, if he wishes to form a more exact judgment of some of the above particulars; which the translator is not quite sure are all accurately here rendered, as this version was the amusement of a vacant hour in the country, where he had not the aid of any books, &c. to illustrate the foregoing subjects.

D. C.

\*\*\*\*\*

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

May 29, 1779.

**T**O the instances of longevity with which you have favoured your readers, in the former numbers, I beg leave to add the following authentic account of the incumbents of a Vicarage near Bridgnorth in Shrop-

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L I

shire;

shire; premising that its annual revenue, till the death of the last incumbent here mentioned, was not more than about seventy pounds per annum, although it is a very large and populous parish, containing at least 20 hamlets or townships, and is scarce any where less than four or five miles in diameter. By a peculiar idiom in that country, the inhabitants of this large district are said to live "in Worfield-Home:" and the following adjacent, or not far distant, parishes (which each of them contain in like manner, many townships or hamlets) are called Claverly, or Clarely-Home, Tatnall-Home, Womburn-Home, or (as the terminating word is every where pronounced in that neighbourhood) Whome.\*

I am Sir, &c.

D. C.

*A LIST of the VICARS of WORFIELD in the Diocese of LICHFIELD and COVENTRY, and in the County of SALOP, from 1564 to 1763.*

DEMERICK, Vicar, last Popish priest, conformed during the six first years of Elizabeth. He died 1564.

BARNEY, Vicar — 44 years; died 1608.

BARNEY, Vicar — 56 years; died 1664.

HANCOCKS, Vicar - 43 years; died 1707.

ADAMSON, Vicar — 56 years; died 1763.

Only 4 VICARS in — 199 years.

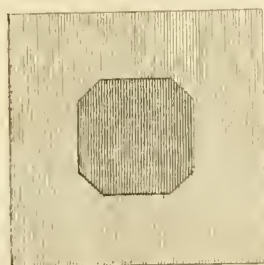
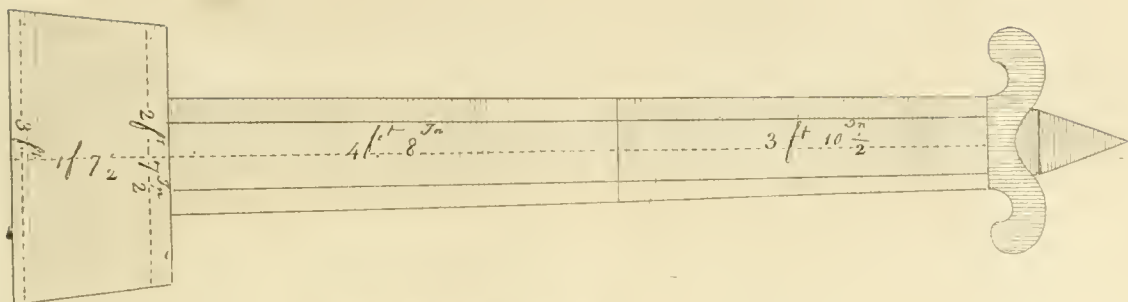
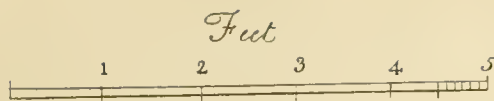
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#### AN ACCOUNT OF PERCY'S CROSS.

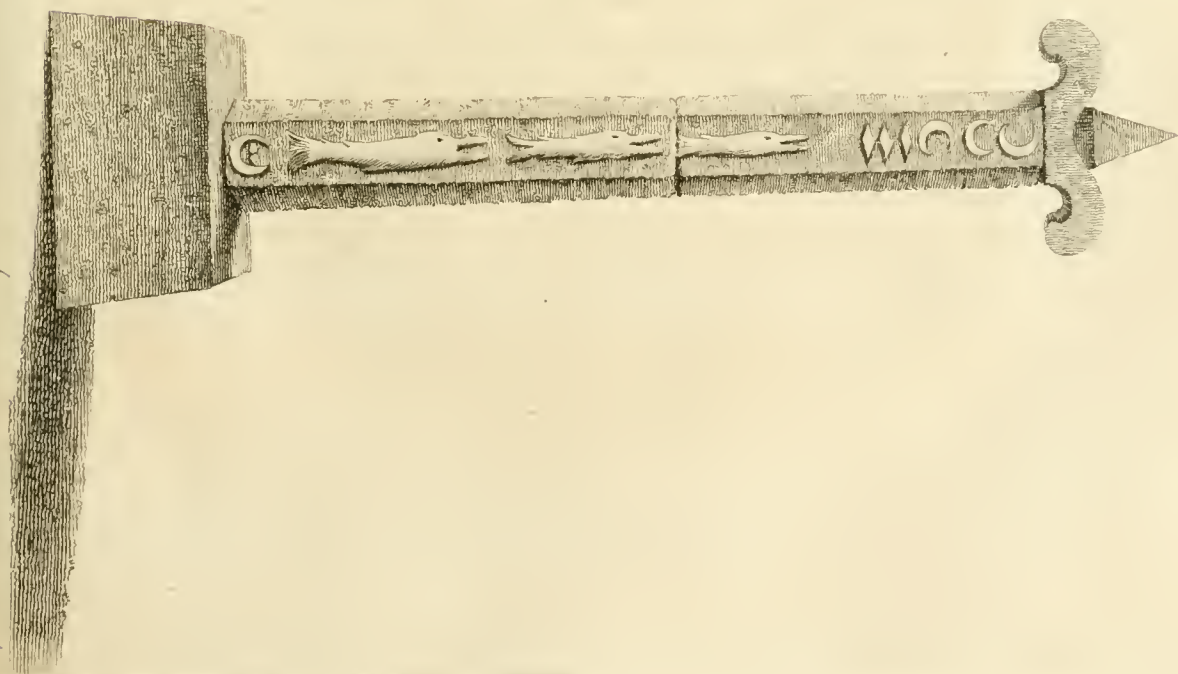
PERCY'S CROSS stands very near the turnpike road, between Whittingham and Woller, in Northumberland, in the way into Scotland, that leads through Morpeth, to Cornhill and Kelfo. A few years ago, when this Road was formed, the Commissioners, who found the pieces of stone, which compose the Column, thrown down and scattered round the base, carefully re-erected them and fixed a little ornamental Fleur de Lis for a finishing at the top, as is here represented. This addition hath been since pushed off and defaced; but the Shaft and Base still remain tolerably intire and perfect.

The form of the Column is properly square, with the corners canted off, as may be seen in the engraving: the four sides exhibit the Crescents, Lu-

\* It has been suggested, that these called HOMES were part of the King's own desmesne: as a proof, several Townships or Hamlets in Clarely Parish are not reckoned in Clarely Home, because they were foreign, and not King's Towns. It is also doubted whether the last Popish Vicar was not named BENEDICT: however it may be seen on his tomb, which, we are informed, is still preserved.



*Long bar*







cies and Fusils, (known insignia of the Percy family) but differently arranged on every side. And even where the corners are canted off, are insculptured Fetterlocks, which were also among the Badges, or Connoissances of that noble house : but these were forgot to be inserted in the Drawing; which was lent the Editor, and which in other respects is very exact, being taken upon the spot, about ten years ago, by a very ingenious Gentleman of that country.

This Cross, which stands in the middle of a plain, called Hedgley Moor, \* was erected to the memory of Sir RALPH PERCY, Knight, who was one of the younger sons of Henry Percy, second Earl of Northumberland, by the Lady Eleanor his wife, daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland, by his second Countess, Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt. This Sir Ralph Percy, who was born at his father's castle at Leckenfield in Yorkshire, on the day of St. Tiburcius, (11th August) 1425, was in 1450 Seneschal or Steward of the Earl his father's courts, an honourable post in that age; and was afterwards appointed by the crown, Governor of the castles of Bamburgh and Dunstanburgh in Northumberland. † On the breaking out of the civil wars of York and Lancaster, Sir Ralph was like the rest of his family, a stout assenter of the Lancastrian interest, to which at last he fell a martyr: for, having been prevailed on to make submissions to King Edward IV. in 1462, when the cause of Lancaster seemed quite abandoned both by King Henry himself, and his more martial Queen; yet afterwards in 1464, when the latter made an effort to revive their drooping cause, Sir Ralph thought himself bound in honour and duty to fly to her assistance, and accordingly raised forces, which he led to Hedgley Moor (not far from Chillingham castle) in Northumberland, to oppose King Edward's General, the Lord Montacute: when his brother partisans, the Lords of Hungerford and Ros, fled without striking a blow, Sir Ralph, unsupported, still kept the field against superior numbers, and was there slain fighting with great valour. As he was dying, he comforted himself with this reflection, "I have saved the bird in my bosom:" meaning his faith and allegiance to King Henry ‡. For this he was after his death attainted in parliament, anno 4 Edw. IV. Scil. "For rendering the King's castles of Bamburgh and Dunstanburgh unto Henry VI. and for rearing war against

\* The adjoining estate belongs to Mr. Adams, of Alnwick.

† From the new edition of Collins's Peerage, vol. II. p. 361.

‡ Grafton's History.

the King at Hedgley Moor in Northumberland, on the feast of St. Mark, viz. April 25, 1464."\*

The Cross was erected on the spot where he fell, to remind passengers to pray for his soul, and has been much distinguished by the Northumbrians of the circumjacent villages. Here they were accustomed to assemble annually to play at foot-ball, cudgels, and other rustic games; and they have invented circumstances, that particularize every thing near it. Thus a Spring of water, that issues not far from the Cross, is still called PERCY'S WELL, at which this Chieftain is said to have drunk in the heat of the battle. At some distance to the north-west stood two large Stones (one of which was broken to furnish materials when the turnpike road was made) these, although they were several yards asunder, were called PERCY'S LEAP.

Being within sight of the Chiviot Hills, which appear much nearer than they really are, this spot is sometimes shown to strangers for the scene of the celebrated Ballad of CHEVY-CHASE; to which it has not the least relation, and which more probably took its rise from the Battle of PIPERDEN †, fought about 20 miles north of this place, in the year 1436, between Sir Ralph Percy's father, Henry PERCY, second Earl of Northumberland, and Earl William DOUGLAS of Angus, each with a small army of 3 or 4000 men; in which (according to Hector Boethius, ‡ who is the only writer that has mentioned it) Earl Douglas had the advantage. As this seems to have been a private conflict between these two great Chieftains of the Borders, rather than a national war, it might probably enough give occasion to the Song; which, to render it more interesting and pathetic, has been heightened with tragical incidents, either wholly fictitious, or borrowed from the more important events of the Battle of Otterbourn. §

To conclude this article, Sir RALPH PERCY, who is the subject of it, has been represented by Dugdale in his Baronage, and by other eminent Genealogists, as having died without issue, and unmarried: whereas it appears by undoubted evidence, that he married the Heiress of a considerable Family, and left Descendants that figured in Northumberland for two generations at least, of whom we shall give an exact account in the following GENEALOGICAL TABLE. ¶

\* Parliam. Rolls, vol. V. p. 511.

† See Ridpath's Border Hist. p. 401. 4to. Collins's Peerage, new edit. vol. II, p. 354.

‡ Hist. Scotiæ.

§ Reliques of Anc. Eng. Poetry, vol. I.

¶ For the proofs of such articles in it, as are extracted from MS. authority, see the new edition of Collins's Peerage, vol. II. pag. 361—368. What proofs occur in printed books, &c. are given in notes subjoined to the Table.

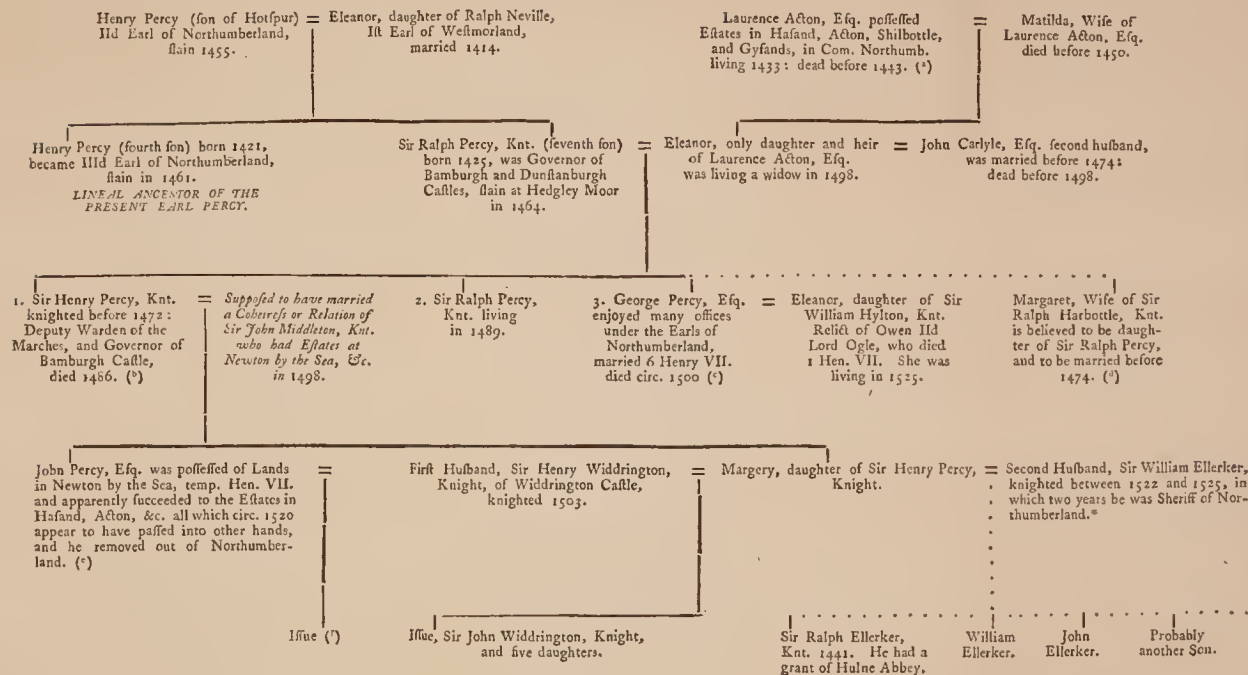
Matilda, Wife of  
Laurence Acton, Esq.  
died before 1450.

Margaret, Wife of Sir  
Ralph Harbottle, Knt.  
is believed to be daugh-  
ter of Sir Ralph Percy,  
and to be married before  
1474. (d)

William	John	Probably
Merker.	Ellerker.	another Son.

of Northumberland Gentlemen on an inquisition *post* viii.) on the death of Margaret, Countess of Richard Lord Lumley. about 1520, and his estates were apparently forfeited from his sister's being never stiled in any pedigrees or brother: nor did her posterity ever use or quarter

# A TABLE OF SIR RALPH PERCY'S ISSUE AND DESCENDANTS.



(\*) See Fuller's Worthies, p. 310. Laurence Acton had been Master Forrester to the 11th Earl of Northumberland, who apparently had the wardship of his daughter. His estate at Hafand had been purchased in 10 Edw. II. by his ancestor John de Acton.

(\*) See concerning this Henry de Percy, Knight, Ridpath's Border Hist. p. 450, 451, 466, Rymer, xii. p. 244, 246, 252, 569. Drake's Hist. of York, p. 120, 121. His patent of Governor of Bamburgh Castle is dated May 3, 1436 (3 Hen. vii.)

(\*) George Percy, Esq. had, in consideration of his good and faithful service, a grant from the crown of certain lands and tenements at Newton (by the sea) near Bamburgh in Northumberland, to be held during the King's good pleasure, by patent dated 17 May, 1488 (3 Hen. viii.) as also a grant of 100 marks per annum, 20 June, 1490. (5 Henry viii.) Both these patents are still preserved in the Rolls' Chapel.

\* See Fuller's Worthies, in Northumb.

(\*) Sir Ralph Harbottle, Knt. was in 1474 possessed of lands at Thrisdon, which about 30 years before had been enjoyed by Matilda de Acton: whence it is conjectured that he had married one of her descendants. Besides the said estate is said to have belonged to Eleanor, daughter of Laurence Acton, in an ancient record belonging to the Duke of Northumberland.

(\*) John Percy, Esq. was Foreman of a Jury of Northumberland Gentlemen on an inquisition *post mortem* held at Alnwick, 23 Nov. 1511 (2 Hen. viii.) on the death of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of K. Hen. viii. and of Richard Lord Lumley.

(\*) Although John Percy left Northumberland about 1520, and his estates were apparently forfeited or sold; yet he did not die without issue, as appears from his sister's being never styled in any pedigrees of the Widdrington family, either heir to her father or brother: nor did her posterity ever use or quarter the Percy arms, in any manner, with their own.



TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

I SEND for insertion in your Repertory, if you think it worthy, a Poem, improperly entitled a Sonnet, which I met with in a Manuscript in my possession, and which I conceive has never yet appeared in print. Besides this circumstance, I am inclined to believe it has the merit of being an *Unique*, the name of the Author not having occurred to me in any list of English poets. Nor have any of those who have taken occasion to mention him in the succession of English peers, ever hinted that he was a proficient in poetry.

The Author, Ferdinando Earl of Derby, I find mentioned in Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* sub anno 1589, as having been of that University, with a note that he died in 1594, in the flower of his youth, not without the suspicion of poison.

In Stow's *Annals*, continued by Edmond Howes, and published in 1614, page 766, is a particular account of the last illness of this young nobleman, and a report of such reasons and conjectures as caused many learned men to suppose him to have been bewitched, which, for the singularity thereof, is worthy perusal.

Collins, in his *Peerage*, Tit. Stanley Earl of Derby, gives a more credible account of his disease; for he relates, that the Earl having been tampered with by one Hesketh, an agent of the Jesuits and English fugitives, to assume the title of King, in right of his grandmother Alianore, one of the daughters and coheirs of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary the Queen Dowager of France, King Henry the Seventh's youngest daughter, and rejecting the proposal with indignation, he was threatened with sudden death if he revealed the proposal. Nevertheless, the Earl caused Hesketh to be apprehended and convicted of treason, but died of poison administered, as there is good reason to suspect, by the procurement of Hesketh, or some of his party.

As to the poem, it is of that pastoral kind which was cultivated in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and of which there are sundry specimens by the Earl of Oxford, Sir Edward Dyer, George Gascoigne, Dr. Lodge, Christopher Marlow, Nicholas Breton, and others, in the *Paradyse of Daintie Devises*, *England's Helicon*, the *Muses Library*, and other Collections.

I am, your constant reader and humble servant,

May 29, 1779.

JOHN HAWKINS.

A SONNETT *by* FERDINANDO EARLE *of* DERBY.

THERE was a sheppard that did liue,  
And held his thoughts as highe,  
As were the mounts where on his sheepe  
Did hourelly feed him by.

He in his youth, his tender youth,  
That was vnapt to keepe,  
Or hopes or feares, or loues or cares,  
Or thoughts but of his sheepe,

Did with his dogg, as sheppards doe,  
For shepheards fale in witt,  
Devise him sports, though foolish sports,  
Yett sports for shepheards fitt.

Who free from cares, his only care  
Was where his flocke did goe,  
And that was much to him that knewe  
Noe other cares but foe.

This boye, which yet was but a boye,  
And foe desires were hid,  
Did growe a man, and men must loue,  
And loue the shepherd did.

He loved much, none can to much  
Loue one foe high devine,  
As but her selfe was neuer none  
More fayre, more sweet, more fine.

One day, as young men have such dayes  
When loue the thought doth thrall,  
Since wishes be but bare desires  
Of things not gott withall;

And

And he had wished oft and still,  
 And every wish in vayne,  
 And but to wish gaue little ease,  
 Nor neuer endeth paine ;

He vowed by his shepherds weed,  
 An oath which shepherds keepe,  
 That he would followe Phillis loue  
 Before a flocke of sheepe.

Soe from his sheepe, 'his gentle sheepe,  
 Vngentlye he did goe,  
 Not caring whose cares might them keepe,  
 Or car'd for aye or noe.

Leauing the playnes, the playnes whereon  
 They playd and hourelie fed,  
 The plaines to them, they to the plaines,  
 From plaines and them he fledd.

Yet fledd he not, but went awaye  
 As one that had free scope,  
 Oft loath to leaue and yet would leaue  
 His quiet for his hope.

But leaue he did his snow white flocke,  
 To seeke a nymphe as fayre  
 As is the dew-be sprinkled rose,  
 Or brightnes of the ayre.

And first he fought the rivers sweet,  
 Whose runings every where,  
 In silent murmure did complaine  
 That Phillis was not there.

And as he sawe the fishes leape  
 Before him for the flye,  
 Soe did the shephards harte for hope  
 That Phillis should be nye.

But

But finding that his hopes were vaine,  
 And but as dreames to him,  
 He lean'd unto a tree that grew  
 Fast by the river's brim.

And there he writt his fancyes thought,  
 Love is a sweet intice,  
 'Gainst whom the wisest witts as yett  
 Have never found devise.

And thus he left the streames to hide  
 The kisses they did hold,  
 And went away as whoe should faye  
 Love cannot be controul'd.

His thoughts were swifter then his feete,  
 Yet they did slownes shunn,  
 But mens desires haue wings to flye,  
 Whose leggs can only runne.

Loe thus drawne on by spedy pace,  
 Ledd forth with Phillis fame,  
 Vnto a wood that grew thereby  
 The gentle shepheard came.

Where hee approching shady groues,  
 Sweet groues for moone shine night,  
 Where as the sunne was bard his force,  
 But not debar'd his light.

Whereas the birds, the pretty birds,  
 That or could chirp or singe,  
 In consort of well tuned noats  
 Did make the woods to ringe.

Even double pleased in the place  
 Soe long he there did staye,  
 As night grewe on which forced him  
 To tarrye for the daye.

When



When not a bird stir'd in a bush,  
 But still the shepherd demed,  
 The sweet comander of his thoughts  
 Was neerer then shee seemed.

Thus wearye with his former toyle  
 He could not further goe,  
 But rested there as they doe rest  
 Whome love possesseth foe.

Possess he was with thoughts of loue,  
 High thoughts for shepherds brest,  
 Were not there shepherds in their loue  
 As well as monarchs blest.

Blessed he was but 'twas in thoughts,  
 And thoughts be blessings hidd,  
 And hidden blessings are noe blisse,  
 And then he slumber did.

Whome length of time and high desires  
 In such a dumpe had cast,  
 As ravisht with his thoughts he slept,  
 As he had slept his last.

But as all quiets haue their dead,  
 And every slepe his wake,  
 Now here to hope, now there to feare,  
 Now fancye, then forsake :

Soe had the shepherd restless dreames  
 Amyd his tyme or rest,  
 Which forced him to wake for feare,  
 And prove his dreames a iest.

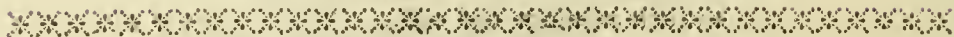
And though that feare be nothing else  
 But as the fearefull deme,  
 Yet waking, every bush to him  
 A savage beast doth seeme.

Which made him start, as men doe start  
 Whose resolucions breed  
 A quicknes, yet a carelesnes  
 Of that which maye succeed.

Frighted he was but not affraide,  
 For love makes cowards men,  
 And soe the bushes seemed then felues  
 And were but bushes then.

Which his faint eyes did quickelye fynd,  
 Fill'd full with faithfull streames,  
 And soe he lay'd him by his dogg  
 That barkt not at his dreames.

And there he rested till the daye,  
 And only said thus much,  
 My dogg is happyer then my selfe,  
 Whom theis cares cannot touch.



*The following MEMOIR is communicated by Sir JOHN HAWKINS, for the Information of the Readers of that most excellent Book, HOOKER's Ecclesiastical Polity.*

**N**EITHER Walton in his Life of Hooker, nor Bishop Gauden, nor any others that give an account of Hooker and his writings, make mention of the particular books or tracts which gave occasion to his writing the Ecclesiastical Polity. Whitgift had written an answer to the Admonition to the Parliament, and thereby engaged in a controversy with Thomas Cartwright, the supposed author of it. Hooker, in this his excellent Work, undertook the defence of our ecclesiastical establishment, against which Cartwright appears to have been the most powerful of all its opponents.

Accordingly we find throughout his Work, references to T. C. lib. p. but giving only these initials, and citing no book by its proper

title

title, we are at a loss at this day to know with whom he was contending. It is necessary therefore to state the controversy, the order whereof is this :

Admonition to the Parliament, viz. the first and second, in a small duodecimo volume. No date or place.

An Answer to An Admonition to the Parliament, by John Whitgift, D. of Divinitie, 4to. Printed by Bynneman, 1572.

1. A Replie to the Answer by T. C. 4to. No date or place. N. B. Of this there are two editions, differing in the order of numbering the pages.

A second Answer of Whitgift, as must be presumed from the title of the next article, and is probably no other than a book mentioned in Ames's Typ. Antiq. 329, by the title of a Defence of the Answer to the Admonition, fol. 1574. Printed by Bynneman.

2. A second Replie of Cartwright [his name at length] against Whitgift's second Answer, 4to. 1575. No place.

3. The rest of the second Replie of Cartwright against Whitgift's second Answer, 4to 1577. No place.

Upon a reference to these several publications of Cartwright, and a careful examination of sundry passages cited from him by Hooker, it most evidently appears, that

By T. C. Lib. 1. is meant No. 1. as above described.

By T. C. Lib. 2. is meant No. 2. and

By T. C. Lib. 3. No. 3.

But here it is to be observed, that the references to Lib. 1. agree but with one edition of it, namely, that which has the Table of the principal Poyntes at the beginning and not at the end, as the other has. The difference between them is, that in the former the numbers of the pages commence with the Address to the Church of England, in the latter with the Book itself: so that to give one instance of difference, this passage, "When the question is of the authority of a man," &c. Eccl. Pol. Edit. 1682. p. 117. is to be found in page 25 of one edition, and in page 13 of the other.

In

In Ames's Typ. Antiq. 329, is this article, which seems to be a collateral branch of the controversy, "A Defence of the Ecclesiastical Regiment of England defaced by T. C. in his Replie against D. Whitgift, D. D." 12mo, 1574. It does not here appear that this Defence is of Whitgift's writing, yet it has the name of his printer, Bynneman.

Fuller, in his Church History, Book IX. 102. gives an account of Cartwright, and of his dispute with Whitgift, which is very erroneous; for he makes it to end at Whitgift's Defence of his Answer: nay, he goes farther, and assigns reasons for Cartwright's silence. The truth is, he was not silent till long after, but continued the dispute in the Tracts, No. 2 and 3, above noted. The relation of the controversy by Neal, in his History of the Puritans, vol. I. 285, et. seq. is very fair and accurate.

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*From a loose Paper in Mr. ASHMOLE's Hand Writing, Oxford Museum.\**

THE famous Little John, (Robinhood's companion) lies buried in Hetherfedge church-yard in the Peak of Derbyshire, one stone at his head, another at his feet, and part of his bow hangs up in the chancel, anno 1652.

\* From a MS. in the Library of Thomas Astle, Esq.



*Of the Practice of Bidding Prayers, with an ancient Form of such Bidding; as also, a Form of Cursing, communicated by Sir John Hawkins, July 1779.*

IT is well known, that, before the reformation, the offices of the church were in Latin, and being read by the priest with no other declaration of assent on the part of the people than the bare pronouncing the word Amen, it might be questioned, whether a form, thus ordered, could, in strictness of speech, be termed common or joint prayer. To remove this objection, and to make the people sensible of what they were to pray for, a form of allocution was superadded to the petitionary form, and introduced immediately before the sermon, and this was called Bidding of Prayers \*. In England it was first directed by an injunction of Henry VIII. and afterwards by one of Edward VI. in these words; “ You shall pray for the whole congregation of Christ’s church, and especially for his church of England and Ireland; wherein, first, I commend to your devout prayers the king’s most excellent majesty, supreme head, immediately under God, of the spirituality and temporality of the same church; and for Queen Katharine, dowager; and also for my Lady Mary, and my Lady Elizabeth, the King’s sisters.

“ Secondly, You shall pray for the Lord Protector’s Grace, with all the rest of the King’s Majesty’s Council; for all the Lords of this realm, and for the Clergy and Commons of the same; beseeching Almighty God, to give every of them, in his degree, grace to use themselves in such wise as may be to God’s glory, the King’s honor, and the weal of this realm.

\* These are the sentiments of sundry liturgical writers, particularly of Hamon L’Estrange, in his *Alliance of Divine Offices*, page 170, Edit. 1699, a book abounding in erudition, and curious information on the subject; nevertheless it appears, that bidding of prayers was practised in the primitive church long before the use of prayer in an unknown tongue. Bishop Sparrow, in his *Rationale upon the Book of Common Prayer*, declares it to be very ancient, adding, that forms thereof are to be found in the Liturgies of St. Chrysostom, and others of the fathers. Farther, the learned Bingham, in his *Antiquities of the Christian Church*, Book XV. Chap. I. Sect. II, asserts this to be the fact; and has given a form of bidding prayers from the Apostolical Constitutions; and the Twenty-fourth Article of the Church of England declares prayer, in a tongue not understood by the people, to be repugnant to the Word of God, and the custom of the *primitive church*.

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O O.

“ Thirdly,

“ Thirdly, Ye shall pray for all them that are departed out of this world in the faith of Christ; that they with us, and we with them, at the day of judgment, may rest, both body and soul, with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven.”

The Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth, printed by Jugge and Cawood in 1559, and inserted in Bishop Sparrow's Collection, contain a form of Bidding Prayers more particular than the above.

The 55th of the Canons, called King James's, made in 1603, directs a form of prayer before sermon, to the same effect as that contained in the Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth.

L'Estrange, in the work of his cited in the preceding note, page 171, has given the following form of bidding prayers, which, as it includes the Pope, and his Cardinals, may well be supposed to have been in use before Henry VIII. was invested with the supremacy.

“ After a laudable custom of our mother holy church, ye shall kneel down, moving your hearts unto Almighty God, and making your special prayers for the three estates, concerning all christian people, *i. e.* for the spirituality, the temporality, and the souls being in the pains of purgatory. First, For our holy father the Pope, with all his Cardinals; for all Arch-bishops, and Bishops, and in special for my Lord Arch-bishop of Canterbury, your Metropolitan, and also for my Lord Bishop of this diocese; and in general for all Parsons, Vicars, and Parish-priests having cure of souls, with the Ministers of Christ's church, as well religious as not religious. Secondly, Ye shall pray for the unity and peace of all christian realms; and especially for the whole realm of England, for our sovereign Lord the King, &c. and for all the Lords of the Council, and all others of the Nobility which dwell in the countries, having protection and governance of the same: That Almighty God may send them grace, so to govern and rule the land, that it may be pleasing unto Almighty God, wealth and profit to the land, and salvation to their souls. Also, ye shall pray for all those that have honored the church with light, lamp, vestment, or bell, or with any other ornaments, by which the service of Almighty God is the better maintained and kept. Furthermore, ye shall pray for all true travellers and tillers of the earth, that truly and duly do their duty to God and holy church, as they be bound to do. Also, ye shall pray for all manner of fruits that be done upon the ground, or shall be, that Almighty God, of his great pity and mercy, may send such wedderings, that they may come to

the sustenance of man. Ye shall pray also for all those that be in debt, or deadly sin, that Almighty God may give them grace to come out thereof, and the sooner by our prayer. Also, ye shall pray for all those that be sick or diseased, either in body or in soul, that the Almighty would send them the thing that is most profitable as well bodily as ghostly. Also, ye shall pray for all pilgrims and palmers that have taken the way to Rome, to Saint James or Jerusalem, or to any other place; that Almighty God may give them grace to go safe, and to come safe, and give us grace to have part of their prayers, and they part of ours. Also, ye shall pray for the Holy Cross, that is in possession and hands of unrightful people; that God Almighty may send it into the hands of christian people, when it pleaseth him. Furthermore, I commit unto your devout prayers, all women that be in our Lady's bonds, that Almighty God may send them grace, the child to receive the Sacrament of Baptism, and the mother purification. Also, ye shall pray for the good man and woman, that this day giveth bread to make the holy loaf, and for all those that first began it, and them that longest continue. For these, and for all true christian people, every man and woman say a Pater Noster, and an Ave, &c."

In the Addenda to L'Estrange's book, page 349, is a form communicated by a learned friend of the author, far more antient than that above inserted, which cannot but be deemed a valuable relic of antiquity: it is much longer than the former, for which reason, and because the book is easy to be met with, it is not here inserted.

But in a manuscript, which lately came to the hands of the author of this paper, is a form of bidding prayers anciently in use, as it is conjectured from the provincial spelling thereof, and other circumstances, in the cathedral of York; as also, a fragment of another\*, together with a form of malediction, or cursing, required by the Rubric therein contained, to be read three times in every year, which, it is presumed, have never yet appeared in print: they are severally as follow:

"Ze sall knele downe on zour knees, and make a speciall prair to our Lady Saynt Mary, and to all she fair felischipp of heuen, for all the brether and the sistes of our modirkirk Saynt Peterhouse of Zorke, Saynt Jhon of Beverlay, Saynt Wilfride of Ripon, and Saynt Mary of Suthwell; and specially for all tha that er seke in this pariche, or in ony other, that God for

\* Supposed of Compostella.



his Godhed relese tham of thar paynez & thar sickenes, and turne tham to way that es make to God's lovyng and hele of thar faules. We fall pray specially for all tha that <sup>a</sup> wirchippes this kirk, or any other with buke or bell, vestment, chalis, autircloth, towell, or any other attonement, through whilk it es or may be in any poynt more honorede and wirchipte. We fall pray specially for all tha that gifes or fendis, or in testament witis ony thing in mayntenying and uphalding of the werke of this kirk. And for all tha that fyndis ony light in this kirk, as in torch, serge, or laumpe, in wirchiping of God, or of ony of his <sup>b</sup> halouse. We fall pray specially for all women that er <sup>c</sup> bunne with childer in this parich, or in ony other, that God comforth tham, & delyver tham with joy, & sende the childer grace to be <sup>d</sup> xtend, & tham purifying of halekirk and relefying of payne in thar traueyling. We fall pray specially for tham that this day gaffe brede vn to this kirk for to made halibrede of, & for tham that it first began & langest halde opon. For tham & for us, & for all other that nede has gud praier. In worchipp of our Lady Saynt Mary, & hir five joyes, ilk man & woman haylse our Lady with five aues, aut aue regina celorum mater regis angelorum. [Here follow the initial words of several hymns, and other sacred compositions.] Ze fall make a speciall praier for zour fadir faulez, zour modir faulez, zour godefadir faulez, zour godemodir faulez, zour brethir faulez, zour sistes faulez, & for all zour eldeis faulez, & for all zour guededoers faulez, & for all the faulez that ze & we er bunne to pray for, and specially for all the faulez whafe banes er berred in this kirk, or in this kerkzerd, or in any other. And that our praieris myght sumwhat stand tham in stede ilk man & woman helpis hartly with a Pater Noster, with a Ave Maria." [Here follow the initial words of many other hymns and sacred compositions.]

*A Fragment of another Form of bidding Prayer from the same MS.*

" ——— specially for all our gude parischens whare so euyr thai be on land or on watir, that God Allmyghty faue tham fra all maner of perils, & brynge tham whare thai would be, in whaite and hele of body & faule. We fall pray specially for all thay that <sup>e</sup> lely and trewly pais thar <sup>f</sup> tendis and <sup>g</sup> offerandis to God & halikerk, that God do tham mede in the blis of heuen;

<sup>a</sup> Honoureth.

<sup>b</sup> Saints.

<sup>c</sup> Bound, vide postea.

<sup>d</sup> Xtend, for christened.

<sup>e</sup> Lawfully.

<sup>f</sup> Tenthis, or tithes.

<sup>g</sup> Offerings.

and:



and thafe that dofe noght fo, God for mekill mērcy brynge tham ſone to amendment. We fall pray ſpecially for all trew pilgrimes and palmers, whar ſo eyr thai be on land or on watir, that God for his gudeneſſe graunte tham part of our gude praiers, and us of thare gud gatis. We fall pray ſpecially for all the land tilland, that God for his gudeneſſe and of his grace, & thurgh our gud praiers mayntene tham, ſwa that thai may be upſtandand; and for the ſee farand, that God Allmyghty ſaue tham fra all maner of perils, and brynge tham in<sup>a</sup> wharte whare thai wald be; and for the wedir alſo, that God ſende ſwilke wedir, that the frutis that er on the erth, & fall be, may come criſten man to perfett. We fall pray ſpecially for all tha that er bunne in dette or dedley ſyn, that God for his grete mercy bryng tham ſone oute thereof; and for all tha that er in gude life, that God mayntene tham therein, & giſe tham gud perfeuerance in thar gudneſſe; and that this praiſer may be herd & ſpedd the bitter thurgh zour praiers, ilk man & woman that here es helpis hertly with a Pater Noſter, and a Ave Maria.” [Here follow the initial words of ſeueral hymns.]

*A Form of Curſing, with the Rubric, directing the Days whereon the ſame ſhall be pronounced, from the ſame MS.*

“ At the begynnyng God and all haly kirk curſez all thas that the fraunchis of halykirk brekis or diſturbis, and all tha that er agayne the pece, or the right, or the ſtate of haly kirk, or tharto aſſentis with dede or counſaile, and thai that haly kirk priues of right, or makys of haly kirk blaiffee that es halud and ſanctifide. Alſo all thas that witandly or wilfully<sup>c</sup> tendis falſly; & that giſes noght to God, & to haly kirk the tende parte, or the tend peny of ilka wynnyng leuefully wonne in merchaundife, or with ony craſte, withdrawand onely the expenſe and the coſtagis that nedeful behouis be made about the thyng that the wynnyng es getyn of, noght tending the wynnyng of a marchaundife with the loſſe of another. And alſo all thas that the frute of the erth, or of beſtial, or of ilka thyng that nowis in the zere, giſſes noght the tend, haly withoutyn ony withdrawing of thar coſtage. Alſo all tha that for illewill of the perſon, or of haly perispriſte, or the clerk, or of any other minyſtr of halikirk wiſhalde tendis, rentis, offerands, moruaris, or oght that fallis to be giſſen to God and to halikirk. Alſo all tha that the fredom of halikirk, or brekis, or diſturbis, that es to ſay, if a man ſie to the kirk, or to the kirk-zerd, wha ſo hym lettis, or oute drawis, or thereto procures or aſſentis. Alſo all tha that dois ſacrileg; that es for to take hali thing oute of the

<sup>a</sup> heart or health.

<sup>b</sup> lay ſee or temporal inheriſance.

<sup>c</sup> uithes, verb.

halud plais, or unhalud thyng out of halud plais. Also all tha that lettis proces in ony lord court, that the proces of right may not be determynd ne iudged. Also all tha that the pece of the land disturbis. Also all tha that blud drawis of man or woman in violence, or in ony othir felony in kirk or in kirk zerd, wherfore the kirk, or the kirk zerd, es <sup>a</sup>enterdited, or suspend or polute. Also all tha that er agayn the king right. Also all tha that werre susteyns agayne the king pece wrangfully. Also all robbers and reuers, <sup>b</sup>bot if it be tham selfe <sup>c</sup>defendand. Also also all tha that er agayne the grete charter of the king, the whilk es confirmed of the courte of Rome. Also all tha that false wittenes bers, or procuris, tham witting, namely, in cause of matrimon, in what court so it be, or out of court. Also all tha that false witenes fur rightfull matrimon to disturb, or any man or woman to <sup>d</sup>deteret of land or tenement, or of any othir catell. Also all false aduocats that for mede putes furth false excepcions, and quherels wherfore right matrimon es fordone. Also all tha that for mede, or for favor, or for any encheson maliciously outhir man or woman brynges oute of thare gude fame into wickid, or <sup>e</sup>garis tham lois thar wardely gud or honors, or putis wrangwisely to thare purgacion, of the whilk was na fame of before. Also also all tha that maliciously disturbis or lettis the right presentacion of a kirk, the whilk the vera patron suld present; or thereto procuris, with word, or dede, or with false enqueste, or with other power. Also all tha that maliciously dyspyis the maundement to take a <sup>f</sup>curfed man that has ligyn in cursyng fourte days, and na remedy will seke, and all that thar takars disturbis, with iudgement or false enqueste. Also all tha that mede takis to disturbe pece or strife mayntens with word or <sup>g</sup>dede: and to thai have <sup>h</sup>zolden agayne the mede to tham of whame thai it toke thai may nocht be <sup>i</sup>asold. Also all tha that housis, mansys, or grangis of persons, or of vicars, or of ony other men of halikirk o gayne thair will, or o gayne thar <sup>k</sup>aturnes, with ony maner of gudis mobill, or unmobill, o way beris with strength, or wrangwisely o way drawis, or wastes: of the cursyng thai may nocht be asold to thai haue made <sup>l</sup>asethe to tham that the wrange es done to. Also all tha that ony maner of gudis with violence beris oute of halikirk, or of house of religion, the whilk es therein leuyd be cause of warandis, or \* \* \* \* or to kepe, and all tha that therto assentis or procuris. Also all wichis and all tha that on tham <sup>m</sup>lenis. Also all tha that lays hand on priste or clerk in malice, bot if it be tham selfe defendand. Also all tha that <sup>n</sup>sarzens counsailes, or helpis

<sup>a</sup> interdicted.<sup>b</sup> unless.<sup>c</sup> defending.<sup>d</sup> disherit.<sup>e</sup> makes or causes.<sup>f</sup> excommunicated.<sup>g</sup> until.<sup>h</sup> yolden, i. e. yielded.<sup>i</sup> assailed, absolved.<sup>k</sup> attornies, agents.<sup>l</sup> assents, from the French *assent*; i. e. *satis*; so assents in the hands of

an executor.

<sup>m</sup> or depends.<sup>n</sup> Saracens.



agayne cristen men. Also all women that the generation of childer destroys, as with drynke, or any other crafte. Also all tha that thair childir wrangwisly faders, or thair childir <sup>a</sup> wites thamwitting, on ony man maliciously. Also all tha that wikidly stase thair childir, or leuys tham in feld or, in twone, or at kirkdore, or in gate chadilis, or in any othir straunge place, and fleis fra thaim when the childir er of <sup>b</sup> vnpoire. Also all tha that false money makis, or tharto assentis. Also all tha that gude mony clippes, <sup>c</sup> tham to a vantage. Also all tha that falses the <sup>\*</sup> or countirfet the kyng sele. Also all tha that byis or sellys with false mesors or false weghtes, that es to say, byes with ane and sellis with a nothir. Also all tha that falses the kyng standard, thaim witting. Also all tha that maliciously disturbis man or woman, weddid or unwedid to make thair testament lausfully, and thas that lettis the execution of the testament lawfully made. Also all tha that forsweris tham on the halidom willyng or witting, for mede or for haterdyn, or for to gar any man loise his warldely gudis or honors. Also all tha that <sup>d</sup> brines kirkes or housis of any mans in the land of pece. Also all robbers or reuers. opynly or preuely, be day or be night, that any mans guds stelis, for whilk gud men wer worthi to suffer ded. Also all tha that withaldis any mans guds that has bene asked opynly in halykirk, thaim selfe witting. Also all felons and thar maynteners, all conspirators and false suerers in assyis, or in ony other courte. Also all thai that any false playntis puttis furth agayne the fraunches of halikirk, or of the kyng, or of the reaume. Also all tha that offeryngs that er offerd in halikirk, or en kirk zerd, or in chapell, or in oratory, or in any stede with in the prouynse of Zorke that es, withalden, or putte away in any other place agayne the persons will, or his perisprite of the perisch that it es offerd in, bot if thai be preuelege. Also all tha that <sup>e</sup> gars gud giftes in <sup>f</sup> dred of ded in fraude of <sup>g</sup> halikirk, or to forbare thair dett, & all tha that swilk giftes takes, or therto counsayls or helps. Also all tha that lettis prelates, or ordinares of halikirk for to hald consistory,

<sup>\*</sup> By statute of 26 Hen. VIII. cap. 1. the King is declared supreme head of the church; and by a proclamation of the same King, subsequent thereto, it is required, that the Pope's name be utterly rased out of all prayers, orisons, rubrics, canons of mass-books, and all other books in the churches, and his memory never more to be remembered, except to his contumely and reproach. These acts account for the present form which recognizes the King's supremacy; as also for the above blank, which it is conjectured was made by the rasure of the words [Pope's Bulls.]

<sup>a</sup> imputes to any man. <sup>b</sup> without strength, helpless. <sup>c</sup> to profit or get thereby.  
<sup>d</sup> burns. <sup>e</sup> makes. <sup>f</sup> in articulo mortis. <sup>g</sup> or to any ecclesiastical person to forego or release a debt or duty due to his church.

or chapiter, or to enquire of syne, or of exceſſe, thar nede be for ſyne. Alſo all heratiks that trowes noght in the ſacrament of the autir, the whilk es God's owne body in fleſch and blude in forme of brede, and other ſacraments that touches hele of faule. Alſo all uſurers; as if a man len his gold, or his ſiluer to anoy to take vantage be covenant for the lennyng of his gold; for if ther wer any ſwilk in a cite, the cite ſuld be enterdite, that na ſacrament ſuld be done them to thai wer putte oute of the cite.

“ Thire er the poynts of the grete curſinge that our haly faders, erchbiſchops and biſchops has ordand, and thaim aught to be pupliſte at the leſte, thiſe in the zere in ilk perifch kirk, that es to ſay, the firſte Sonday aftir the ajaundelaynes, or elſe be fore, as it will faule; and alſo ſom Sonday in the Advent be fore the <sup>a</sup> zole; and in the firſt Sonday of Lentyn, or els in the ſecend, as the halikirk uſes through Zorkeſchire.”

*In Strype's Edition of Stow's Survey, Book II. Page 6, is the following Form, communicated to the Editor by his Friend Mr. Bagford.*

“ Of your devoute charyte ye ſhal pray for al the brethern and ſyſtern of the gyld of our glorious Savyoure Cryſt Jhū, and of the bleſſed virgin and martyr Seynt Barbara, foundyd in Seynt Katerins church, next to the Towre of London. And firſt, ye ſhal pray ſpecially for the good eſtate of our Soveryne Lord and moſt cryſten and excellent prince Kyng Henry VIII. and Queen Kateryn, founders of the ſeid gyld and gracious brotherhod, and brother and ſyſter of the ſame. And for the good eſtate of the French Queny's Grace Mary, ſyſter to our ſeyd Soverane Lord, and ſyſter of the ſayd gylde.

“ Alſo ye ſhall pray for the good eſtate of Thomas Wolſey, of the tytle of Seynt Cecylle of Rome, Preeſt Cardynal and legatus a latere to our holy father the Pope, Archbyſhop of Yorke, and Chanceler of England, brother of the ſame gylde.

“ Alſo for the good eſtate of the Duke of Buckyngham, and my Lady his wife. Alſo for the good eſtate of the Duke of Norfolk, and my Lady his wife. The Duke of Southfolk.

“ Alſo for my Lord Marques, for the Yerle of Shrewyſbery, the Yerle of Northumberlond, the Yerle of Surrey, my Lorde Haſtynges, and for al their Ladies, bretherne and ſyſters of the ſame.

“ Alſo for Sir Rychard Chomely Knyght, Syr Wylliam Compton, Knyght, Syr Wylliam Skeryngton, Knyght, Sir Johan Dygby, Knyght, Syr Ryſe ap Thomas, Knyght, Syr Gryffyth Ryſe, Knyght, Syr Edward Belknappe, Knyght, Syr Johan of Aſton, Knyght, Maſter Johan Beamount

<sup>a</sup> yule, the northern appellation for Chriſtmas.



of Collorton, Esquyer, and for al their Ladys, and for the fowllys of them that be ded, and for the Master and Wardens of the same gylde, and the Warden Collectour of the same; and for the more special grace, every man of your charyte sey a Pater Noster, and an Ave.

“ And God save the Kynge, the Master and Wardens, and all the bretherne and systern of the same.”

We may well suppose, that the practice of bidding prayers was discontinued during the usurpation, if for no other reason than that it was enjoined by authority. At the restoration it was not revived, as it ought to have been, but in many parochial churches gave way to a short petition for the King and the several branches of the royal family, which practice, against the sense of our best divines, was continued through the reigns of the succeeding Stuart princes. Upon the accession of King George I. the clergy in general made use of the petitionary form; and some without any declaration or recognition of the King's titles, whereupon, viz. on the 11th day of December, 1714, directions were issued by the King to the Archbishops and Bishops, requiring them to cause the clergy to keep strictly to the form prescribed by the canon; but the consequence was such as no man living could have imagined: in short, those clergymen that complied with the directions of the King, and yielded obedience to the lawful commands of their superiors, were charged with disaffection to the House of Hanover, upon the pretence that being averse to the invocation in their own persons of a blessing on the King and his family, they shifted the obligation to the people, thereby requiring their congregations to join in prayers which themselves bore no part in. This injurious misrepresentation of their conduct gave occasion in the year 1718 to the Rev. *Charles Wheatley*, the author of the *Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, to publish a pamphlet, entitled “ Bidding of Prayers no Mark of Disaffection to the present Government,” which is hereby recommended to the perusal of all, excepting such as taking *Gallio* for their example, *care for none of these things*.

At this day the bidding form, with a change of the mandatory into invitational phrases, is used in cathedrals and in collegiate chapels throughout England; as also in the houses of law, and generally by dignitaries wherever they preach, though not without deviation from the canonical form. In parochial churches it is seldom if ever used.

Since the drawing up of this paper, there has come to the hands of the author a book printed by Wynkin de Word in 1509, and formerly in the collection of Mons. Colbert, purporting to be the *Manual in Usum Eboracensem*, containing, with some variation, such of the above forms as respect the province of York, in which the passages that recognise the Pope's Bulls and his supremacy are drawn through with a pen.

J. H.

To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

Having seen in the first Volume of your very valuable Work, an Extract from that really curious and scarce Book, viz. The Northumberland Household Book, make no doubt but a few more Extracts from thence will be entertaining to your Readers; and have accordingly sent you the following from the Explanatory Notes.

MY Lord's Boord-end.] In the Houses of our ancient Nobility they dined at long Tables. The Lord and his principal Guests sat at the upper end of the first Table, in the Great Chamber, which was therefore called the Lord's Board-end. The Officers of his Household, and inferior Guests, at long Tables below in the Hall. In the middle of each Table stood a great Salt Seller, and as particular care was taken to place the Guests according to their rank, it became a mark of distinction whether a person sat above or below the Salt.

This and the following Section, which relates to the Order of serving up the Victuals, will be much illustrated, by the following short Memoirs communicated to the Editor.

I.

An Account how the Earl of Worcester lived at Ragland Castle, before the Civil Wars [begun in 1641.]

At Eleven o'clock the Castle Gates were shut, and the Tables laid; Two in the Dining-Room; Three in the Hall; One in Mrs. Watfon's Apartment, where the Chaplains eat, (Sir Toby Matthews\* being the first); Two in the House-keeper's Room, for the ladies Women.

\* This was probably the noted Sir Toby Matthews, enumerated among Mr. Walpole's Painters, who wrote the famous Character of Lucy Percy, Countess of Carlisle, printed by Fenton in his Notes on Waller's Poems. He was Son of an Archbishop of York, but turning Papist had probably accepted the place of Chaplain in this great Earl's Family, who was a Roman Catholick.

The

At the Earls came into the Dining-Room, attended by his Gentlemen. As soon as he was seated, Sir Ralph Blackstone Steward of the House retired. The Comptroller Mr. Holland attended with his Staff. As did the Sewer Mr. Blackburn; and the Daily Waiters, Mr. Clough, Mr. Selby, and Mr. Scudamore; with many Gentlemen's Sons, from two to seven hundred Pound a year bred up in the Castle; my Lady's Gentleman-Usher Mr. Harcourt; my Lord's Gentleman of the Chamber, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Fox.

At the first Table sat the noble Family, and such of the Nobility as came there.

At the second Table in the Dining-Room, sat Knights and honourable Gentlemen, attended by Footmen.

In the Hall, at the First Table, sat,

Sir Ralph Blackstone, Steward.—The Comptroller, Mr. Holland.—The Secretary.—The Master of the Horse, Mr. Delawar.—The Master of the Fish-ponds, Mr. Andrews.—My Lord Herbert's Preceptor, Mr. Adams.—With such Gentlemen as came there under the degree of a Knight; attended by Footmen, and plentifully served with Wine.

At the Second Table in the Hall (served from My Lord's Table, and with other hot meat) sat

The Sewer, with the Gentlemen Waiters, and Pages, to the Number of twenty-four.

At the Third Table in the Hall, sat,

The Clerk of the Kitchen, with the Yeomen Officers of the House\*, two Grooms of the Chambers; &c.

[Other Officers of the Household †, were]

Chief Auditor, Mr. Smith.—Clerk of the Accounts, George Wharton.—Purveyor of the Castle, Mr. Salisbury.—Ushers of the Hall, Mr. Moyle and Mr. Cooke.—Closet-keeper.—Gentleman of the Chapel, Mr. Davies.—Keeper of the Records.—Master of the Wardrobe.—Master of the Armoury.—Master Groom of the Stable, for the Warhorses 12.—Master of the Hounds.—Master Falconer.—Porter and his man.

\* I know not whether this Article should come in above or below the ensuing Title.

†, &c. which, tho' included in the above Account, are not there particularly enumerated.



Two Butchers.—Two Keepers of the Home Park.—Two Keepers of the Red-deer Park.

Footman, Grooms, and other menial Servants to the Number of 150. Some of the Footmen were Brewers and Bakers.

Out-Offices.

Steward of Ragland, William Jones, Esq.—The Governor of Chepstow Castle, Sir Nicholas Kemeys, Bart.—House-keeper of Worcester House in London, James Redman, Esq.

Bailiffs, thirteen.

Two Counsel for the Bailiffs to have recourse to, by bechasson, gentleman Solicitor, Mr. John Smith.

What follows may be considered, as a somewhat later establishment, being the Orders of that Lord Fairfax, who had been General of the Parliament Forces.

## II.

Lord Fairfax's Orders for the Servants of his Household [after the Civil Wars.]

Order for the House Remembrance for Servants.

That all the Servants be ready upon the Terras at such tymes as the Strangers do come, to attend their alighting.

Prayers.

That one of the Chapel Bells be rung before the Prayers one quarter of an hour; at which Summons the Butler must prepare for Coveringe, but not Cover.

Porter.

When Prayers shall beginne (or a very little before) the Gates on all sides must be shut and locked, and the Porter must come into Prayers with all the Keys; and after Service is done, the Gate must be opened until the Usher warne to the Dresser.

Butler.

The Buttler with the Yeoman of the Chamber, or some other Yeoman must go to Cover. The Prayers done, Formes and Cushins, where the Ladies and the rest did sit, must be removed.

Servants



## Servants after Supper.

After Supper (I mean of the Servants) they must presently repair into the Dying Chamber, and there remove Stooles, see what other things be necessary, and attende further directions until Liveryes be served, which they must be ready for upon the Warninge; and in the meane tyme let the Butler (with one to helpe him) make them ready, And let not these Servants depart until the best sort of Strangers have taken their Lodgings; And the Porter must locke the Doores and keep the Keyes.

## Morning.

Let the Servants attend by seven of the Clock in the morning in the Hall.

## Breakfasts.

The Clerk of the Kitchen must appoynt the Cooks, what must be for Breakfasts for the Ladyes in their Chambers, and likewise for the Gentlemen in the Hall or Parlour, which must be served by eight of the Clock in the Morninge and not after.

Dinner must be ready by Eleven of the Clock, Prayers after Tenne, and the Orders observed as is before said.

## The Hall.

The Great Chamber being served, the Steward and Chaplaine must sit down in the Hall, and call unto them the Gentlemen if there be any unplaced above, and then the Servants of the Strangers as their Masters be in Degree.

## The Usher's Words of Directions.

First when they go to Cover, Hee must go before them through the Hall, crying, "By your leaves Gentlemen, stand by."

The Coveringe done He must say "Gentlemen and Yeomen for Plate."

Then he must warn to the Dresser, "Gentlemen and Yeoman to Dresser."

And he must attend the Meat going through the Hall, crying, "By your leaves, my Masters." Likewise he must warn for the Second Course, and attend it as aforesaid.

If Bread or Beere be wanting on the Hall Table, he must call aloud at the Barre, "Bread or Beere for the Hall."

If any unworthy Fellow do unmannerly sett himself down before his Betters, he must take him up and place him lower.

## For the Chamber.

Let the best fashioned, and apparelled Servants attend above the Salte, the Rest belowe.

If one Servant have occasion to speake to another about Service att the Table, let him whisper, for noyse is uncivil.

If any Servant have occasion to go forth of the Chamber for any thing, let him make haste and see that no more than twoe be absent. And for prevention of Errands, let all Sauces be ready at the Door; for even one messe of Mustard will take a Man's attendance from the Table: but least any thing happen unexpected, let the Boy stand within the Chamber Door for Errants. And see that your Water and Voyder be ready soe soon as Meate is served and sett on the Table without. Have a good eye to the Board for empty Dishes and placing of others, And let not the Board be unfurnished.

## The Cup Board:

Let no man fill Beere or Wine but the Cup-board Keeper, who must make choice of his Glasses or Cups for the Company, and not serve them hand over heade. He must also know which be for Beere and which for Wine; for it were a foul thing to mix them together.

Once again let me admonish Silence, for it is the greatest part of Civility.

Let him which doth order the Table be the last Man in it [i.e. the Room,] to see that nothing be left behind that should be taken away.

Many things I cannot remember which I refer to your good care, otherwise I should seem to write a Booke hereof.

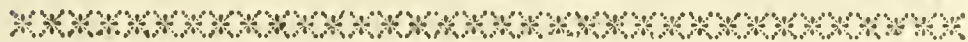
To Ten of the Clock\* that my Lord goes to dinner.] Ten o'clock continued to be the Dining Hour in the University of Cambridge, in the Reign of Edward VI. as appears from a very remarkable passage in a Sermon of Thomas Lever, (who was afterwards appointed first Master of Emanuel College) preached at Paul's Crosse, the xiiij Dec. 1550. (small 8vo. B. L. sign. E. 2.)

Speaking of the University of Cambridge, he says, " There be dyuers ther which ryse dayly betwixte foure and fyue of the clocke in the mornynge, and from fyve untill fyxe of the clocke, use common prayer wyth an exhortacion of Gods worde in a common chapell, and from fixe unto ten of the

\* The frequency of this phrase in the Household Book shews that Clocks were then common.

clocke use ever eyther pryuate study or commune lectures. At Ten of the Clocke they go to Dynner, whereas they be content wyth a penye pyece of byefe amongest iiii. havying a few potage made of the brothe of the same byefe, with salte and otemell and nothyng els.

“ After thys slender dinner they be either teachynge or learnynge until v. of the cloke in the evenynge, when as they have a Supper not much better then theyr dyner. Immediately after the whyche, they go eyther to reasonyng in problemes or unto some other studye, untill it be nyne or tenne of the clocke, and there beygn wythout fyre are fayne to walk or runne up and downe halfe and houre, to gette a heate on their feete when they go to bedde.”



TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

WHEN you have a Corner to spare, please to do me the Favour of  
inserting the following

#### HISTORICAL ANECDOTE OF A FRENCH WORD.

THE title of this very short Memoir does not promise to border much upon Antiquity—but hear me out. The word *Carrosse*, (a coach) is at this day allowedly *masculine*; though the termination being *feminine*, it seems to claim a right to the article, and all other appendages of that *gender*. There are many words in every language that are irregular, for which no reason can be given but use—the *jus et norma loquendi*: but in this case a reason, such as it is, may be offered. Here then comes in a piece of Antiquity—for *Carrosse* was formerly of the *feminine* gender. It is found to be such in Cotgrave\*; and for higher authority, Mons. Menage observes, that though it was become *masculine* when he wrote his *Dictionaire Etymologique*, yet it was formerly *feminine*—“ *du quel Genre,*” [feminine] “ *ce mot etoit autrefois.*” From whence then this alteration? To give a reason *why*, and to ascertain the time *when* this change of sex took place, brings the matter within the pale of your Publications. Upon the authority



of a friend then, who has resided in France, I am emboldened to say that, according to oral tradition there, this revolution was brought about early in the reign of LOUIS THE FOURTEENTH *by a mistake*, from which time the masculine article became *the Ton*. The King going out in haste upon some occasion, and not finding the carriage ready, called aloud with some vehemence—*Ou est mon Carrosse?* From that moment the word was stamped *masculine*, and no French courtier was afterwards hardy enough to say, *Ma Carrosse*. If the King had happened at any time to have said unguardedly, *Ma pere et mon mere*, fathers and mothers, I make no doubt, would have changed sexes;—such is the implicit adoration paid to the GRAND MONARQUE!

This circumstance occurred when the King was in early life, and when his language perhaps was not perfectly formed, as he came to the crown at the age of five years (1643) when much allowance may be made for a hasty grammatical error in the King; but none for its being so absurdly adopted as a standard by his courtiers. As to the precise time when this happened, I have already observed that it had taken place when Monf. Menage published his Work, 1650, and by comparing that writer with Cotgrave (who printed his Dictionary 1611) we may fairly date this change between the years 1643 and the year 1650, when Menage gives the word as avowedly *masculine*.

Whether this Anecdote is to be relied upon or not, we have here an instance (scarcely to be equalled) of a word, not of a doubtful gender and used promiscuously, changing from *feminine* to *masculine*, and received as such into the *Belles Lettres*. I must be candid enough to add, that Monf. Menage allows that it retained, in his time, its original *female* appurtenances among the *Gascons* (of which he gives instances) and it probably did the same in other parts of France equally remote from the court,—a circumstance that rather favors, than disfavors, the truth of the story.

I am, S I R,

Your obedient humble Servant,

\*\*\*\*\*

Middle Scotland Yard.

• Dictionary in Voce.



*Concerning the Origin of Parishes, Parochial Churches, Chapels, Fonts, &c.  
with some Remarks upon the different Constructions of Churches in England.*

Communicated by THOMAS ASTLE, Esq.

PARISHES were first distinguished in England under Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury, about the year of Christ 636. *M. Park. p. 52. Camd. Brit. clxix. Ed. 1695.*

Ridley, in his *View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law*, tells us, p. 176, 177. that fonts, in the primitive times, were not in the churches; but the custom of those elder ages was to baptize in rivers and fountains; and that custom being discontinued through persecution, fonts were erected in private houses; and in more peaceable ages they made bold to build their fonts a little distance from the church: afterwards they obtained to set them in the church porch; at last they got them into the church: but they were not at first placed in every church immediately; for at the first they were found only in the cathedral church where the bishop resided; and though service might be said in the lesser ministers and rural churches, yet the right of sepulture and baptism belonged to the cathedral church, unless it were in case of necessity; and it was therefore called, *The Mother Church*, because as people in their mother's womb were born men, so in the fonts of baptism, as in the church's womb, they were born christians. In succeeding ages, when it was found that the mother church was too far distant from some villages, and so situated, that in the winter the people could not repair thither; consideration was had of this inconvenience, and the bishop took occasion hence to transfer the rite of baptism and sepulture to the rural churches; and this, together with the rite of tythes, made it a parish church of that kind which we now have. But because also in many parishes some families lived so remote from the church, that they could not conveniently frequent the same, it was indulged to such, that they might build a private oratory in or near their mansion-places, reserving for the most part the rite of baptism and sepulture to the parish church, which, in respect of these lesser oratories, was to be accounted the baptismal or mother church. It was also provided, that these

Stavely, p. 216. Weever, p. 176. Wheloc. Annot. in Bed. Æ. p. 399.

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S f

families

families (notwithstanding their grant from the bishop for a private oratory) should, upon more solemn feast days, repair to their parish church, as it seems by the council held at *Agatha* \*. These private oratories were afterwards called *Capella*, Chapels; and those that did exercise in them, the ministerial function, were called *Capellani*, Chaplains. Thus *Ridley*.

Now the word *Capella*, *quasi Capsella*, is a diminutive from *Capfa*, which signifies a *chest* or *coffer*, because the relicts of saints or holy persons were kept in such a chest; and the place where such chests was kept was so called also; unde nomen *Capella*, *Capellanus*, &c. So *Spelman* in his Glossary upon that word.

*Beatus Rhenanus*, with *Durand*, do derive the word *Capella* from *Capa* or *Cappa*, St. *Martin*'s hood being so called barbarously, and carried about for good luck by *Lewis* the French King in all his wars. But others derive it a *Pellibus Caprarum*, wherewith such portable tents for God's service as were to be removed in their warlike expeditions were covered.

Dr. *Prideaux*, in his Consecration Sermon of Excester College Chapel in Oxford, p. 26. says, None might of right build oratories without licence from the Bishop, at least none might administer divine service there without the Bishop's special licence.

Oratories erected in the houses of great persons for the use of a private family, I call such *Domestic Chapels* †.

When built by one or several persons, in some convenient place for the use of several families, or of a township or townships, not having liberty of baptism or burial, I call such *Chapels of Ease*.

When built by a more numerous multitude of the neighbourhood, consisting of one or more villages, having got liberty for baptism and burial, with consecration thereof by the Bishop, and sometimes an allowance in money or tythes from the mother church, I call such *Parochial Chapels*; for

\* Si quis etiam extra parochias, in quibus legitimas est ordinariusque conventus, oratorium in agro habere voluerit; reliquis festivitibus, ut ibi missas teneat propter fatigationem familiæ, justa ordinatione permittimus: Pascha vero, natale domini, epiphania, ascensionem domini, pentecostem, & natalem S. Johannis Baptiste, vel si qui maximi dies in festivitibus habentur, non nisi in civitatibus aut in parochiis teneant. Clerici vero, si qui in festivitibus, quas supra diximus, in oratoriis, nisi jubente aut permittente episcopo, missas facere aut tenere volunt, a communione pellantur. Labbæi. Concil. Tom. 4. Col. 1386.

N. B. Habitu est hoc concilium, A. C. 506.

† V. Gibb. Cod. Tit. ix. cap. 11, 12, 13. Stavelly, p. 108.

these have all the rites and ceremonies as the mother church or parish church hath, except the tythes; so that indeed they are as lesser parishes created within the greater for the benefit of the neighbourhood.

As to the consecration of churches, we find the *Jews* had their *Encenia*, or Feasts of Dedication of their Temple, *Job. x. 22. Maccab. iv. 59.*

But there was no dedication of our *Christian* churches to saints, until praying to \* saints was in use; and after churches began to be dedicated to saints, their dedication-feasts were usually kept on that day, which was the feast-day appointed in the Calendar for commemoration of that saint, to whom such church was particularly dedicated. This time was called with us *The Wakes*, from waking, as the Latin word *Vigiliae, a Vigilando*, because at such times the people prayed most of the night before such feast-day in the churches. And tho' the primitive custom herein was sacred, yet how it was abused in the reign of King Edgar, A. D. 967, aut circiter, appears by the canons of the church in his reign, Num. 28.—*Docemus, ut in ecclesi- arum encæniis unusquisque se modestum exhibeat, & orationi incumbat dili- genter, non poculis, non luxui deditus, Spelm. Cone. par. 1. p. 451.* And at last it turned to feasting and merriment of neighbours †.

Now invocation of saints for 300 years after cannot be found among any of the Fathers: none did teach invocation of saints, till by rhetorical expres- sions, and poetical fancies, like invoking of the muses, Basil, Nyssen, and Nazianzen, had led the way. *Dr. Prideaux, sect. 15. p. 243.*

*Sir Pet. Leycester's Historical Antiquities, Lond. 1673. Fol. p. 198.*

The saints bell, as many permit, was not so called from the name of the saint that was inscribed on it, or of the church to which it belonged, but be- cause it was always rung out when the Priest came to that part of the service, Sancte, Sancte, Domine Deus Sabaoth, purposely that they who could not come to church might understand what a solemn office the congregation were at that instant engaged in, and so, even in their absence, be once, at least, moved to lift up their hearts to him that made them. For this reason the saints bell was generally hung where it might be heard farthest; sometimes in a lantern at the top of the steeple, or in a turret at one corner of it, if a tower; and sometimes in an arch or gallows, on the outside of the roof be- tween the church and chancel. This last sort were so placed, that the rope

\* Gibf. Cod. Tit. ix. c. 1. † Spelm, Gloss. Ferial. Gibf. Cod. Tit. ix. c. 2.



might come down into the choir, and so being near the altar, the bell might be more readily rung out as soon as ever the Priest came to the sacred words.

Here also I beg leave to add a few remarks upon churches in general. The architecture of most of our old churches is Gothic; yet notwithstanding all the barbarousness of them to whom the order owes its name, and the many rudenesses it is itself charged with, this I think may be said for some Gothic buildings, that they abound with as much variety, and sometimes strike the eye as agreeably, as the finest pieces of the more regular orders. Thus, if we consider the best buildings we have of this kind in England, there is something vastly great and magnificent, and something also vastly beautiful in the composition. For instance, if we look upon an inside for a neat structure with pillars, where do we see any finer turned than those of the Temple Church, or Westminster Abbey, or the Cathedral of Lincoln? Some think their beautiful taper pillars far exceed the modern bulky supporters of St. Paul's, which, they say, have little else but the flutings and capitals of the Corinthian order to recommend them. For a structure without pillars, nothing hardly equals King's College Chapel in Cambridge. If we look upon an outside, Peterborough Cathedral, as it now is, will scarce yield to any that I know of; but were it finished according to the model which we see in that part that is so, almost all, I think, must submit to it. This I speak of the west-end, which, if it and the lantern were finished, would shew five steeples in front. From the east this church likewise presents us with a view surprisingly entertaining. I would mention what remains of Croyland front too, were it not abused with a false draught in the Monasticon; a particular wherein the late indefatigable collector of the Antiquities of Northamptonshire, John Bridges, Esq. (though it stood out of his immediate province) intended to have done it justice; and to that end long ago procured the prospect of it to be taken afresh by the curious hand of Mr. Peter Tillemans. Our old parish churches, indeed, do not often present us with any thing so vastly fine, but sometimes we meet with a steeple among them remarkably elegant. Thus St. Maries at the Bridge, and All Saints in the Mercat for spires; St. John Baptists and St. Martins for towers, all in Stamford, are very handsome. In like manner if we go West from Stamford, there are Ketton, Exton, &c.—North, Great Ponton, Grantham, Newark, &c.—East, Kirkton, Boston, &c.—South, Castre, Fotheringhay, Lowick,



Lowick, &c. with a multitude of other churches, which, if we consider their steeples, are exceeded, some of them by none, and the rest by few, in the kingdom. From fine things, if we turn to what is odd, the little church of Tickencot is to be noted for its many arches in the north wall, all the mouldings and turnings being wrought into one another in a surprising manner; as also, for a large room over the body of the chancel, with a stone floor, and stone stairs up to it, which (if an anchoret, or some such sort of a religious person did not formerly live in) is alike strange in the designment. Mr. Stavelay says [p. 151.] “ The Saxons generally made their churches with descents into them, and the Normans contrarily with ascents.” Whether this be true or no, I affirm not, but think it very probable. However, I believe with Dr. Plot, “ That in setting their churches due east and west, all the direction which people had in former times (till the compass was invented) was from the sun itself, which rising in summer more or less northward, and in winter proportionably to the southward of the equinoctial east, in all likelihood might occasion so many churches not to respect the due east and west points, but to decline from them more or less, according to the early or late season of the year wherein they were founded.” An observation which seems to instruct us how to find the time of the year when any church was first laid out or erected. Again, churches in every age were often built *very like*, and always *something like* one another. Every age, as Mr. Stavelay says, “ having had something peculiar in the way or mode of architecture.” Possibly then by a nice examination of the different modes in the fabric of parish churches, and different ages, when they were in use, may be nearly ascertained. Now the several modes which I have observed in parish churches, as near as I can recollect, are these: the oldest, and we must therefore reckon them the first, are (such as that at Tickencot) churches of a small extent and low structure, with no tower or steeple, but instead of that a little arch at the west-end to hang a couple of very small bells in, whose ropes are let down into the church, by holes bored through the roof of the middle isle; and churches built in this manner, in my opinion, seem to be most ancient, both as they resemble Joseph of Arimathea’s church at Glastonbury (the icon of which we see in many books) in the plainness of their structure, and for other reasons, too many to insist upon. As for other parish churches, I shall only mention the several sorts of them which I have seen in draughts, or by a personal view, without offering to say which ought to be reckoned

am in point of antiquity ; for I do not pretend to range them ; I would only suggest a thought to better judges, and leave them to pursue the enquiry.

Some parish churches have their steeples placed cathedral-wise in the midst.

The first of this sort was Edward, the Confessor's Abbey, of St. Peter, at Westminster.

Some have their steeples set betwixt the south isle and south chancel ; but the most common way is at the bottom of the pave or side isles.

Some churches are built round like an oven, with large *dominicans*, or domes.

Some churches have towers, others towers and spires, all of wood.

Others have towers more like castles than steeples, built of flint and pebbles incruited together.

Others have stone towers, and wooden shafts or spires, covered with lead.

Others have stone towers, with wooden shafts or spires, covered with shingles, or thin pieces of wood, cut out like slates or tiles.

Other churches have huge, clumsy spires, built all of stone.

Others have towers and spires, all built of stone, not so heavy as the last, and differing also from them, in that they have a saint's bell thrust out under a little prominent arch at the middle or top window of the spire.

Others have plain stone spires, without either battlements or crockets.

Helpstone, in Northamptonshire, is the only hexagonal tower and spire I ever saw.

Some churches have lofty stone spires, without battlements, others with battlements, but without crockets, others with battlements and crockets.

Others have octangular towers.

Others have octangular towers upon quadrangular.

Exton in Rutland has a fine quadrangular tower embattled, upon that an octangular tower embattled, upon that an hexagonal spire. The last sort of churches I have observed, is that multitude of curious new fabricks in and about London, which have of late been raised, with vast expence, and a most agreeable variety. This is a matter in a manner untouched.

From

*From the 26th Vol. of Dodsworth's MS. in the Bodleian Library, among Letters to Lord Cromwell.*

PLEASETH your Mastership to understand, that yesternight late we came from Glaffenburie to Bristow to St. Austines, whereas we begun this morning, intending this day to dispatch both this house, here being but 14 chanons, and also the gauntes, whereas be 4 or 5. By this bringer, my servant, I send you reliques; 1st, two flowers wrapped in white and black sarcenet, that on Christmas Even, (horâ ipsâ quâ Christus natus fuerat) will spring and burgen and bear blossoms, quod expertum est, saith the Prior of Maden Bradeley. Ye shall also receive a bag of reliques, wherein ye shall see strange things, as shall appear by the Scripture, as God's coate, our Ladies smocke, part of God's supper, in cœna dñi. pars petre sup. quâ natus erat Jesus in Bethlehem. Belike there is in Bethlehem plenty of stones. The Scripture of every thing shall declare you all, and all these of Maden Bradeley, whereas is an holy Father Prior, and hath but six children, and but one daughter married yet of the goods of the Monastery, trusting shortly to marry the rest. His sons be tall men, waiting upon him, and he thanke God a never medelet with married women, but all with maidens, the fairest could be gotten, and always married them right well. The Pope, considering his fragility, gave him licence to keep a whore, and hath good writinge, sub plumbo, to discharge his conscience, and to chuse Mr. Underhill to be his ghostly father, and hee to give him plenam remissionem, &c. I send you also our Ladie's girdell, of Bruton red filke, which is a solemn relique sent to women travelling, which shall not miscary in partu. I send you alsoe Marie Magdalen's girdell, and that is wrapped and covered with white, sent alsoe with great reverence to women travelling, which girdell Matilda, the Empress, founder of Farley, gave to them, as saith the holy Father of Farley. I have crosses of silver and gold, Sir, which I send you not now, because I have moe that shall be delivered mee this night by the Prior of Maden Bradeley himself. To-morrow early in the morning I shall bring you the rest when I have received all, and perchance I shall find something here. In case you depart this daie, that it may please you to send me word by this bringer, my servant, which waie I shall repair after you. Within the Charterhouse hath professed and done all things, according as I shall declare you at  
large

large to-morrow early. At Bruton and Glaffenburie there is nothing notable, the brethren be soe straight kept that they cannot offend, but faine they would, if they might, as they confesse, and such fault is not in them.

From St. Austynes without Bristowe, this St. Bartholmews-daie, att nine of the clocke in the morning, by the speedy hande of your most assured poore prieste.

RICHARD HAYTON.\*

Transcribed from Mr. Godwin, of Baliol Coll.  
his Copy, Aug. 21, 1748.

\* I suspect a mistake here: *Layton* I believe it should be.

Bryan Hygden, L. L. D. of Broadgates Hall, now Pembroke College, was succeeded in the deanery of York by Rich. Layton, or Leighton, L. L. D. on the 26th of July 1539, who, on the 31st of June going before, was admitted to the prebendship of Ulleskelf, purposely to capacitate him, for the deanery. This Dr. Layton was chaplain and counsellor to King Henry VIII. and did act much to please the unlimited desire of that King. In October 1541, he, under pretence of his Majesty's pleasure, converted the silver capsula gilt (in which were then the bones of the head of William, Archbishop of York reposed) with the jewels and ornaments of it, to the public use and benefit of the church of York. He died in 1544. *Wood's Fasti Ox. v. Weever, p. 104, 105.*

The first Cross and Altar within this realm was set up in the north parts in Hevenfield, upon the occasion of Oswald, King of Northumberland, fighting against Cadwalla, where he in the same place set up the sign of the Cross, kneeling and praying there for victory. *Polychron l. 5. c. 12. Ann. 625. Fox's Martyrology, vol. 1. p. 147. c. 2.*

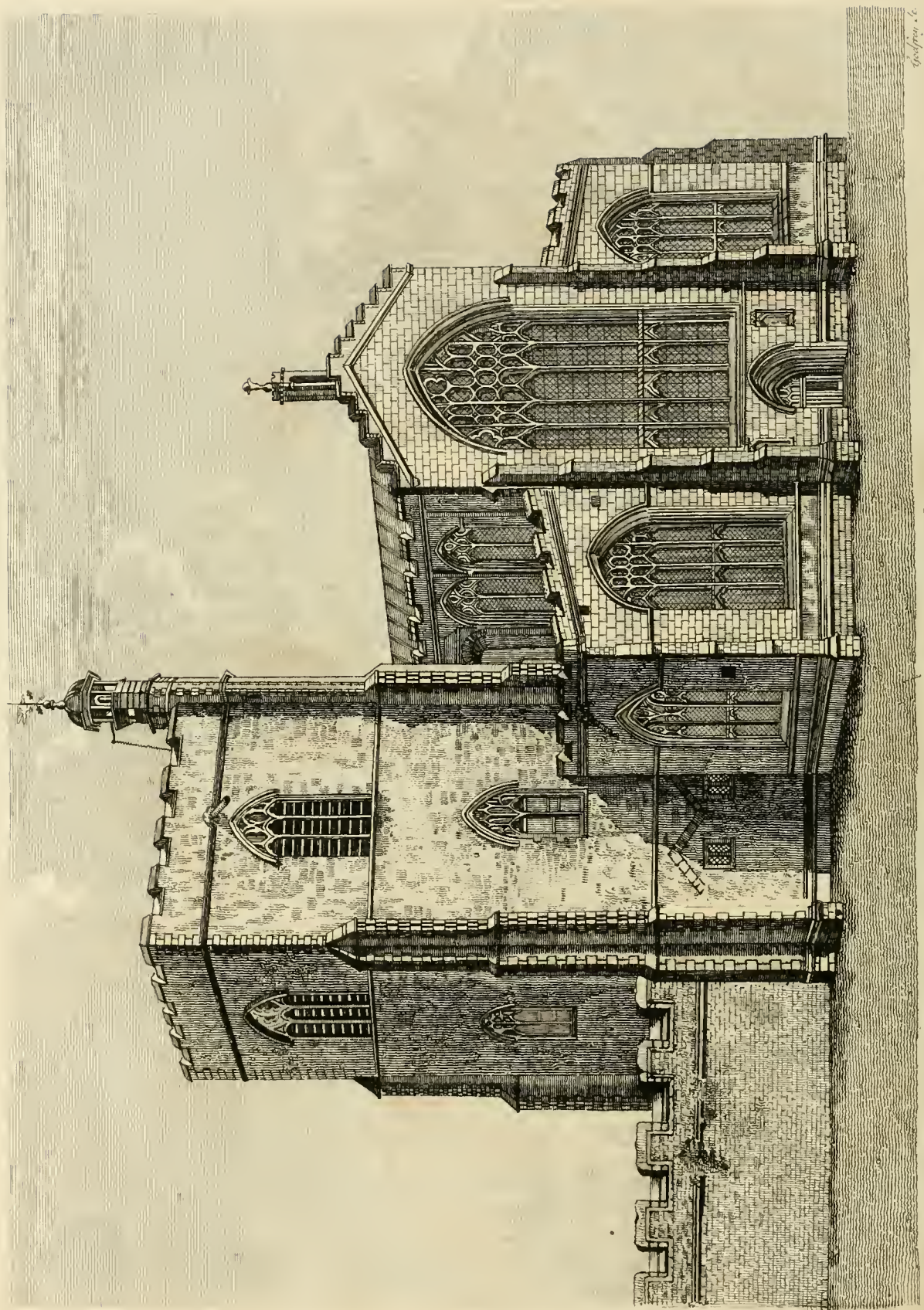
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*The following being an Extract made by another Person from the same MS. as the above Letter, and varying in some material Points, it was therefore thought necessary to insert it.*

PLEASETH it your Worship to understand that yesternight we came from Glasfonbury to Bristow, I here send you for relicks two flowers wrapped up in black sarcenet, that on Christmas even (*bora ipsa qua natus Christus fuerat*) will spring and burgen and bear flowers. Ye shall alsoe receive a bag of relicks, wherein ye shall see strange things; as God's coit, our Lady's smock, part of God's supper in *Cæna Domini*, *pars petrae super quam natus erat Jesus in Bethlehem*; belike Bethlehem affords plenty of stone. These are all of Maiden Bradley, whereof is a holy father prior, who hath six children,







St. Mary's Church at St. Edmunds Bury SUFFOLK  
*Published Sept. 1, 1779 by Richd. & Godfrey N<sup>o</sup> 426 Long Acre.*

dren, and but one daughter married yet of the goods of the monastery, but trusting shortly to marrie the rest. His sons be tall men, waiting upon him. He thanks God he never meddled with married women, but all with maidens, fairest that could be gotten, and always married them right well. The Pope considering his fragilite, gave him a licence to keep a whore, and he has good writing *sub plumbo* to discharge his conscience, and to chuse Mr. Underhill to be his ghostly father, and he to give *plenum remissionem*. I send you also our Lady's girdle of Bruton red filke, a solemn relic sent to women in travail. Mary Magdalen's girdle, which Matilda the Empress, founder of Farley, gave with them, as sayth the holy father of Farley. I have crosses of silver and gold, Sir, which I send you not now, because I have more to be delivered this night by the priour of Maiden Bradley. There is nothing notable, the brethren be keepe so streight that they cannot offend, but fain they would if they might, as they confesse, and such fault is not in them.

From St. Austins without Bristol, 24th August.

R. LAYTON.



#### ST. MARY'S CHURCH, ST. EDMUND'S-BURY, SUFFOLK.

THIS engraving represents the S. W. view of St. Mary's Church in St. Edmund's-Bury, which the light tracery of its windows, its elegant and slender columns, and general dimensions, contribute to render one of the most beautiful Gothic buildings, of what may be called modern construction, in England. It is near 220 feet in length, and of proportionable breadth and height. It was originally built in 1005, begun to be rebuilt, as it now stands, in 1424, and finished in about nine years. The N. porch (on which is, *Orate pro animabus Johannis Notyngbam et Isabelle uxoris sue*) is of curious workmanship, particularly the Cul-de-Lampe. This, or the S. porch, was not built till 1520: and it was usual, I believe, for the builders of churches to trust these accessory buildings to the piety of future devotees:

Weever has given some account of the ancient monuments, which remain much in the same state as he found them, except that of the late Abbot's,



which is entirely gone ; and therefore it were to be wished he had given his epitaph more accurately, for as it now stands, it is in some parts scarcely intelligible. On the N. side of the communion table is a plain altar monument for Mary Tudor, third daughter of Henry VII. first married to Lewis XII. King of France, and afterwards to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. She died at the manour-house of Westhorpe in this county in 1533, and was buried in the monastery here ; upon the dissolution of which, a few years afterwards, her corpse was removed hither. This monument was at one time supposed to be only a cenotaph, but upon opening it in 1731, her leaden coffin was found with this upon it :

Mary quene

1533

of ffraunc

Edmund H.

At E. end of S. isle, adjoining to the wall, is another altar monument, well executed, for John Baret, who died in 1463. This is mentioned, as exhibiting a striking proof of the superior skill or care of some of our old artists ; for the letters engraven on different parts of it are filled up with red and black substances, that are still entire ; whereas our present ones used for that purpose, scarcely last a hundred years : and the wooden ceiling above it, is adorned with his motto, *Grace me govern* ; the initials of his name, and other painted embellishments, the colours of which (to the disgrace of some of our best modern artists) remain fresh and unfaded after more than three centuries.

I. C.

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*Extracts from original Letters written by R. Layton and other Visitors of Religious Houses to Lord Cromwell, circa an. 1537, among Mr. Dodsworth's MS. Collections in the Bodleian Library.*

#### FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

PLEASE your Worship to understand, that the Abbot of Fountagnes has so gretely dilapidate his house, wasted the woods, notoriously keeping six whores ; and six days before our coming he committed theft and sacriledge,



sacriledge, confessing the same; for at midnight he caused his chapleyn to stele the keys of the sexton, and took out a jewel, a crofs of gold with stones. One Warren, a goldsmyth of the Chepe, was with him in his chambre at the hour, and there they stole out a great emerode, with a rubye. The sayde Warren made the Abbot believe the rubye was a garnet, and so for that he payed nothing for the emerode but twenty pounds. He sold him also plate without weight or ounces.

From Richmond (in Com. Ebor.) the 20th January.

Subscribed, your poor priest and faithful servant,

R. LAYTON.

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IT may please your Mastership to be advertized, that here in Yorkshire we find great corruption among persons religious—even like as we did in the south, *tam in capite quam in membris*, and worse if worse may be in all kinds of knaverie, as *retrahere membrum virile in ipso punctu seminis emittende ne fieret prolis generatio*: and nunnes to take potations *ad prolem conceptam opprimendam*, with such kind of offences lamentable to here.\*

The lead from Goreval Abbey amounts to 399 fadders, the fairest church there that may be seene.

ART. DARCYE.

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MY singular good Lord, &c.—As touching the Abbot of Bury, nothing suspect as touching his living, but it was detected he lay much forth at Grange, spent much money in playing at cards and dice. It is confessed and proved, that there was here such frequence of women comyn and resortyn as to no place more. Among the relicks are found the coles St. Laurence was rosted withal, the paring of St. Edmund's nails, St. Thomas of Canterbury's penknife and books, and divers sculls for the head-ach; pieces of the holy crofs able to make a whole crofs. Other relicks for rain, and for avoiding the weeds growing in corn, &c.

From Bury St. Edmund. Your servant bounden,

J. AR. RICE.

\* Abbazia de West Dereham in Norfolk.

Ricardus de Norwold monachus dicit in juramento et conscientie sue, quod si omnes tam ingenuo faterentur sua commissa Dno. Regi ut decent, reperiatur ne unus quidem ex monachis vel presbiter qui aut non uterentur scenineo congressu aut masculino concubitu aut pollutione voluntario vel aliis id genus nephandis abusibus, quare optaret ex animo ut licerit eis omnibus quotquot volunt remedium conjugis, et sperat regiam majestatem in hoc diutius missum esse in terras sic dicit etiam Ric. Wallington.

Ric. Norwold supradictus, cum diversis feminis tam conjugatis quam solutis, incontinentiam fatetur, et sodomiam fatetur.

R. Wallington quoque volunteriam pollutionem fatetur.

SPOON, BOOT, and GLOVE of HENRY VI. in the Possession of  
CHRISTOPHER DAWSON, Esq. of Bolton-Hall, YORKSHIRE.

THIS Plate shews the Spoon, Boot, and Glove, of that unfortunate Monarch HENRY VIth, who after the bloody battle fought in Hexham-fields, where his camp was stormed, and after a desperate defence, was carried by \* Lord Montacute after the battle. Hollingshed gives the following account of King Henry's flight †: " King Henry was a good horseman  
" that day, for he rode so fast away, that no man might overtake him, and  
" yet he was so near pursued, that certain of his hennemen were taken,  
" theyr horses strapp'd in blew velvet, and one of them had on his head the  
" said King Henrie's helmet, or rather (as may be thought) his huge cappe  
" of estate, called Abococke, garnished with two rich crownes, which was  
" presented to King Edward at Yorke the fourth day of May." After King Henry had gone privately from place to place to avoid his enemies, he at last came to Bolton-Hall, where he lay for some time securely secreted;—the search however made after him by King Edward being of so strict a nature, as rendered it almost impossible for the unfortunate King to remain long concealed, or elude the vigilance of his pursuers; at length, tired with his confinement, and apprehending the place of his retreat would soon be discovered, and willing to save the possessions of his friend, for the faithful attachment he had shewn to his person, after leaving behind him, as a token of friendship, his Spoon, Boot, and Glove, retired from the house to the adjoining fields, where he had not remained long before he was discovered, and seized by one Cantlow, and was by him delivered to the Earl of Warwick, who brought him to the Tower of London.

Nº. 1.

Length of the Spoon is 6 inches one fourth.

Nº. 2.

The Boot is made of tan'd leather, lined with deer skin, from the heel to the joining on of the top 17 inches, top 10 inches, width of the sole 3 inches and an half, width in the narrowest part three fourths of an inch, length of the sole 9 inches three fourths.

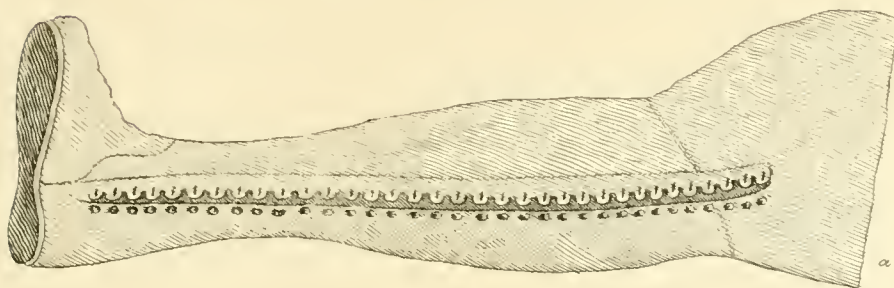
\* Vide Hollinshead, first Ed. pag. 13, 14.

† Ibid.

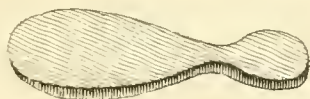
Nº. 3.



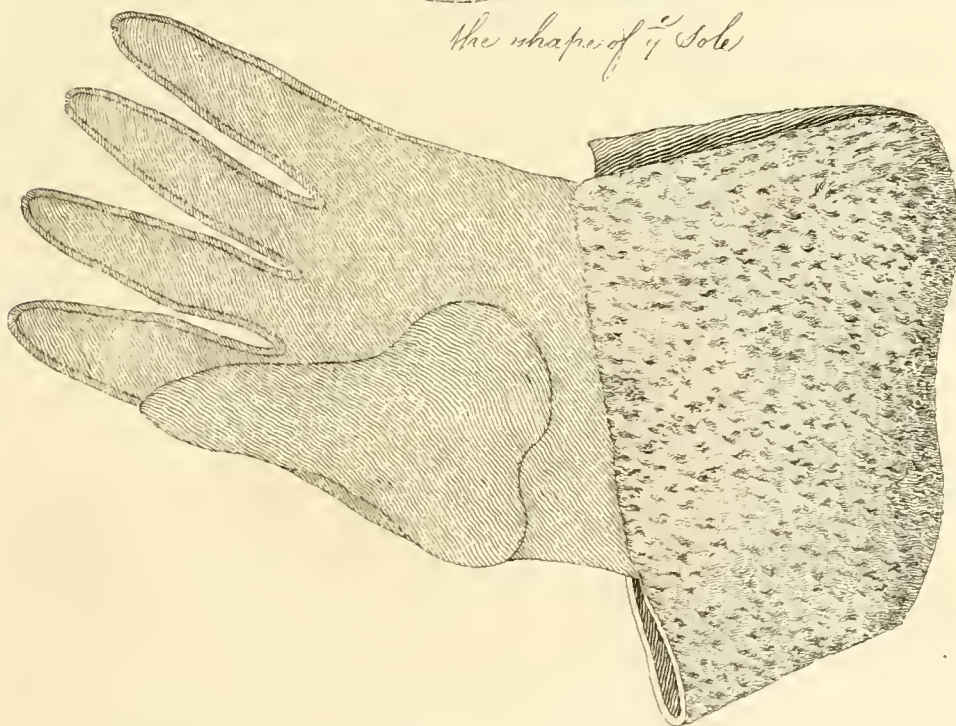
the end of <sup>2</sup> Handle

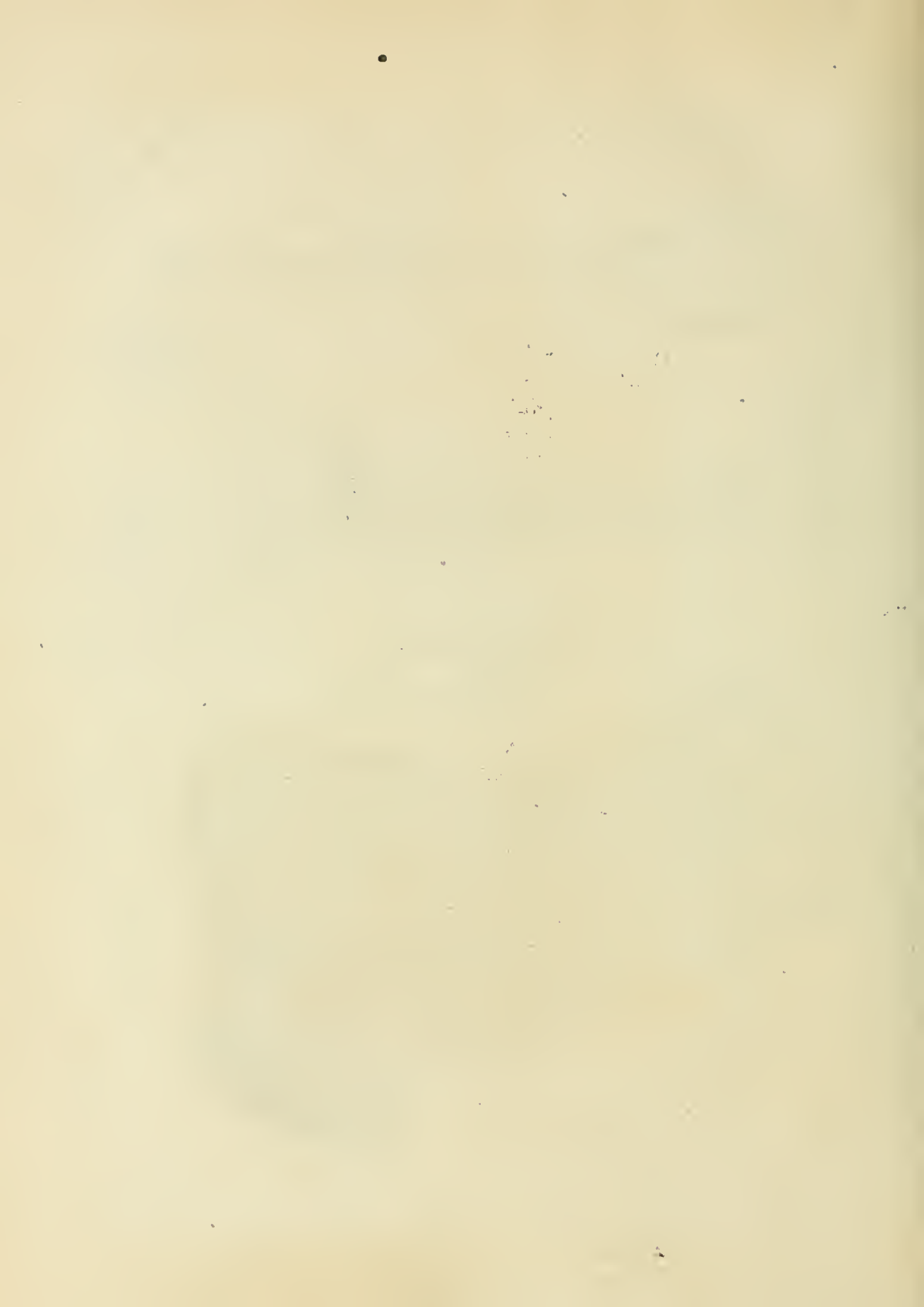


a Button of <sup>2</sup> Boot



the shape of <sup>2</sup> Sole











SOBRII TABES TO TE TABES  
FERARE GOD

VINVM TWM BIBE CVM GAVDIO

N<sup>o</sup>. 3.

The Glove is made of tan'd leather, lined with deer skin, with the hair on the out-side, and turns down with the top ; from the end of the middle finger to the top 8 inches, top 5 inches, width at the thumb 4 inches, width at the top 5 inches three fourths.

These Drawings were made at Bolton-Hall, September 18th, 1777, and communicated by Major Hayman Rooke.

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ANTIEN T CUP, *said to be* THOMAS A BECKET'S. \*

**T**HIS curious specimen of antient workmanship here exhibited, which has been a great number of years in the possession of the antient and noble family of NORFOLK, who have preserved it with great care, and is now the property of his Grace the present Duke, is nearly twice as large as the print. The body and foot of the Cup is ivory ; the top or lid is silver, richly gilt, and so well executed, as even now (unless it be examined with great attention) to bear the resemblance of gold. On the top of the lid is a figure of St. George slaying the Dragon ; the other parts are decorated with a profusion of ornaments, engraved and chased in a stile that would by no means disgrace a modern artist ; with these are intermixed, in circular rows, rubies and pearls. Round the small part, which is made to lift the lid from off the body, is engraved these words, in capitals, FERARE GOD ; and round the center of the flat part of the lid or cover are the following inscriptions, chased on it, SOBRIL. After this word is a thistle ; then follow the letters T B, with a mitre between the capitals ; then another thistle, and the word ESTOTE. After this a thistle again, and T B, the same as before. The inside of the Cup is plated silver and gilt, so is the rim, and more than half

\* The only authority for ascribing the above Cup to Thomas a Becket is merely traditional, as there is no date, nor can any proof whatever be found to determine this matter ; the Editor therefore hopes some of his Correspondents will favour him with their opinion concerning it.

the body, and richly ornamented with engraved and chased work, intermixed with rubies and pearls. Between the ornaments, in large capitals, is inscribed round the body of the Cup these words, VINVM TVVM BIBE CVM GAUDIO. The foot of the Cup is ornamented in the manner represented in the print.



### ETCHINGHAM CHURCH, SUSSEX.

**O**N a large flat stone in the chancel, is the portrait in brass of a person in armour, with his hands joined on his breast, a lion couchant at his feet, and with two escutcheons in brass; the inscription likewise in brass, as follows:

Te terra fu fet forme et en terre tu retourne Witts estoit nome, Dieu de m'alme eiez pitie; et vous qui par ici passez, pur l'alme de moy pur Dieu priez. qui de Januarie le xviii. jour de cy passai. l'an notre Seignour, mille trois cent quart vintz Sept. come Dieu voluit entō my noet.

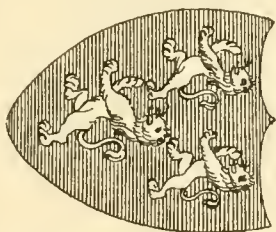
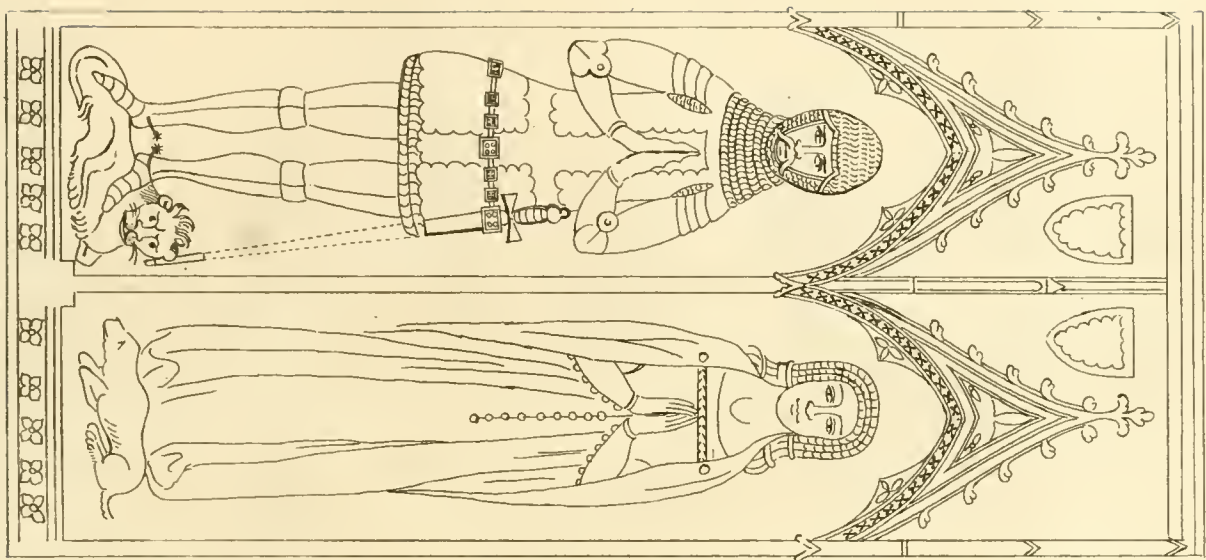
The inscription over the head is as follow in Gothick letters:

Iste Witt fecit istam ecclesiam de novo reedificari in honore dei et assumptionis Beate Maria et Sci Nictri qui quondam fuit filius Jacobi.  
De Echingham Militis.

NEAR the former are the like portraits in brass of two persons, with a Lady between them, on a very large stone. The Lady's feet rest on a dog couchant; on a brass plate at their feet is this inscription:

Hic jacet Willelmus Echingham miles, dominus de Echingham qui obiit. viceffimo die mensis Martii Anno Domini 1412, et Domina Johanna consors sua quæ obiit primo die mensis Septembris, Anno Domini 1404, ac Thomas Echingham quorum aiabz p'picietur Deus. Amen.





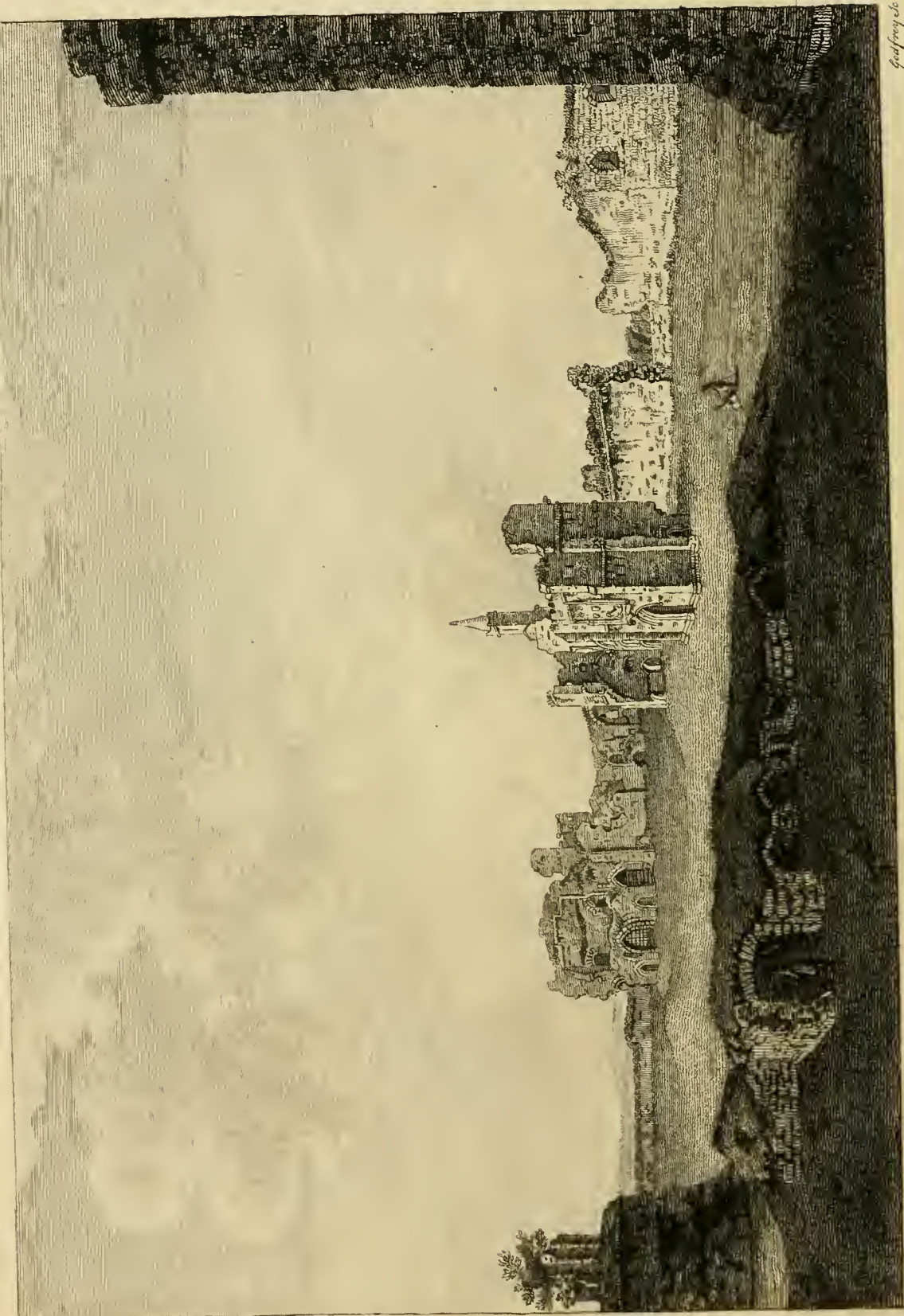












Godfrey & Co

# WARKWORTH CASTLE

Pub<sup>d</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> June 1779 by R. Godfrey Nisal Long Acrr.

## WARKWORTH CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS Engraving represents the north aspect of the inside of Warkworth Castle, which stands proudly elevated on an eminence adjoining to the south end of the town of Warkworth; its west side overlooks the river Coquet, which, after almost surrounding it, at the distance of about a mile empties itself into the sea. Nothing can be more magnificent and picturesque, from what part soever it is viewed; and though when entire it was far from being destitute of strength, yet its appearance does not excite the idea of one of those rugged fortresses destined solely for war, whose gloomy towers suggest to the imagination only dungeons, chains, and executions; but rather that of such an ancient hospitable mansion, as is alluded to by Milton:

“Where throngs of Knights and Barons bold

“In weeds of peace high triumphs hold.”

Or, as is described in our old romances, where, in the days of chivalry, the wandering Knight, or distressed Princess, found honourable reception and entertainment, the holy Palmer repose for his wearied limbs, and the poor and helpless their daily bread.

The Castle and Mote, according to an ancient survey, contained 5 acres 17  $\frac{1}{4}$  perches of ground. Its walls, on the south, east, and west sides, are garnished with towers. The great gate of the Castle is on the south side, between two polygonal towers, and is also defended with machicolations.

The Keep, or Dungeon, forms the north front; its figure is a square, with the angles canted off. Near the middle of each face of this square there is a turret, projecting at right angles, its end terminating in a semi-hexagon; these projections are of the same height as the rest of the Keep. This Keep is very large and lofty, and contains a variety of magnificent apartments; above it rises a high watch-tower commanding an almost unbounded prospect. On the north side, next the street, are several figures of angels bearing armorial shields: and on the top of the turret, in the middle, is carved in bas-relief, a large lion rampant. When Leland wrote his Itinerary, this Castle was in thorough repair: His words are, “Warkworth Castell stondythe on the south syde of Coquet water; it is well maynteyned, and is large.” At that time the Percy family was under  
attainder,



attainder, and Warkworth, &c. in the hands of the crown; during which, this Castle was probably neglected, and fell into decay.

This Castle (principally the buildings in the outer court) for want of repairs still growing more ruinous, a warrant (as appears from an entry made in a book containing copies of commissions, warrants, &c. on the Earl of Northumberland's affairs) was granted to Mr. Whitehead, one of the stewards to that Earl, dated the 24th of June, 1608, "to take down  
" the lead that lieth upon the ruinous towers and places of Warkworth to  
" way it and lay it uppe, and to certify his lordship of the quantity thereof,  
" that the places where lead is taken off, be covered againe for the prefer-  
" vation of the timber." And in 1610 the old timber of the buildings in the outer court was sold for 28l.

In 1672 the Dongeon or Keep of the Castle was unroofed, &c. at the instance of Joseph Clarke, one of the auditors to the family, who obtained a gift of the materials from the then Countess of Northumberland. The following is a copy of a letter from him to one of the tenants :

" William Milbourne,

" Bēinge to take downe the materialls of Warkworth Castle, which are  
" given me by the Countess of Northumberland to build a house at Cheu-  
" ton, I doe desire you to speake to all her ladyship's tenants in Warke-  
" worth, Birlinge, Buston, Acklington, Shilbottle, Lesbury, Longhanton,  
" and Bilton, that they will assist me with their draughts as soon as con-  
" veniently they can, to remove the lead and tymber which shall be taken  
" downe, and such other materialls as shall be fitt to be removed, and  
" bringe it to Cheuton, which will be an obligation to theire and your  
" friend,

Jo. CLARKE.

In regard they are like to be out three days ere they gett home, I shall be content to allowe every wayne half a crowne, and let me know who refuse to do me-----they-----

Newcastle, 27th April, 1672.

To my loving friend William Milbourne,  
at his house at Birlinge.



TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE following Copy of that truly curious MS. in the Cotton Library, concerning the Coronation of Henry VI. in France, having never yet been given, and being known only to a few People, I must therefore beg you will insert it in your valuable Work.

D. R.

*Ex. Bibl. Cotton, Titus, E. V.*

*Anno Octavo Henry VI.*

*Acta apud Cantuarium.*

THE xvi day of Averill, the forsaide yere of the Kyng, at the grete and besy prayer and instance of my Lorde of Gloucestre, and the remenant of the Lordes of the Kynges counsaile, my Lorde the Cardinal to go over into Fraunce with the Kyng, and to abyde there with hym, and to doo the goode that he may, yf so be that he find at his thider commyn, that the Lordes and Capitaines, and other that goo at this tyme also over with the Kyng, wol be of goode reule and governaunce, and eschewe division and taking parties oon ayenst another, by discention or by ther owen auctoritie, and ellus he protested to come home, and reporte the cause of his departyn from them to the K. counsaile here.

Qwereupon it was agreed, that a prive seal be sent to the tresuror and chamberlains, to paye hym undre suche conditions as were expressed in his last paiment, went he went for the Kyng to the Duc of Burgoigne, for his intendaunce to the K. counsaile in Fraunce mli. a quarter or lesse after the rate, or more, for the tyme of his abyding there.

Item, it was accorded and assured theire, that no manner of querell that is, or may be, betwix lorde and lorde, or partie and partie, no bonde be taken, ne ryotes, ne gaderyng of people made; but that yf itte happen, that God defende, that enny dissention of debate fall betwix lorde and lorde, the remenant of the lordes, anoon as that dissention commyth to there heryng or knowleche, shall, all other left, labour and extende to the redresse and appesying of the saide dissention or debate, and that withouten

holdyng of partialtee, or more favoir shewyng to oone partie thenne other, to stond hool unit and knyght togedres; and the said lordes bytwix whome peradventure suche division shall falle, to be assured to stande in heigh and lowe, to the redresse and rule of the remenant of the lordes.

Qwereuppon at Canterbury even forthwith my Lordes Duc of Norfolk, the Erles of Huntynghton and of Warwick, among othere their beyng present, at the instance of my said Lorde the Cardinal, made assurance in the handes of my Lorde of Gloucestre, that for any manere of querrell fallen, or to falle, which Gode forbode, hereafter betwix him, or betwix their kyn or servantz, either here or in Fraunce, or betwix theym, their servauntes, and the servauntes of the Ducs of Bedford, or of Bourgoine, or of enny other of the Kynges allies or subgittes, this shall not take amendes therof, ne punysshon of the trespasses as of their owen hede or auctoritee, but yf they find them hurt or greved, they shall lette the Kynges counsaile have knowleche of their greef, and that of such resonable redresse as the said counsaile shall ordeyne or purveye for heynt in the cas, they shall hold hem content.

And over this, it was appoynted and concluded there that suche matters as for the well of the Kyng shall be passed in Fraunce by the counsaillers of Englande about the Kynges persone, may be holden as passed and doon by oone accorde and advis bothe here and their, and in lykewyse to be understooden and holden of matters to be passed by the counsaillers here, olesse thenne the matters be of suche weight, that of necessity they woll asken hool coication and advis of alle the Kynges counsaillers, bothe here and their togiddres, personely or by wryting.

Item, it was advised and thought, that as toward the regencie of Fraunce, occupied their by my Lorde of Bedford, that anon atte the Kynges commyng into his reame of Fraunce, that name and office shuld cesse; and as to the lordships of Alanfon, Anjou and Mayne, and other suche as my Lorde of Bedford desereth of the Kynges gifte, and occupieth in Fraunce; it was thought and advised, that he shuld occupie hem still: and yf so be peradventure it shall lyke hereafter to the K. to resume the said lordshippes and landes into his handes, and occupie hem, or dispose hem as it shall lyke unto hym; that thenne he recompensyng my said Lorde of Bedford his uncle with other lordshippes and landes into the value of xl. m. francs yerely, may doo in this cas as it shall lyke unto hym with the said lordshippes of Alanfon, Anjou and Mayne, and other so occupied in Fraunce by my said Lorde of Bedford.

Item,

Item, it was there assured and accorded that noon of the grete officers ne counsaillers sworne to the Kynges counsaill, shall be remoeved or chaunged, withouten the advis and assent of bothe the counsaillers, as wel of hem that be here, as of hem aboute the Kynges persone in Fraunce, ne noon mor added, ne put unto the said counsaill, withoute the same advis and assent.

Item, that in benefices, offices, and other thyngs belongyng to the Kynges gift and disposition, when thei be voiden, suche as be the Kynges owen servautes, or have served his fadre or grand-fadre, be preserved unto him, lyke as it hath be promitted oft and assured afore this, so that thei have no cause to complain it is said thei doo dayly for lak of Fotheryng.

Item, that when it shall be written to the court by the Kyng, recommendyng enny of his subgittes to Byshopryches, that furst the advis be had and wyft of both the counsaillers, as well there as here, or then enny lettre passe for eny manere persone either undre the Kynges privie seal or his signet, in eschewyng of variance in wrytyng, and other inconvenientes that may ensue of the contrarie.

H. Cardinal.

J. Roffen.

J. Ebor, Canc.

Cromewell.

P. Elien.

Tiptot.

J. Bathonien.

*Lecti fuerunt presentes articuli & repetiti, ac pro bonis expedientibus & rationabilibus affirmat, & iterum concordat, per Dominos de Consill. apud Westm. primo die Maii, anno ix<sup>o</sup> p<sup>r</sup>sensib<sup>r</sup> D<sup>n</sup>is Cardinal, Ebor, Canc. Elien, Roffen, Bathon. Epis. Tiptot, Cromewell, and Hungerford, Baronib<sup>r</sup>, ac custodie privati sigilli, se subscribentib<sup>r</sup>. ut supra.*

Here followeth the articles in general, that my Lordes, &c. appoynted to go into Fraunce desireth to be instruct of.

Furste, to knowe what power shal be sent into Fraunce for suretie of the persone of our Sovereigne Lorde, and for the continuance of his werre there.

Item, wether this power shall goo alle at oons and whenne, or ellus at divers tymes, and what at eche tyme, and whenne.

Howbeit that neither my Lorde of Gloucestre, ne noon of the Lordes of the counseil here, wol, can, ne dar, take upon hem, ne sittith hym to doo, to lymitte the power nedfull for suertee of the Kynges persone there; ne-  
verthelesse.

verthelesse the nombre and power of men of armes and archiers, such as is in eny wyse possible now to be had here atte the charge of this lande, is appoynted, the which is knowne to the Lordes, and the tyme of there with hodyng and departyng from hens.

Item, that whether oure Soveraine Lord shal afre his furste powaire comen, yif so be that his powaire comme not at oons, laboure in his persone towarde his citee of Rayns, for to take his corone or noo, consyderyng that yf he might with Goddes grace obteene his corone, with the obeisaunce that he hath of his citee of Paris, hit were a grete confirmation of obeisaunce toward hym, of alle his subgittes theire.

#### A N S W E R.

Hit is not thoght to my saide Lorde of Gloucestre and Lordes of the Kynges counsaile possible unto hem, to advise here as nowe eny certayne tyme, reul or manere, of the Kynges most behovefull goyng up for his coronation to his citee of Reyns; but that it must rather dwelle in the discretions of my Lordes of Bedford, the Cardinal, and other of his bloode, and of his counsaile theire, that may knowe and conside the circumstaunces and meens necessarie and behovefull thereto, but as ferr furth as my saide Lorde of Gloucestre and other of the Kynges counsaile here, can thynk as nowe, it seemeth necessarie the towne of Lovers, and the saide citee of Reyns to be had, and provision for the seure and save garde of his cuntree behinde hym, to be maade before the Kynges goyng up to the same Reyns for his coronation.

Item, yf so be that the Duc of Burgoigne, or the Duc of Savoye, or bothe, or eny other, send unto the Kyng, offryng him service yif he wol take the felde and laboure to the acheeivyng of his corone, so that thei nowe knowe the nombre, and that nombre be lych here estates that thei shall serve him with, and atte oure Soverain Lordes despens, what answere shall be given unto hem in this cas.

#### A N S W E R.

Refervyng alway and remitting the appoyntement and the answere of this article, and alle other that touche the demenyng of the Kynges persone, to my Lordes of Bedford, of Gloucestre, the Cardinal, and other of his blode, it is thoght to other of the Lordes of the Kynges counsaile here, the service of the Ducs of Burgoigne, of Savoye, or eny other notable persone behovefull to the Kyng, not to be refused or leyde besyde, but to be hadde in suche wyse, as it shall mowe be accorded betwix the Kyng and hem, to the best charge of the Kyng, be it by giste of landes or otherwyse, so as it shall  
mowe



mowe be borne, and as grete and large fuertee to be had of hem as may be gotten, for the accompylyng of suche service as thei shall agree hem to.

Item, it is to knowe what goode shall be sent, or ellus where it may be had, for the keepyng of men of armes in the Royaume of Fraunce to the nombre of vi.c speres, and howe the paiement shall be continued and for what tyme.

## A N S W E R.

My Lorde of Gloucestre, and the Lordes that abyden here of the Kynges counsaile, have answered by mouthe to my saide Lord Cardinall, and other of the Kynges counseil, and made hem promesse suche as with Goddes grace shall be duely and truely execut with effect.

Item, for the paiement of the estates of the parliament of the chambre of accountes, and other officers of the Reyaume of Fraunce, consideryng that of that lande aryseth no commoditie to paye hem with.

## A N S W E R.

That meny and divers causes and considerations suffice not the paiement remembred in the saide article to be made, at the charge of this lande, but that thei must be made of gode, suche as may be gettene theire by meens ordinarie or extraordinarie, as fines of perdon or other suche as the Kynges counsaile can best fynde or advyse; moderyng aleway the nombre of the persones and estates of the parlement and chamber of accomptes and other officers, as the necessitee and service of the Kyng and his obeisfaunce for the tyme axeth and requireth.

Item, wether oure Sovereigne Lord shall ayenst the ende of the halve yere retourne agein into Englande, or abyde stille theire.

## A N S W E R.

Reservyng alway and remittynge the appoyntement and answere of this article, &c. yf goode maye not be gotten theer nor here, ne of bothe the landes togeddre, for the holdyng and keeping of puissance there, such as nedeth for suretee of the Kynges persone, that thenne his commyng hedre is necessarie to be disposed for ayenst such tyme as shall be thought expedient to the seide Lordes of his blode, and of his counseil theire, the whiche havynge knowleche of goode suche as may be had here, and also there, shall mowe certifye hedre ther advyses and ententes as toward the saide Kynges commyng home, and howe and whenne, and of provision necessarie to be made or had therefore.

Item, yf he shall retourne agein, what ordenaunce shal be made for keepyng of that lande behynd hym.

Item, yf my Lorde of Bedford wol not abyde theire for the governaunce of that lande, and what auctoritee and pouire he shall have; and yf my Lorde of Bedford wol abyde, what auctoritee and pouire shall he have, considering that as into this tyme he wol no commission take.

## A N S W E R.

That in cas of advis and appoyntement taken of the Kynges retourne hidre agein, it is thoght that the Kyng must leëve a sufficient lieutenant behynd hym for the governaunce and reule of the lande, having suche auctoritee, and also counseille appoynted, as shall be thoght necessairie, and behovefull for the goode governaille thereof, the whiche for many notorye and evident resons and causes, must furste be offred to my Lorde of Bedford, he to be sturred and entreted therto by all wayes and meens resonable; and yf he wol not entende thereto, that then some Lorde and Capitaine be entreted to the same; it alwey purveyed and seen, that as fer furth as it shall mowe be doon, justice be sett up and stablished theire, and provision for the continuance thereof, before the Kynges departyng; and also it be ordeynt for the defence, suere and save garde of the saide lande, and for puissaunce of men, as fer furth it can or may be advised and borne necessairie for the same.

Item, yf the Cardinal of Seint Crois come to trete pees or trieues, to what manere fourme of trieues shall be condescended; for as of pees it seemeth there ne may noon be concluded, considering the tenderneſs of the Kynges eage.

Item, considering that the nature of the lest pees wol, that no partie shall inire tractum paces sine consensu trium statuum utriusque Regni, and that the estates of Fraunce wol not condescende to no traitee of trieues but onlych to traitee of pees, what shall be done in this cas?

## A N S W E R.

In cas the Cardinall of Seint Croix, or other, come downe to trete of pees, it is thoght that his comynge to the saide entente, and his generalle exhortation to the same, must agreeably be received and commended and entended unto as by way of communying and of heyring; and that considering that in this tender age of the Kyng, a pees may not seurely be appoynted ne concluded for his partie, yf a goode and resonable trieues be desired, sturred and offred, it is thoght that it shulde be entended unto; namely,

oleſſe,

oleffe, thenne before that men can see weyes and the meens possibel and likely of ferther conduyt of the werre to the Kynges availe and behove.

Item, forasmuche as hit appiereth wel that this reaume may noght bere the charges of a countinuelle werre, wether for countenance of the werre, yf noon other resonable meene of reste may be had, hit seme noght behovefull the Kyng for yeve the landes and places that men mowe gete, to suche as mowen gete hem; and thei, yf eny suche may be founden, to make the werre withoute charge of this lande as ferre as it may be eschueed.

#### A N S W E R.

Hit is thoght to my Lord of Glocestre, to whoose advis the remmenant of the counseile agreed hem, that consideryng that it is not possible, as ferre forth as men can see, the werre in the royaume of Fraunce to be conduit at the expenses and charge of this reaume here, ne of the Kynges obeissaunce there: that, to the entente of kepyng of the Kinges obeissaunce there now, and gettyng of the remmenant, it is expedient to graunt, that his subgittes that shall gette at their owne charge and laboure, places and landes occupied by the Kynges rebelles, shal have hem and rejoyse hem es their owne; hit alwey provided, that yf it may be thoght that men wol so labour to the conqueste, that thei so gete any places or landes for the whiche it shall lyke the Kyng to recompence hem with other places or landes within the Kynges obeissaunce of eagul value, hit shall be levestull the Kyng so to do, and thei in that cas bounden to receyve the recompentation, and to leve to the Kynges wille the saide places to gotten by hem; finally nevertheless remittynge the appointment and reule hereof to my Lordes of Bedford, the Cardinal, and other of the Kynges blode there.

Item, forasmuche as there is grete multitude of walled townes and castels in Normandie and in Fraunce, as well of the Kynges as of other menns, and the kepyng of so many is grete charge to the londe, and oppression to the people, hit semeth necessaire to be advised which shall be kept, and which shall be disempared, as wel of the Kynges as of other menns; for thogh other menns fortresses be not kepte at the Kynges charges, yit thei lyve upon the poore people; an yif thei were taken with the enemyes, thei shulde cause distruction to the Kynges contree.

#### A N S W E R.

Hit is well agreed here, that fortresses and places be disempared, suche as shall be thogh to the Kyng, by the advis of his counsaile there, unbehovefull, perilous or harmefull to be kepte or to stonde.

Item,

Item, whether the Kynge shall drawe up to Parys or noo, for eny request or desire that thei of Parys couthe make.

As in substance semblable to the answere yeven to the furste partie of the thridde article, addyng thereto that in cas that God lyke to disposse of the Kynges goyng up to Reyns, it is thoght expedient that he take his way thiderward by his towne of Parys, yf noon other cause or occasion let it, suche as may not be foreseen nor knowen here as at this tyme.

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#### CAREW CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

**T**HIS Castle formerly was possessed by the Princes of South Wales : when, or by whom it was builded, does not appear ; we are therefore forced to receive the traditional accounts concerning this place. Tradition informs us, that this Castle was given by Rhys ap Theodore, together with diverse valuable lands, to Gerald de Carrio, as a marriage portion with Nest his daughter. This Gerald was Lieutenant in those parts to King Henry the First. His descendants, by the name of Carew, possessed it for several generations, until Sir Edmond Carew mortgaged it to Sir Rhys ap Thomas; who, Leland in his Itinerary says, greatly repaired it. His words are, “ And within a 11 miles of Lanfeth on the right hand, I saw the Castel of Carew repaired or magnificently buildid by Sir Rhes ap Thomas. It stondith by a creke of Milford Haven.”

The Gerald, above mentioned, is by Geraldus Cambrensis (who was related to him) stiled Geraldus of Windsor; and that writer further says, that by the means of him and his offspring, not only the maritime parts of South-Wales were retained by the English, but also the walls of Ireland reduced. All the noble families in Ireland, called Geraldts, Geraldines, and Fitz Geraldts, are descended from him. Camden from Leland, says, the Carews affirm themselves to have been called at first Montgomery, and that they are descended from Arnulph de Montgomery, brother to Robert Earl of Shrewsbury. As the reconciling these discordant accounts is foreign to our purpose, it must therefore be left to those whose peculiar province it is to treat of these subjects.

This Castle was forfeited to the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. that King leased it for a term of years to Sir John Perrot and several others, the  
remainder

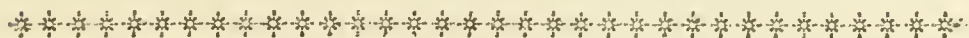


remainder of which was purchased by Sir John Carew, kinsman and heir to that Sir Edmond, who mortgaged it to Sir Rhys ap Thomas.

Being possessed of the seat of his ancestors, he obtained from Charles the First the fee-simple thereof, and from him it descended to his grandson, Thomas Carew, Esq. who was in possession of it anno 1740.

The walls of this building are of an amazing thickness, and are constructed with very large stones, strongly cemented with mortar.

This view was drawn anno 1772 by Paul Sandby, Esq. R. A. and communicated by him.



To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE following Copies of Petitions of the Inhabitants of the Isle of Wight (from the original MSS. now in the Tower of London), were transcribed many years since, and having lately come into my hands, I now send them to you, and beg you will insert them in your Repertory.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Sept. 1. 1779.

B. L.

*Anno Domini 1450, 28 Henry VI.*

TO the Kyng oure Sovereigne Lord: Please it unto youre most excellent grace, to be enfourmed, how that youre Ile of Wyghte stondeth in the grettyst jeopardie and daunger of any parte of your realme of Ingland, the whiche Ile withynne feive yeres was at the nombre of x m of fensable men, and xxx Knyghtes and Squyres dwelling withynne; the whiche x m. above-seid, are anentised thorough pestellence and werres; and some woyded be-cause of oppression of ext reioners. that now ther is skante xiiic of fensable men, and Knyghtes never oon, and Squyers no mo but Herry Bruyn, Squier of youre howshold, that may labour about werres: and your Castell withynne your-seid Ile is not-repeired, nor the walles, garriettes and lopes,

nother stuffed with men and harneys, nother with gones, gonne powder, crosse bowes, quarelles, longe bowes, arowes, longe speres, axes and gleyves, as siche place shuld be in tyme of werre; wherfore youre seid subgettes ben so discomforted, and thorought the grette clamer, noyse, and enformacion, that thei heren daili of youre trewe lige men, that ben distrusted and comen owte of Normandye, that youre adversaries of Fraunce ben fully purposed and sette, and other youre enemyes, for to conquere the seid Isle, whiche God defende: Besechith mekely youre full humble subgettes of the seid Isle, that it may like unto your Highness to ordeyne and appoynte, other elles to commawnde siche as shall occupie the seid Isle, threwe vertewe of youre graunte, to ordeyne and appoynte siche sufficiante of men and stufte above wretyn, as it may be sufficiante for the defence of the seid Castell and Ile, as youre seid subgettes shall have no cause for to voyde owte of youre seid Isle, and your seid subgettes shall pray to God for you.

The King's Answer.

The Kyng woll, that the Lord Beauchamp see to the rule thereof.

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Soit baille as Srs.

UNTO the wise and discrete Commens of this Parlement assembled; pray the poure people, inhabitants within the Ile of Wyght, in the counte of Hampshire, unto all the Comons assembled in this presente parlement, to considere the gret noyse that dayli goth upon the se by oure enemyes, and the adversite that thei shewen daili unto the seid Isle; the whiche Ile undertake by a certayn of wariours of oure enemyes of Fraunce, to be conquered into here hondis bi shorte time, the whiche God defende; upon the whiche the poure peple of the Ile ben discomforted and amayd, seyng the febelnusse within hamself. Certesyeng your wysdomes, that wheras the said Ile hath be herafore at the nombre of gret pepul fenfabul, hit hath be so pelyd and oppressed now late, bi oon John Newport, steward of the seid Isle, made bi the Duke of York, for the whiche mysghovernance was by hym discharged and putte owte of his office; and then after his discharge, the seid John  
Newport

Newport and othur of his secte, the last somer uppon the see, so thretenyng the Kingis pepil of the Ile and distressing them, ther bodies, her harnais, and her godis bothe bi lond and bi see, that the pepul is forsake the Ile, so at this dai is not xv pepul fensabul, the whiche is unto us al enhabitantz in the Ile grete hevynyssē, seyng no more stufse of men nor no stufse of arcerie fensabul left within the Ile, nor within the Castel of the same Ile, hit hath cawsid us alle to make supplicacion unto the Duke of Yorke and his counsail, for supportacion and aide of the seid Castel and Isle, bothe for men and arcerie, in savacion of the Ilond, and of the Kingis people there, certesyng unto your aller wisdoms, of no relef by cause of dobtzthe of resumpcion; and that it is noised her, that by the resomption thys Ile shal stond in the Kinggis hand, and that the forsaide John Newport fewith dailli to the Kingg oure Soverayne Lorde to be Lewtenant, Steward, Kessēyvoor and Baylly, within the seid Ile, the whiche God defende, confideryng the gret oppressiō before rehersed; and also hit is openli spoken and noysed that the said John Newport hath sold the said Ile, and desirith to have the hed offices ther, to the entent to hurt the poure peple, to ther otterauce ondooyng and distruc-tion of the said Ile, the whiche God of his hie mercy defende.

Moreover certyfyng your wisdoms, that the said John Newport hath at this day no lyvelode to mentayne his gret countenance but bi opressing of the peple in the contray that he sitte in, threw the whiche he hath gretli enpovred and hurt the poure Ilond redy; for what time he was steward of the Ile, he had but x marcs fee, and kepte and houshold and a countenance like a Lord, with as rich wynys as couthe be ymagened, namyng himself Newport the Galaunt, othewyse called Newport the riche, whom the contray courson dayly that evir he com ther. And afir tyme the seid John Newport was so discharged bi the Duke of York, the said Duke ordayned and made on Harri Bruyn, Squyer, to be Lewtenant and Steward of the said Ile, whas rule hath be honourable ther, both to God the Lord, and the peple of the Ile, as lawe and ryth at al times hath required, and well yruelyd in his litil time the contray, and were like to bring hit into his furste astate, if he were like to contynew and abide within the Ile, for he hath bistowed a gret good of own both in gonnys and in arcerie, lyving within himself within the said Ile, the whiche is at this day a gret strenthe, riches, focour, and comfort to al the Ile. Praying specialli to your aller wisdoms, in savacion of the said Ile, and in savacion of the Kynges pepil ther, that forasmochē as the seid

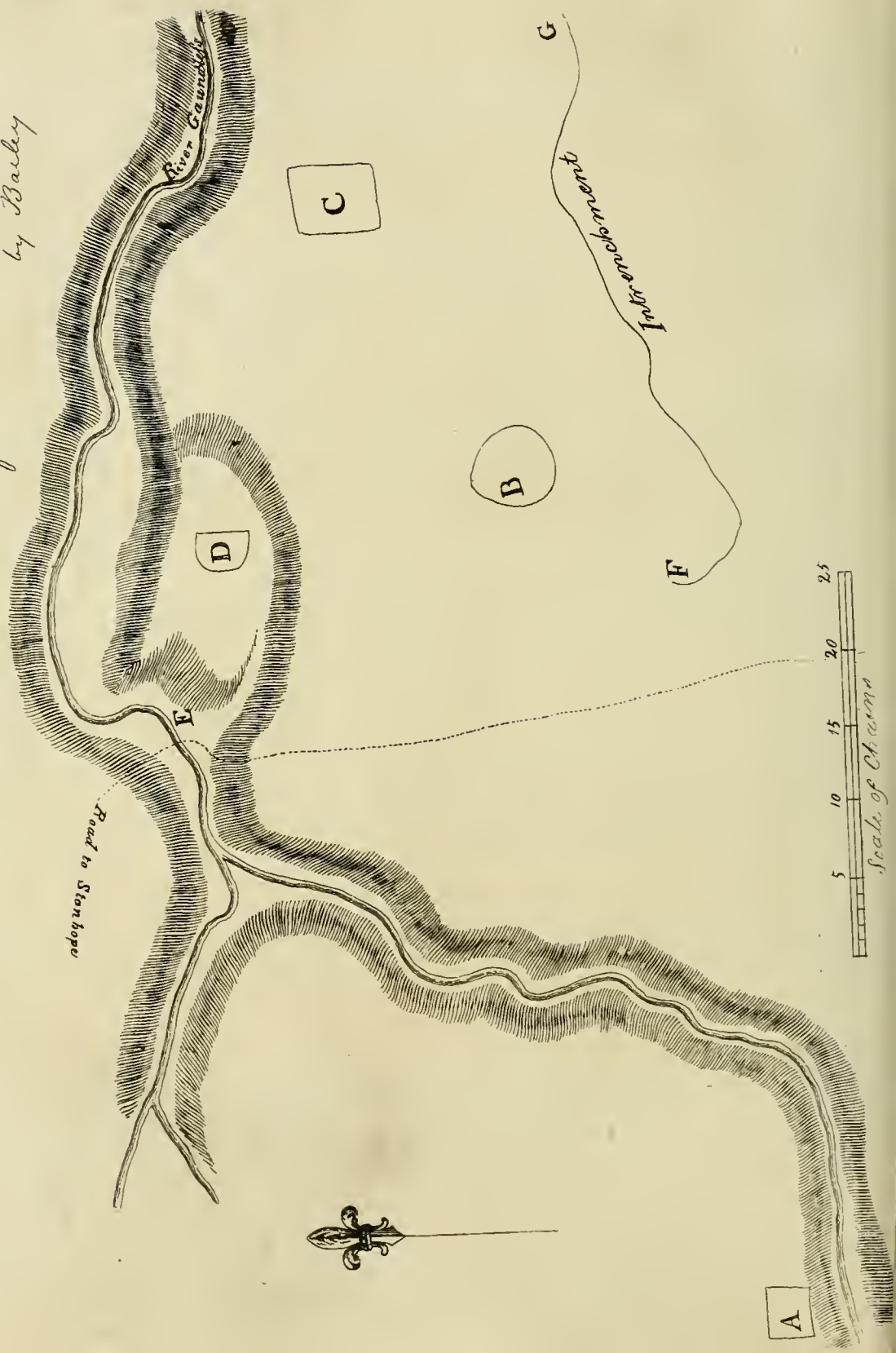
Harri

Harri Bruyn is the Kinggs household man, and borne to gret reputacion and wel anherited, and at no tyme corrupte, but egalli rulith the seid Ilond after justice withoute complaynt, and enriched the contray with his gret stufte if need of the werre requyred, that he might continew still in his good rule, keepynge the contree under the forme as he hath bigonne, to the most savacion of the seid Ilond, and of the Kyngges peple ther; for whose good rule we al wul ondurtake to the Kyng oure Soveraigne Lorde. And alsoe that al other officers of the Ile, that is to say, Harri Trenchard, Constabul and Porter, may have straytely in commaundement bi the Kyng, to abide resident within the seid Ile duryng the tyme of werre, certefyng at al tymes the Kinggis Hynesse, that and John Newport shold come to governe the seid Ile, hit wul be cause of distruccion of the contray to wham no man wul obeye, excepte the Kyng our Soveraigne Lordis plesier, for he and hus hath do so meny gret offencis in the see aboute the Ilond, in morthering the Kinggis peple and hus frendis, castyng them owte of har vessilis into the see, as thei have be comyng to the port of Hampton, bi the whiche the Kinggis costumes of his port of Suth-hampton, hath be lost bi his riot kepte at see, of v or vi m mark in a yer, and also the said Newport hath - - - - - the Kyng oure Soverayngne Lorde, and defrauded hym in grauntyng x marc lifode - - - - - gret hurt and trobul herreaftur - - - - - for the faide lifode is entailed the which is hid fro the Kynggis Hynesse, bi the whiche mene he desirith to be recompensid bi the offices of the Ilond afore-said. And also the seid Newport hath take the same yer extorciousli in Hampshire, gret multitude of divers graynes of corne in the Kynggis name of the poure people, of him that had iiii quarters of corne toke on, and made hym carie it to Hampton, som man x.mile, and som man xx mile, at har owin cost, and there as was plente of corne he toke money to his owne use, to the sum within the shire of an c. marcs, the whiche the peple of the contrai-curse ther for. And to the witnyffe hereof for the more credance we have set our felis.





*A Plan of Camps & Intrenchments  
on Cockfield-fell in the County  
of Durham surveyed in 1777  
by Bailey*



TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY,

S I R,

THE following Plan made from an actual Survey of Camps and Intrenchments on Cockfield Fell, in the county of Durham, seems hitherto to have been unnoticed, the Insertion of it therefore in your laudable Work will much oblige

Whitton le Wear,  
Sept. 1, 1779.

Your Friend, &c.

JOHN BAILEY.

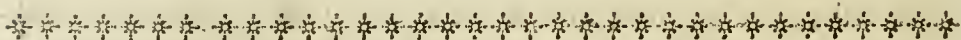
# EXPLANATION.

- A. ONLY a part of the west and south sides of the camp A remain as near as the bounds could be ascertained; it measured from north to south 80 yards, and from east to west 130. In plowing it a few years since several hand-millstones were found, and a small silver coin of Edward the Second.
- B. This Camp contains 2 acres, 2 rods, 34 perches, surrounded by a deep ditch.
- C. Surrounded by a deep ditch, and contains 2 acres, 1 rod, 32 perches.
- D. Surrounded by a small ditch, contains 1 acre, 16 perches.
- The Intrenchment *FG* is 1020 yards long, and in some places very deep.
- E. The Intrenchment near the river side appears to have been used for guarding the road, a part of the east end only remains: it measures 80 yards.

At a place called Toft-hill (near two miles north-east of these camps) is a camp nearly square; one of its sides measures 140 yards.

About two years since some workmen making a Ha, Ha, in Lord Darlington's park (a mile and an half south of these camps) cut cross a ditch, in which they found the bones of eight or nine men; how far this ditch extends is not known, it is probable a considerable number of men are buried in it. Near half a mile north of this place is a parcel of ground called

Slaughter's Clofes; tradition fays a battle was fought here. I think none of our hiftorians take notice either of this battle or the camps; if any of your learned readers could throw any light on the matter, it would be acceptable to many.



*Further Extracts from the Explanatory Notes of the NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSEHOLD-BOOK, continued from No. VI. page 155.*

ABOUT the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign the dining-hour was somewhat later; though even then it was ftill kept up to ten o'clock: in the Universities, where the eftablifhed fyftem is not fo eafily altered as in private families. "With us (fays the author of the Description of England prefixed to Holinghed's Chronicle) the Nobilitie, Gentry, and Students do ordinarilie go to dinner at eleven before noone, and to fupper at five, or between five and fix at afternoone. The merchants dine and fup feldome before twelve at noone, and at fix at night, efpeciallie in London. The hufbandmen dine alfo at high noone as they call it, and fup at feven or eight; but out of the tearme in our univerfities the fcholars dine at ten."

Eleven continued to be the dining-hour among our Nobility, down to the middle of the laft century. And yet one would imagine that fo early an hour as either ten or eleven muft have very ill-fuited the Nobility and Gentry at a time when they were fo generally addicted to all kinds of rural fports, and made them fo much the great bufinefs of their lives.

"When his Lordfhip crepith the Crofs."] This old Popifh ceremony is particularly defcribed in an ancient book of the Ceremonials of the Kings of England, bought by the late Dutcheff of Northumberland; at the fale of manufcripts of the late Mr. Anftis, Garter King at Arms. I fhall give the whole paffage at length, only premifing that in 1536, when the Convocation under Hen. VIII. abolifhed fome of the old fuperftitious practices, this of creeping to the Crofs on Good-Friday, &c. was ordered to be retained as a laudable and edifying cuftom. See *Herb. Life of Henry VIII.*

"The order of the King on Good-Friday, touching the cominge to fervice, hallowinge of the Cramp-rings, and offeringe and creepinge to the Crofs.

"Fifte,



“ Firſte, the Kinge to come to the chapell or cloſſet, with the Lords and Noblemen, waytinge upon him, without any ſword borne before him as that day : and ther to tarrie in his travers until the Byſhops and the Deane have brought in the Crucifix out of the veſtrie, and layd it upon the cuſhion before the highe alter. And then the uſher to lay a carpet for the Kinge to creep to the Croſs upon. And that done ther ſhal be a forme ſett upon the carpett before the Crucifix; and a cuſhion laid upon it for the Kinge to kneale upon. And the Maſter of the jewell howſe ther to be ready with the crampe rings in a baſon of ſilver, and the Kinge to kneele upon the cuſhion before the forme. And then the Clerke of the Cloſett be redie with the booke concerninge the hallowing of the crampe rings, and the Amner [i. e. Almoner] moſte kneele on the right hand of the Kinge holdinge the ſayd booke. When that is done, the King ſhall riſe and goe to the Alter, wheare a Gent. Uſher ſhall be redie with a coſhion for the Kinge to kneele upon : and then the greateſt Lords that ſhall be ther to take the baſon with the rings, and beare them after the King to offer. And this done the Queene ſhall come downe out of her cloſſet or traverſe, into the chapell with La. and Gentlewomen waytinge upon her, and creepe to the Croſs : and then goe agayne to her cloſett or traverſe. And then the La. to creep to the Croſſe likewise ; and the Lords and Noblemen likewise.”

On the ſubject of theſe crampe-rings, I cannot help obſerving, that our ancient Kings, even in thoſe dark times of ſuperſtition, do not ſeem to have affected to cure the King’s evil : at leaſt in the MS. above quoted there is no mention or hint of any power of that ſort. This miraculous gift was left to be claimed by the Stuarts : our ancient Plantagenets were humbly content to cure the crampe.

“ An Abbot of Miſrule at Chriſtmas.”] This, probably, was the ſame reſpectable perſonage, that was known after the Reformation (when the word *Abbot* had acquired an ill ſound) by the title of Lord of Miſrule ; who in the houſes of our Nobility preſided over the Chriſtmas gambols, and promoted mirth and jollity at that feſtive ſeaſon. In Scotland, where the Reformation took a more ſevere and gloomy turn, this and ſome other ſportive characters were thought worthy of an Act of Parliament to ſuppreſs them : for, I take for granted, the Scottiſh Abbot of Un-reason, was no other than our Engliſh Abbot of Miſrule.

See the 6th Part of Qu. Marie of Scotland, 1555,—“ Item, It is statute and ordained, that in all times cumming, na maner of person be chosen “ Robert Hude,” nor “ Little John,” “ Abbot of Un-reason,” “ Queenis “ of May,” nor uthersife, nouthir in Burgh nor Landwart [i. e. in the country] in one time to cum.” And this under very high penalty, viz. in burghs, to the chuser of such characters, loss of freedom and other punishment, “ at the Queenis Grace Will :” and banishment from the realm to the “ acceptor of fix-like office.” And in the country to the chusers a forfeiture of 10l. and imprisonment “ during the Queenis Grace pleasure.” “ And gif onie woman or uthers about summer, hees [hies,] singand [i. e. singing] . . . throw burrowes and uthers landward townes, the women . . . fall be taken, handled, and put upon the cuck-stules of every burgh or towne.”

“ All other my Lordes chapell stuff to be sent afore by my Lords chariot before his Lordship remeve.”] From this application of the Chariot for the conveyance of the more heavy part of the chapel furniture, it appears pretty evidently, that my Lord’s chariot bore no resemblance to the modern carriage of that name, nor was intended for the same use; but was simply a large waggon drawn by six or seven of the stronger kind of horses, called on that account “ large trotting horses.” The chariotmen or waggoners, who accompanied it, having a nag or smaller horse allowed them to ride by its side,

It is remarkable, that in all those passages of Scripture where in the present translation mention is made of Waggon, in the more early versions have the word *Chariot*, or *Charett* uniformly in its stead. Thus in Numbers vii. 3. “ And they brought unto the Lord six covered waggon;” is in the old version by T. Matthew, Ed. 1537, rendered “ *six covered charettes*.” It is the same in Tyndal’s Ed. 1551. in Miles Coverdale’s Ed. 1550. in that of Hen. VIIIth, &c.—See also Ezek. xxiii. 24, &c. &c.

Our word *Chariot* comes from the French word *Chariot*, a Waggon.—See Cotgrave’s Dictionary, 1632. where we are told, that the French name of *Chariot*, which primarily signifies a Waggon, was also given to “ a kind of litter borne up by an axletree and two wheels; used heretofore by citizens wives, who were not able, or not allowed to keep ordinary litters.” Hence by degrees it became applied to the vehicles to which it is now peculiarly appropriated.

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T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

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CHEPSTOW CASTLE, *MONMOUTHSHIRE*.

Called KASWENT, or CASTELK GWENT.

**T**HE Castle of Chepstow stands on a high rock, washed by the river Wye, near its influx into the Severn, over which there is a wooden bridge seventy feet high, the tide here rising sometimes sixty feet. This bridge is repaired at the joint expence of the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth. The Castle seems to have been built at the same time with the town, to which it was a kind of citadel, but by whom, or when, neither Leland, Camden, nor any of the topographical writers, mention. Stowe, indeed, in his Annals, attributes the building of the Castle to Julius Cæsar; more probably it was built by some of the Earls of Pembroke. Camden thinks it of no great antiquity; "for several affirm," says he, "and not without reason, that it had its rise not many ages past from the ancient Venta, which flourished about four miles from hence in the time of Antoninus, who calls it Venta Silurum, as if it was their chief city, which neither arms nor time have been able to consume; for at this day it is called Kaer-went, or the City of Venta; but the city itself is so much destroyed by the one or the other, that it only appears to have once been, from the ruinous walls, the chequered pavements, and the Roman coins," Another

writer, Leland in his Itinerary, gives a very particular description of the Castle; his words are, "The towne of Chepstowe hath bene very strongly waulled, as yet dothe appere. The waulles began at the ende of the great bridge over Wy, and so came to the Castell, the whiche stondeth fayr and strong not far from the ruin of the bridge. In the Castell ys on tower, as I herd say, be the name of Longine. The town now hath but on paroche church. The cells of a blake monke or too of Bermundsey, by London, was lately there suppressed. A great part of cumpace withyn the waulles is now conuerted to little meadowes and gardens." This place formerly belonged to the Clares, Earls of Pembroke, who likewise were called Earls of Strighul, from a neighbouring Castle of that name, wherein they dwelt. The last of these Richard, surnamed Strongbowe, on account of his skill in archery, was the first who gained a footing in Ireland: by his daughter it devolved to the Bigots, and is now by descent the property of the Duke of Beaufort. In the rebellion against Charles I. this town and castle was garrisoned for the King; and, according to Rushworth, "October 6th, 1645, Colonel Morgan, Governor of Gloucester, at the head of 300 horse and 400 foot, assisted by the Monmouthshire men, with little difficulty made himself master of the town, and then sent the following summons to Colonel Fitzmorris, an Irishman, Governor of the Castle.

" Sir,

" I am commanded by his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, to demand  
 " this Castle for the use of the King and Parliament, which I require of  
 " you, and to lay down your arms, and accept of reasonable propositions,  
 " which will be granted both to you and your soldiers, if you observe this  
 " summons; and further, you are to consider of what nation and religion  
 " you are, for if you refuse this summons you exclude yourself from mercy,  
 " and are to expect for yourself and soldiers no better than Stinchcombe\*  
 " quarter. I expect your sudden answer, and according thereunto shall  
 " rest your friend,

*Chepstow, Oct. 6, 1645.*

" Thomas Morgan."

\* Stinchcombe was a place where the parliament complained of Prince Rupert, for putting the men to the sword.



To which Colonel Fitzmorris sent this Answer.

“ Sir,

“ I have the same reason to keep this Castle for my master the King, as  
 “ you to demand it for General Fairfax ; and until my reason be convinced,  
 “ and my provisions decreased, I shall (notwithstanding my religion, and  
 “ menaces of extirpation) continue my fidelity and loyalty to the King.  
 “ As for Stinchcombe quarter, I know not what you mean by it, nor do  
 “ depend on your intelligence for relief, which in any indigence I assure  
 “ myself of, and in that assurance I rest

“ Your servant,

“ Robert Fitzmorris.”

“ What quarter you give me and my soldiers, I refer to the consideration  
 “ of all soldiers when I am constrained to seek any.”

“ Notwithstanding this resolute answer, four days after he surrendered upon articles, himself and garrison becoming prisoners of war.” From the same authority it likewise appears, that anno 1648, about the beginning of May, this Castle was surprized by Sir Nicholas Kemish, Mr. Thomas Lewis, and other active royalists, who, in the absence of the governor, Colonel Hewes, by means of a correspondence with some in the Castle, in the night obtained possession of a post, when notwithstanding one Cautrell, an officer of the garrison, with some soldiers, retreated to a tower, where they for awhile attempted a defence: it was taken, and Captain Herbert, with the garrison, made prisoners. Colonel Herbert having intelligence thereof, presently assembled some forces in order to recover it, and Cromwell marched against it in person, thinking to have taken it by storm: he soon got possession of the town, but unsuccessfully assaulted the Castle, whereupon he left Colonel Ewer, with a train of artillery, seven companies of foot, and four troops of horse, to prosecute the siege; when, though the garrison consisted of only 160 men, they gallantly defended themselves till their provisions were exhausted, and even then refused to surrender on assurance of quarter, hoping to escape by means of a boat; but in this they were prevented by the intrepidity of a soldier in the parliamentary army, who, swimming cross the river with a knife in his teeth, cut loose and brought away the boat. At length, on the 25th of May the Castle was taken, Sir Nicholas Kemish, and about  
 40 men

40 men were slain in the siege. This was considered by the parliament of such importance, that the captain who brought the news was rewarded with fifty pounds, and the parliament directed that a letter of thanks should be drawn up, and sent from that house to Colonel Ewer, and the officers and soldiers employed on that service.

Communicated by Paul Sandby, Esq. R. A.

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To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

I HAVE sent you a Drawing of Triligh Stones (Monmouthshire) which are supposed to be the remains of a Druidical Temple; they stand in a field of about two acres, close by the road that goes from Monmouth to Chepstow; the field is not more than one hundred yards from the village of Triligh, and five miles from Monmouth: there are no traces of any other stones near these, which may possibly be owing to their having been taken up by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, as all the ground about the village is enclosed and well cultivated.

*Woodhouse, Sept. 21, 1779.*

This Drawing was made anno 1776, and communicated by Major Hayman Rooke.

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The MONUMENT of RICHARD CORBET, *Knight Templar*, in  
MALVERN PRIORY, *WORCESTERSHIRE*.

THIS Tomb was most probably erected before the fourteenth century, and is a very plain Table Monument, without any ornaments whatever. The sides and the ends of the Tomb are covered with tiles five inches and an half square, and one inch and a quarter thick; they seem to have been of a red and yellow colour (probably the same kind of tile the inside of the church is paved with) on these are the arms blazoned in yellow. No date appears.

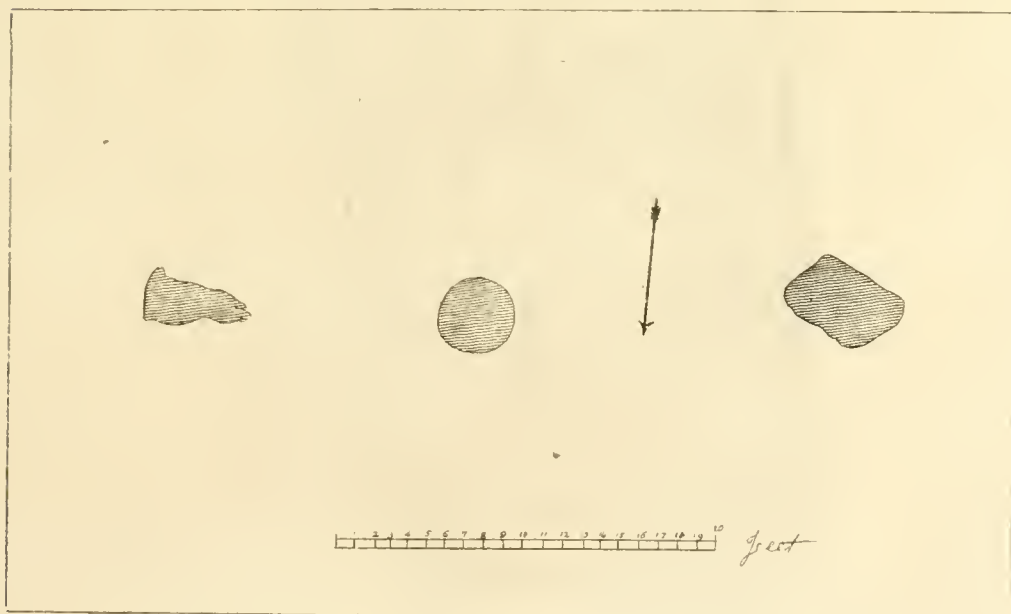
This Drawing was taken Sept. 1778, and communicated by Major Hayman Rooke.



8 feet  $8\frac{1}{2}$  high

11 feet  
Treligh Stone

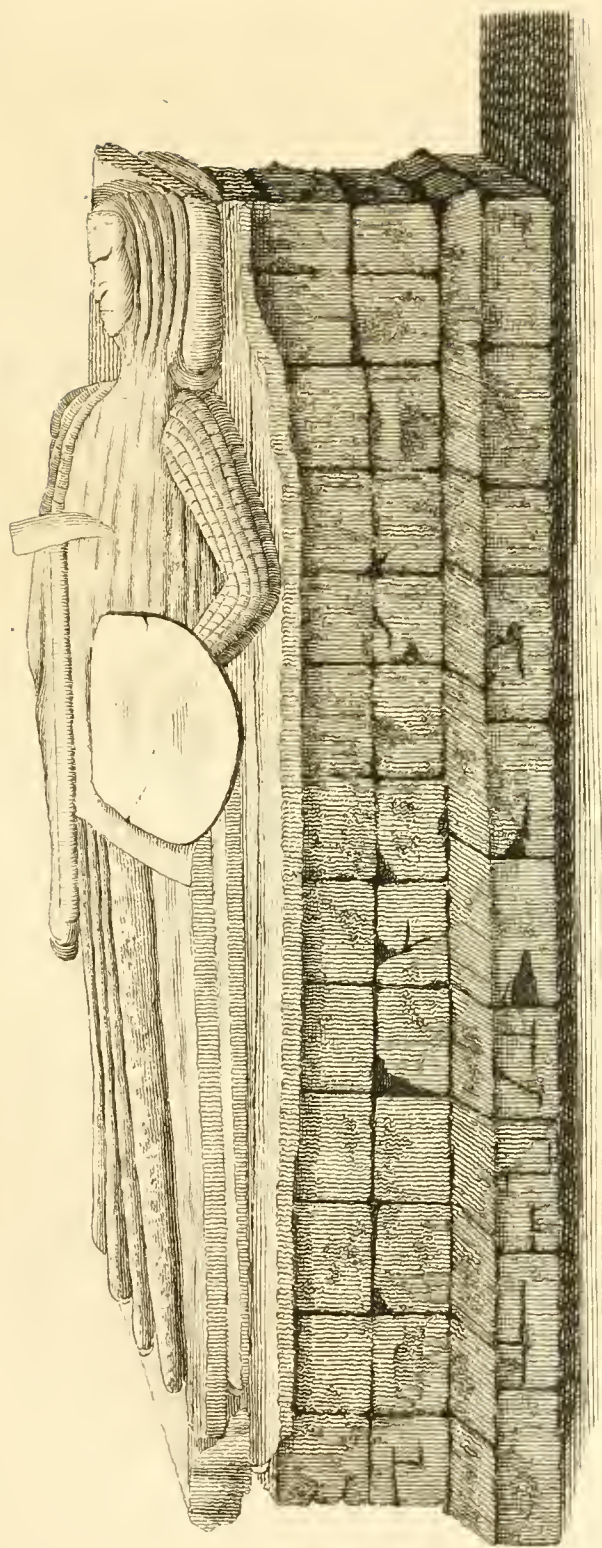
14 feet



The Plan of Treligh Stones









TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

SIR,

I OBSERVE, in the third Volume, page 28, of your valuable and entertaining Work, a picture of Sir Anthony Weldon, from an original Drawing in the collection of Lord Cardiff, to which is prefixed a short account of him from Mr. Anthony à Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, which says, that Sir Anthony Weldon, "was born of mean extraction, and that "his parents took rise from Queen Elizabeth's kitchen, and left it a legacy "for preferment of his issue." Mr. Wood's information relative to Sir Anthony's pedigree was certainly erroneous; for he was descended of a very antient family, even from the Norman conquest, from \* Bertram de Well-done; who was, at that time, of the retinue of Walther, Earl of Northumberland and Bishop of Durham. There are several fine monuments for the family, with their portraitures in the dress of the times, yet remaining, in good preservation, in the church at Swanscombe, and the epitaph on the stately tomb in the south isle, to the memories of Sir Ralph Weldon, and his Lady, whose figures are recumbent; his, in armour; and her's, in the dress of that age, with their sons and daughters kneeling beneath them; sets forth, that "he was chiefe clarke of the kitchen to Queen Elizabeth, afterwards clarke-comptroller to King James, and dyed clarke of the gren-cloth on the xii of November, in the year 1609. His grandfather "Edward Weldon served King Henry the seventh, and was Master of the "household to King Henry the Eighth, whome likewise Thomas Weldon "his uncle served, and was cofferrer to King Edward the Sixth, and Queen "Elizabeth; Anthony Weldon his father likewise served Queen Elizabeth, "and dyed clarke of the grencloth."

At the end of the inscription, on the second tablet, are the following lines:

"Let this suffice, for those who here by passe,  
"To signifye howe, when, and what he was:  
"And for his life, his charge, and honest fame,  
"He hath *well don*, and so made good his name.†

\* Hailes's Hist. Vol. I. p. 261.

† Regist. Ross. p. 1006.

On the top of the monument, are the arms and quarterings; and in an antient book, in my possession, containing the arms of all the nobility and gentry of this county, about the time of Edward VI. most exactly depicted on vellum, are those of Weldon, viz. argent, a cinquefoil pierced gules, out of the base of a chief gules, a demi-lyon rampant issuing argent. Sir Anthony Weldon, Knight, his eldest son, succeeded him as Lord of the eminent manor of Swanscombe, with the grant of the castle of Rochester, and all its services annexed; and likewise in the office of clerk of the board of green-cloth to King James I. I readily agree with Mr. Wood, that Sir Anthony's libel on the character and court of the said King, shews him to have been of a sarcastical disposition; and, indeed, if we may judge by physiognomy, his picture has not, I think, the most favourable benign aspect. I am inclined to think it was constitutional; as I know that one or two of his descendants had the same satirical turn, and warmth of temper, particularly Walker Weldon, Esq. who was the last of that antient family at Swanscombe, and died possessed of the manor and castle, and in the commission of the peace for this county, January 19, 1731.

Now I am on the subject of pictures, it leads me to take notice of another print in the third volume of your Repertory, I mean that of Thomas Lord Wentworth, from an original in the possession of his noble descendant, the present Lord.

Being lately on a visit for a few weeks at Penshurst, I had an opportunity of minutely examining some very antient portraits on boards, in the noble seat of the Sydneys, which are preserved in the library, an apartment rarely shewn to strangers; and therefore may have escaped the observation of the curious. Those which chiefly attracted my notice, are of the following persons, who were constables of Queenborough castle, a fortress, in former ages, of great strength and importance, as it commanded the mouth of the river Medway. King Edward III. honoured the governor of this castle with the title of Constable; and several of them were very great and considerable personages. At the upper end of the room, on the left side next the window, is a half length picture of an ancestor of the Earl of Strafford, but of more antient date than Lord Thomas Wentworth, temp. Hen. VIII. whose portrait and history are inserted in the Repertory. He is represented standing, and resting his left hand on a table, with a paper in his right. He is habited in a garment or coat of purple, with a girdle round his waist, over which



which is a black gown, and round his breast is a collar of gold. His neck is bare, and on his head is a cap or bonnet ornamented with a large jewel set in gold, like what is seen in the pictures of Richard III. On the left side is the following inscription in Roman capitals, "Thomas Wentworth, Constabularius Castri Queeneburg, 6 die Martii, Anno Primo. Rich. tertii."


On a plain antique shield a little reclined, are these arms—sable, a chevron or, between three leopards heads; which, in the print in the Repertory, are wrongly expressed, the field being made gules, and a chevronel, azure.

The above Thomas Wentworth was the thirteenth constable of that castle.

On the right side of the wall, at the upper end, is a picture of a man sitting at a table covered with red velvet, on which is a cushion of green velvet, ornamented with pearls in divers forms. He is habited in a gown of brown velvet, with cuffs of black turned up with cloth of gold. Under the gown is a red garment, which appears below the cuffs. Round his neck, are the collar and ensigns of the garter. In his right hand, is a red rose; and on the cushion, a ducal coronet slightly ornamented with jewels. On his head, is a black cap with many jewels; and on the left side of him, is the following inscription in Roman capitals: "Humfridus. primus. Dux. Buckinghamiæ. Comes. de Stafford. Herford. et Northampton. Baro. de Brecknock. Holdernes. et Cambridg. Constabularius Angliæ. Gardianus. Quinque Portuum. Constabularius. Castri de Queenbourg. 10 die Julii. Anº. H. 6. 28." On the right side, are these arms quarterly within the garter: 1st. England. 2d. Or, a chevron, gules. 3d. Azure, a bend argent between 2 cotises, or, inter 6 lions passant, or. 4th as 2d. He was the tenth constable of the castle.

At the upper end, on the right side, is a most antient picture, about three feet in height, representing a King in his robes sitting on a throne of red velvet under a canopy; the left arm of the throne ornamented with the figures of a harpy gilt. He is robed in purple, buttoned down close with a row of pearls; and over his shoulders, is a mantle of ermine and red velvet fastened on the breast with a fibula of jewels set in gold; and on his legs are buskins and sandals of purple and gold. In his left hand, he holds a scepter, and with his right, he delivers a charter or instrument with the seal appendant, [the seal is most curiously and distinctly expressed after the manner of antient seals, representing the King, with his crown and scepter, sitting on a throne under a canopy of rich Gothic work] to a man kneeling  
and

and bare-headed, in armour richly ornamented with gold, over which is his tabard of arms, viz. barry, argent and gules. On his left hand are three rings, two on his fingers, and one on his thumb. Over his head, is the following inscription in Roman capitals: "Johannes Foxle Constabularius  
" Castr. de Queeneborough. Primo Octobris Anno Edw. Tertio. 7 ...  
" He was the first constable."

On the left side of the door, is a fine old picture of an archbishop. He is habited in lawn sleeves with cuffs of sable, and a black scarf lined with the same, standing and resting both hands on a cushion of cloth of gold, with tassels of gold and pearls, on a table covered with green cur or flowered velvet. In his right hand is a red rose; and on the left side, next the cushion, lies a book open; and in the first line of the leaf are the following words—ETSI APUD PLVRIMOS, &c.—On the edge of the book, is a label with the following cipher or signature, probably of the painter.  On his head, is a black cap with his grey hair just shewn below it; and under his surplice is a red rochet. On a desk or shelf behind him, on the left side, lie two books; behind which, stands his mitre, the middle part of it covered with large pearls, and the other parts most richly embellished with gold and jewels of divers colours. On his right side, stands his crozier, the shank or staff-part is silver; and the upper is gold, representing a cross crozier, in the center of which is our Saviour crucified, with the superscription, I.N.R.I. In each crozier is a Gothic rose, with a pearl in its center; and the whole crozier is finely wrought. On an antique shield near the above, are the arms of the see of Canterbury impaling; quarterly, 1st. argent, within a bordure ingrailed, a lion rampant gules. 2d. Chequy, or, & azure, the arms of Warren. 3d. as 2d. 4th as 1st. Above the mitre, is the following inscription in Roman capitals: "Thomas Fitzallenus. Filius  
" Comitum Arundelliarum. Archiepiscopus. Cantuariensis. Constabularius. Ca-  
" str. de Queeneborough. 27. Aprilis. Anno. Decimo. Regni. Henrici.  
" Quarti."

This archbishop was the eighth constable. The picture is well painted, and still in good preservation; by the deep lines or wrinkles, which are well expressed in the countenance, seems to have been a good resemblance of him.

The above pictures are in very old black frames; and I am apt to think, were formerly part of a collection, as heir-looms, in Queenborough castle;  
and

and after its destruction, these few had the good luck to be preserved by falling into the possession of the Leicester family. Mr. Johnson, indeed, in his *Iter Plantarum*, &c. saith, he saw (at Mr. Skelton's house, then vicar of Gillingham, anno 1629, a parish higher up the Medway, which vicarage-house has been many years rebuilt) a picture of Sir Edward Hobby, who was the nineteenth constable: "vivida efficiens, patrū memoria virtute  
 "bonarumque literarum studio clarissimi D. Hobæi cum hac inscriptione  
 "Sparsa & neglecta Coegi. In unum enim, magno sumptu & labore nomina, insignia, & vivas, quo ad fieri potuit, imagines omnium hujus Castellī Constabilium Coegit & ultimo loco propriam posuit. Quæ omnia  
 "temporum & sordidorum injuriâ, dispersa sunt." Johnson likewise says, that the castle was then standing and in good condition, though now totally demolished; and that he saw there a noble large dining-room, or hall, where all the arms of the nobility and eminent gentry of Kent, were placed round the top of it; and in the middle, those of Queen Elizabeth.\*

To conclude, I think that engraving, and inserting in your Repertory, antient pictures, which are daily perishing, and oftentimes neglected, or destroyed, will meet with the approbation of all true admirers of them.

Bexley, Oct. 4, 1779.

JOHN THORPE.

\* Harris's Hist. p. 376.

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TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE Indulgence you favoured me with in your last Number, has increased the Desire I have of contributing as much as lays in my Power to your truly laudable Undertaking; you will therefore please to admit the following Extracts from the original MSS. in the Cottonian Library.

Oct. 15, 1779.

I am Sir, yours, &c.

D. R.

VOL. III. N<sup>o</sup> IX.

3 E

Bibl.

*Bibl. Cotton. Titus, E. V.*

*Anno Decimo Henry VI.*

*Apud Cantauriam.*

THE xxviii day of Jannuer, in the yere of the regne of the King, &c. the x<sup>o</sup> hit was advised and accorded atte Canterbury, that notwithstanding the article of counsaile which that declareth, that in alle thynges to be passed in counsaile, there shall at leeste assent iii counsaillers, and an officer, whoos assent neverthelesse shal not suffice, but yf thei make the more partie of the n<sup>o</sup>mbe that is thenne present in counsaile, yf so be that officer wol not yefe his assent, the thinge neverthelesse that shulde be so passed by counseil, shall, so that their assent therto, the more partie of the counsaillers assembled in fourme of counseil, be holde as passed. Purveyed alwayes, that in alle matiers, and specially in suche as belonge specially to the knowleche of the chaunceller and tresorier, as by way of their offices, the presence and advises of the saide chaunceller and tresorier, or ellus the presence and the advis of that oon of hem be specially had and axed therynne; and their advises and resons, or ellus the advis and reson of the toon of them, herd; so as my Lordes the Kynges uncles, or ellus that oon of hem wether is present, and the mooste parte of alle the counsaillers, thenke most expedient for the goode of the Kynge and of his people, and assent unto, to be holde as concluded in the saide matieres; and that the kepar of the prive seal make out therupon lettres under the Kynges prive seale, yf the cas require it, thogh that noon officer subscribe hym to hys warrant.

H. Glocestre.

H. Cantuarien.

P. Elien.

J. Bathonien.

W. Lincoln.

J. Roffen.

J. Norff.

J. Huntynndon.

W. Suff.

J. Srop.

Hungerford Thes.

*Articles*



*Articles exhibited by the Erle of Warwyk, Preceptor to Kyng Henry VI. to the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, (the Kyngs Uncles) and other Lords of the Kings Counseil. To which are subjoined their Answers.*

*Ex. Bibl. Cotton. Titus E. V.*

*Anno undecimo, &c.*

Nono die Novembris, anno undecimo, apud Westmonasterium lecti fuerunt articuli subsequentes coram Dominis se ad eisdem subscribentibus, & per ipsos ad eisdem articulos responsiones dabantur scdm. quod infra patet, &c.

**F**OR the good reule, demeenyng and seuretee of the Kynges persone, and draght of hym to vertue and connyng, and eschewyng of eny thyng that myght yeve empeschement or let therto, or cause eny charge, defaulte or blame, to be leyde upon the Erle of Warrewyk atte eny tyme, withouten his desert; he consideryng that perill and busynesse of his charge aboute the Kynges persone groweth soe, that that auctoritee and power yeven to hym before, suffiseth hym noughte withouten more thereto, desireth therefore thees thynges that followen. Furste, that consideryng that the charge of the reule, demenyng and governance, and alsoe of nourteure of the Kyngs persone resteth upon the saide Erle, whyles it shall lyke the Kyng, and the perill, daunger and blame, yf eny lack or defaulte myght be caused by ungoodely or unvertuous men, yf eny such were aboute his persone. He desireth therefore, for the goode of the Kyng, and for his owen seuretee, to have powere and auctoritee, to name, ordeyne and assigne, and for cause that shall be thoght to hym resonable, to remoeve thos that shall be aboute the Kyngs persone, of what estate or condition that thei be; not entendyng to comprehend in this desire the steward, chamberlain, treasurer, countrerouller, ne sergeans of officees, save suche as serve aboute the Kyngs persone, and for his mouthe.

#### A N S W E R.

As toward the namyng, ordonnaunce and assignacion beforesaide, it is agreed, so that he take ynne noon of the iii Knyghtes ne Squiers for the Body, withouten th' advis of my Lorde of Bedford, hym beyng in England, and hym beyng oute, of my Lorde of Gloucestre, and of the remenant of the Kynges counseil.

Item,

Item, the saide Erle desireth, that where he shall have eny persone in his discrecion suspect of misgovernance, and not behovefull, nor expedient to be aboute the Kyng, except th' estates of the house; that he may put hem frome exercise and occupation of the Kyngs service, till that he shall mowe have speche with my Lordes of Bedford or of Gloucestre, and with the other Lordes of the Kynges counsaile; to that end that the defaulte of eny suche persone known unto hym, shal mowe ordeyne therupon as theyme shal thinke expedient and behovefull.

## A N S W E R.

Hit is agreed as it is desired.

Item, the said Erle desireth, that for sekeneffe and other causes necessarie and resonable, he may by warnyng to my Lordes of Bedford or Gloucestre, and the Kyngs counsaile, be and stande freely discharged of the saide occupation and besynesse aboute the Kyngs persone, undre the favor and goode grace of the Kyng, my Lorde of Bedford and Gloucestre, and other Lordes of the Kyngs counsaile.

## A N S W E R.

Hit is agreed as it is desired.

Item, that consideryng howe, blessed be God, the Kyng is growen in yeeres, in stature of his persone, and also in conceyte and knowleche of his hieigh and royal auctoritee and estate, the whiche nauturally causen hym, and frome daye to daye as he groweth shal causen hym more and more, to grucche with chaastyng and to lothe it, so that it may be reasonably doubted lest he wol conceyve ayenst the saide Erle, or eny other that wol take upon hym to chaastyce hym for his defaultes, displeire or indignation therfore, the whiche withouten due assistance is not esy to be borne. It lyke therfore to my Lorde of Gloucestre, and to alle the Lordes of the Kyngs counseil, to promitte to the saide Erle and assure hym, that thei shal formerly and trewely assisten hym in the exercise of the charge and occupation that he hath aboute the Kynges persone, namely, in chaastyng of hym for his defaultes, and supporte the saide Erle therynne; and yf the Kyng at eny tyme wol conceyve for that cause indignation ayenst the saide Erle, my saide Lorde of Gloucestre and Lordes shall do alle her trewe delegece and power to remoeve the Kyng therfro.

A N S W E R

## A N S W E R.

It is agreed as it is desired.

Item, the saide Erle desireth, that forasmuche as it shal be necessarie to remoeve the Kyngs persone at divers tymes into fundre places as the cases may require; that he may have power and auctoritee to remoeve the Kyng by his discrecion into what place hym thynketh necessarie for helth of his body, and suretee of his persone.

## A N S W E R.

It is agreed as it is desired.

Item, syth the saide Erle hath taken upon hym the governance of the Kyngs persone, he desireth that alle the states officers and servants of the Kynges hous, of what estat or condicion thei be, have speciall commaundment and charge yeven by the Lordes of Bedford and Gloucestre, and by the Lordes of the Kyngs conseil, that in alle manere of thynges seen and advised by the said Erles discrecion, that is for the Kyngs estate, worship, helth and profitt, by his commaundment and ordennance, thei be entendant and obeissant in accomplisshyng therof.

## A N S W E R.

It is agreed as it is desired.

Item, forasmuche as the saide Erle hath knowleche that in speeche that hath be had unto the Kyng at part and in prive, not heryng the saide Erle, nor enny of the Knyghtes set aboute his persone, nor assigned by the saide Erle, he hath be sturred by some frome lernyng and spoken to of divers matiers not behovefull; the saide Erle doubtyng the harme that myght ensue of suche speche at part, yf it were suffred, desireth that in alle speche to be had with the Kyng, he or oon of the iiij Knyghtes, or some persone to be assigned by the saide Erle, be present and prive to it.

## A N S W E R.

This article is agreed, except suche persones as for néynesse of blode, and for their estate, owe of reson to be suffred to speke with the Kyng.

Item, to the entente that it may be knowen to the Kyng, that it procedith of th' assent, advis and agreement of my Lorde of Gloucestre, and all my Lordes of the Kyngs counseil, that the Kyng be chastysed for his

defaultes, or trespas, and that for awte therof he forbere the more to doe mys, and entende the more besily to vertue and to learning: the saide Erle desireth that my Lorde of Gloucestre, and my saide other Lordes of the counsaile, or grete parte of hem, that is to say, the chaunceller and treasurer, and of everyche estate in the counsaile spirituall and temporell, sume come to the Kyngs prefence, and ther make to be declared to hym theire agreement in that behalve.

## A N S W E R.

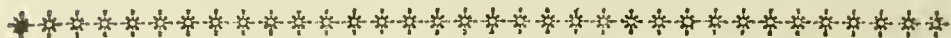
When the Kyng cometh next to London, all his counsaile shal come to his prefence, and there this shal be declared to hym.

Item, the saide Erle, that alle his dayes hath above al other erthely thyngs desired, and ever shal, to kepe his treuthe and wurship unblemished and unhurt, and may not for alle that, lette malicious and untrew men to make informacions of his persone suche as thei may not, ne dar not stande by, ne bee not trewe; beseecheth therefore my Lorde of Gloucestre, and alle my saide Lordes of the counsaile, that yf thei or any of hem have be enfourmed of enny thinge that may be or sounne to his charge or defaulte, and namely in his occupacion, and reule aboute the Kyngs persone, that the saide Erle may have knowleche therof, to the entente that he may answere therto, and not dwell in hevy or sinistre conceyte or opinion, withouten his deserte and withouten answere.

## A N S W E R.

It is agreed.

H. Gloucestre.	J. Roffen.
J. Ebor.	J. Huntyndon.
P. Elien.	W. Suff.
W. Lincoln.	H. Stafford.
J. Bathonien, Canc.	R. Cromewell.



## For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*The following particular Description of the Coronation of Queen Ann, Wife to Henry VIII. was written by a Person who lived at that Time, and was present thereat.*

**T**HE King's Highnesse addressed his letters to the maior and commonalite of London, signifying unto them, that his pleasure was to solemnize



lemnize the coronation of his most deare and well-beloved wife, Queen Ann, at Westminster, on Whitfunday next ensuing; willing to make preparation, as well to fetch her grace from Greenwich to the Tower by water, as to see the citie garnished with pageants in places accustomed for the honor of her grace, when she should be conveyed from the Tower to Westminster. Whereupon a common-council was called, and commandement given to the Haberdashers, of which craft the maior was, that they should prepare a barge for the bachelors, with a master, and a foyste garnished with not only their banners accustomed, but also to decke them with targets by the sides of the barges, and to sett up all such seemly banners, and banneretts, as they had in their halles, or could get to furnish their said barges, and every barge to have minstrels, according to which commandement great preparation was made for all things necessary for such a noble triumph.

The 29th day of May being Thursday, the maior and his bretheren all in scarlet, and such as were Knights had collars of eses, and the residue having great chains, and the councell of the citie assembled with them at St. Mary-hill, and at one of the clock descended with them to the newe staire to their barge, which was garnished with many goodly banners and streamers, richly covered, in which barge was shalmes, shagebushes, and divers other instruments of musicke, which played continually.

After that the maior and his bretheren were in their barge, seeing that the companies to the number of fifty barges were ready to waite upon them, they gave commandement to the companies, that no barge should row nearer to another, than twice the length of the barge; and to see the order kept, there were three wherries prepared, and in every part one of them two officers to call on them to keep their order.

After which commandement given, they set forth in order, as hereafter is described: First before maior's barge was a foyste, for a waster full of ordinance, in which foyste was a great red dragon continually mooving and casting wildfire, and round aboute the sayde foyste stood terrible monstrous and wilde men casting fire, and making a hideous noyse: next after the foyste a good distance came the maior's barge, on whose right hand was the bachelors barge, in which were trumpets, and divers other melodious instruments; the deckes of the said barge and saile yards, and the top castles were hanged with rich cloth of gold and silke; at the fore-ship and the sterne were two great banners, rich beaten with the arms of the Kyng and  
Queene;

Queene; and on the top castle was a long streamer newly beaten with the same armes, the sides of the barge was set full of flags and banners of the devices of the company of haberdashers and merchant-adventurers, and the lasserers or cords were hanged with innumerable little bells at the endes, which made a goodlie noyse, and was a goodly sight, wavering with the wind: on the outside of them were three dozen scutcheons in mettall of the arms of the King and Queene, whiche were beaten on square buckramms, divided so that the right side had the King's colours, and the left side the Queene, which scutcheons were fastened on the clothes of gold and silver, hanging on the deckes; on the left hand of the maior's was another foiste, in the whiche was a mount, and on the mount stood a white faulcon crowned, upon a roote of golde environed with white roses and red, which was the Queen's device; about which mount sate virgins singing and playing melodiously: next after the maior followed his fellowship the haberdashers: next after them the mercers; then the grocers, and so every companie in his order; and last of all the maior's and sheriffes officers, every company having melodie in their barge by themselves, and goodly garnished with banners, and some covered with silke, and some with arras, or sutch like, which was a goodlie sight to behold; and in this order they rowed by Greenwich, to the point beyond Greenwich, and there they turned backwards in another order; that is to wit, the maior's and sheriffs officers first, and the meanest craft next, and so ascending to the uppermost craft in order, and the maior last, as they go to Paul's at Christmasse, and in that order they rowed downwards to Greenwich towne, and there cast anchor, making great melodie. At three of the clocke, the Queen, apparelled in rich cloth of gold, entered into her barge, accompanied with divers ladies and gentlewomen, and incontinent the citizens set forward in their order, the minstrels continually playing; and the bachelors barge going on the Queen's right hand, whiche she took great pleasure to behold. About the Queen's barge were manie noblemen, as the Duke of Suffolke, the Marquesse Dorset, the Earle of Wilshire her father, the Earle of Arundell, Darbie, Rutland, Worcester, Huntington, Suffex, Oxford, and many Bishops and Noblemen, every one in his barge, which was a goodlie sight to beholde. She thus being accompanied, rowed towards the Tower, and in the meane way the ships were commanded to lie on the shore for the letting of the barges, shotte divers peals of gonns, and ere she landed, there

was a marvellous shott out of the Tower. I never heard the like; and at her landing their met with her the Lord Chamberlaine with the Officers of Armes, and brought her to the King, which received her with loving countenance at the posterne by the water-side, and kissed her; and then she turned back againe and thanked the maior and the citizens with many goodly wordes, and so entered into the Tower. After which entry, the citizens all this while hovered before the Tower, making great melodie, and went not a land, for none were assigned to land but the maior, the recorder, and two aldermen: but to speake of the people that stood on every shore to beholde this sight, he that saw it not will not believe it.

On Friday at dinner, served the King all such as were appointed by his Highnesse to bee Knights of the Bath, which after dinner were brought to their chambers, and that night were bathed and shaven according to the old usage of England; and the next day in the morning the King dubbed them according to the ceremonies thereto belonging, whose names hereafter ensue, nineteen in number:

The Marquesse Dorset.	Sir William Windfore, sonne and
The Earle of Darbie.	heire to the Lord Windfore.
The Lord Clifford, sonne and heire to	Sir John Mordant, sonne and heire
the Earle of Cumberland.	to the Lord Mordant.
The Lord Fitz-Walter, sonne and heire	Sir Francis Weston.
to the Earle of Suffex.	Sir Thomas Arondell.
The Lord Hastings, sonne and heire	Sir John Huddlestone.
to the Earle of Huntington.	Sir Thomas Poynings.
The Lord Montague.	Sir Henry Sauell.
The Lord Vaux.	Sir George Fitz-Williams, of Lin-
Sir Henry Parker, sonne and heire to	colnshire.
Lord Morley.	Sir George Tindall.
	Sir Thomas Jerney.

On Saturday the one and thirtieth day of May, the Queen was conveyed through London in order as followeth: To the intent that horses should not slide on the pavement, nor that the people should bee hurt by the horses, the high streets where through the Queene shoulde passe, were all gravelled from the Tower unto Temple-barre, and rayled on each side, within which rayles stood the crafts along in their order from Grace-church, where the

merchaunts of the Still-yard floode until the little conduit in the Cheape, where the aldermen floode, and on the other side of the streete floode the constables of the city, apparelled in velvet and filkes, with great staves in their hands, to cause the people to give roome, and keepe good order: and when the streets were somewhat ordered, the maior in a gowne of crimson velvet, and a rich collar of effes, with two footemen clothed in white and red damaske, rode to the Tower, to give his attendance on the Queene, on whom the sheriffs and their officers did awaite untill they came to the Tower-hill, where they taking their leave rode downe the high streets, commanding the constables to see roome and good order kept, and so went and stood by the aldermen in Cheape, and before the Queene with her train should come. Grace-streete and Cornehill were hanged with fine scarlet, crimson, and other grained clothes, and in some places with rich arras; and the most part of Cheape was hanged with cloth of tissue, gold, velvet, and many rich hangings, which did make a goodly shew, and all the windowes were replenished with ladies and gentlewomen to beholde the Queene and her traine as they should pass.

The first of the Queene's company that set forward, were twelve Frenchmen belonging unto the French Ambassador, cloathed in coats of blew velvet, with sleues of yellow and blew velvet, their horses trapped with close trappers of blew farsonet poudred with white crosses: after them marched Gentlemen, Esquires, Knights two and two; after them the Judges, after them the Knights of the Bathe in violet gowns, with hood purffed with miniver like Doctors. After them Abbots, then Barons; after them Bishops; the Earls and Marqueesses; then the Lord Chancellor of England; after him the Archbishop of Yorke, and the Ambassador of Venice; after them the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Ambassador of France; after rode two Esquires of Honor with robes of estate, rolled and worne bauldrickewise about their neckes, with caps of estate, representing the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine; after them rode the Lord William Howard with the Marshal's rod, deputy to his brother the Duke of Norfolk, Marshall of England, which was Ambassador then in France; and on his right hand rode Charles Duke of Suffolke, for that day High Constable of England, bearing the warder of silver, appertaining to the office of constableness; and all the Lordes for the most part were clothed in crimson velvet, and all the Queene's servants or officers of armes in scarlet: next before the Queene  
rode



rode her Chancellor bare-headed, the Serjeants and Officers at Armes rode on both sides of the Lordes. Then came the *Queene* in a *white litter of white cloth of gold*, not covered or bailed, which was led by two palfreis clad in white damaske downe to the ground, head and all, led by her footemen: she had on a kirtle of white cloth of tissue, and a mantle of the same furred with ermine, her hair hanging downe, but on her head she had a coif with a circlet about it full of rich stones; over her was borne a canopy of cloth of gold with four gilt staves, and four silver belles; for bearing of the which canopy were appointed sixteene Knights, foure to bear it one space on foote, and foure another space, and foure another space, according to their own appointment. Next after the *Queene* rode the Lord Browgh her Chamberlaine; next after him William Coffin, master of her horsfes, leading a spare horse, with a side-saddle trapped down with cloth of tissue: after him rode seven ladies in crimson velvet turned up with cloth of gold and tissue, and there horsfes trapped with golde; after them two chariots covered with red cloth of gold: in the first chariot were two ladies, whiche were the old Dutchesse of Norfolke, the old Marchionesse of Dorset; in the second chariot were four ladies all in crimson velvet: after them rode seven ladies in the same sute, their horsfes trapped and all: after them came the fourth chariot all red, with eight ladies also in crimson velvet; after whom followed thirty gentlewomen all in velvet and filke, in the livery of their ladies, on whom they gave their attendance: after them followed the gaurde in coates of goldsmithes worke, in which order they rode forth till they came to Fanchurch, where was made a pageant all of children apparrelled like marchants, which wel-commmed her to the cittie, with two proper propositions both in French and in English; and from thence she rode toward Gracechurch corner, where was a costly and marvellous cunning pageant, made by the marchants of the still-yard, therein was the mount Parnassus, with the fountain of Helicon, which was of white marble, and four streames without pipes did rise an ell high, and met together in a little cup above the fountaine, which fountaine ranne abundantly with rackt Reynish wyne till night. On the mountaine sate Apollo, and at his feete Calliope; and on every side of the mountaine sate foure muses playing on severall sweete instruments, and at their feete epigrams and poesies were written in golden letters, in the which every muse according to her property praysted the *Queene*. From thence the *Queene* with her traine passed to Leadenhall, where was a  
goodly

goodly pageant with a tippe and heavenly rose, and under the tippe was a goodly roote of golde, set on a little mountaine environed with red roses and white; out of the tippe came down a faulcon all white, and set upon the root, and incontinently came downe an angell with great melodie, and set a close crowne of golde on the faulcon's head; and in the same pageant sate St. Ann, with all her issue beneath her: and under Mary Cleophe sate her foure children, of the whiche children one made a goodly oration to the Queene of the fruitfuiness of St. Ann, and of her generation, trusting that like fruit should come of her. Then she passed to the conduit in Cornhill, where were the three graces set on a throne, afore whom was the spring of grace continually running wine: afore the fountaine sat a poet, declaring the propertie of every grace; that done, every ladie by herselfe, according to her propertie, gave the Queene a severall gift of grace.

That done, shee passed by the great conduit in Cheape, which was newly painted with armes and devises, out of the which conduit (by a goodly fountaine set at the end) ranne continually wine, both white and claret, all that afternoone; and so shee rode to the standard, which was richly painted with images of Kings and Queenes, and hanged with banners of armes, and in the top was marvellous sweete harmonie both of songs and instruments.

Then shee went forward by the crosse, which was newly gilt, till she came where the aldermen stood, and then master Baker, the recorder, came to her with low reverence, making a proper and brief proposition, and gave to her in the name of the cittie, a thousand markes in golde, in a purse of golde, which shee thankfully accepted with many good words, and so rode to the little conduite, where was a rich pageant of melody and songs, in which pageant were Pallas, Juno, and Venus, and afore them stoode Mercuries, whiche in the name of the three goddeses gave unto her a ball of gold, divided in three, signifying three gifts, which these three goddeses gave her; that is to say, wisedome, riches, and felicitie.

As shee entred into Paul's gate, there was a pretty pageant, in which sate three ladies richly cloathed, and in a circle on their head was written Regina Anna, prosper, proceed, and raigne. The lady in the midst had a tablet, in the which was written, Veni, amica, coronaberis; and under the tablet sat an angell with a close crowne. And the lady sitting on the right hand had a tablet of silver, in which was written, Domine dirige gressus

gressus meos ; and the third lady had a tablet of golde, with letters of azure, written, Confido in Domino, and under their feete was written,

Regina Anna paris regis de sanguine nata  
Et paries populis aurea sæcla tuis.

And these ladies cast down wafers, on the whiche the said two verses were written. From thence she passed to the east ende of Paul's church against the schoole, where stood a scaffold, and children well apparelled, which said to her divers goodly verses of poets translated into English, to the honor of the King and her, which shee highly commended ; and then shee came to Ludgate, which gate was new garnished with golde and bisse ; and on the leads of St. Martin's church stood a queere of singing-men and children, which sang new ballets made in praise of her grace. After that shee was past Ludgate, shee proceeded toward Fleet-street, where the conduit was newly painted, and all the armes and angels refreshed, and the shalmes melodiously sounding. Upon the conduit was a tower with foure turrets, and in every turrett stood one of the cardinal vertues with their tokens and properties, which had severall speeches, promising the Queene never to leave her, but to be aiding and comforting her : and in the midst of the tower closely was severall solemne instruments, that it seemed to be a heavenly noyse, and was regarded and praysed : and besides this, the conduit ran wine, claret and red all the afternoon : so shee with her company, and the maior, rode forth to Temple-bar, which was newly painted and repayred, where stood also divers singing-men and children, till she came to Westminster-hall, whiche was richly hanged with cloth of arras, and newly glazed ; and in the midst of the hall shee was taken out of her litter, and so led up to the high deske under the cloth of estate, on whose left hand was a cupboord of ten stages high, marvellous rich and beautifull to behold, and within a little season, was brought to the Queene with a solemne service in great standing spice-plates, a voide of spice, and subtleties, with ipocrasse, and other wines, which shee sent downe to her ladies, and when the ladies had drunke, shee gave hearty thanks to the lords and ladies, and to the maior, and other that had given attendance on her, and so withdrew herselfe with a few ladies to Whitehall, and so to her chamber, and there shifted her ; and after went in her barge secretly to the King to his mannor of Westminster, where she rested that night.

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

I HAVE sent you a Drawing of some Roman Utenfils, which were formerly in the Possession of Count Leonoro, to be engraved for the Repertory.

I am Sir, &c.

- ANTIQUARIUS.

Fig. 1, 2, 3, are Roman Styli, or Instruments for writing on Wax Tablets, probably such as Horace alludes to in these lines :

Sæpe stylum veritas, iterum, quæ digna legi sunt,  
Scripturus.

I. SAT. X. 72.

Fig. 4, 5, are Bodkins used for the hair.

Fig. 6, is some chirurgical Instrument.

Fig. 7, the form of a Crofs found on a Stone in Water-lane, Black-friars, London; the length 6 feet, 3 inches; the breadth at head 2 feet, 1 inch; and at the foot, 1 foot, 5½ inches, bordered with 2 hollows, and 8 inches thick.

This Stone was formerly in the custody of Mr. Thompson, in Black-friars, deceased.

The original Drawing is in the Collection of Dr. Ducarel, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

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*Further Extracts from the Explanatory Notes of the NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE-BOOK, continued from No. VIII. pag. 186.*

“REMANETH.” This is a corruption of the Lat. word *Remanet*, being the account of all such stuff as remains unspent. Such an account is still intitled the *Remanet*, in our College Books in the Universities.

“Stots and Whies.”] A Stott is the name still used in Yorkshire for a young



Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3

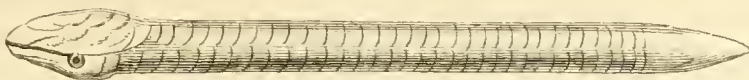


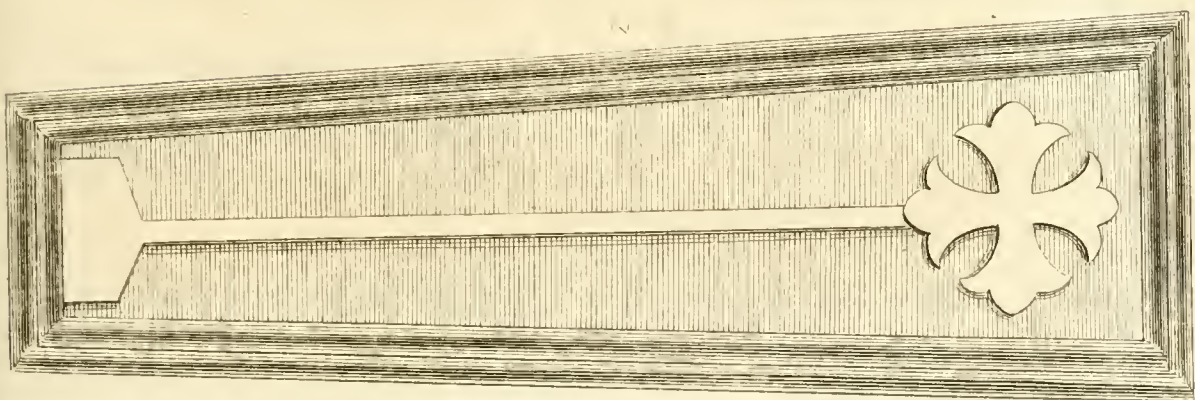
Fig 4

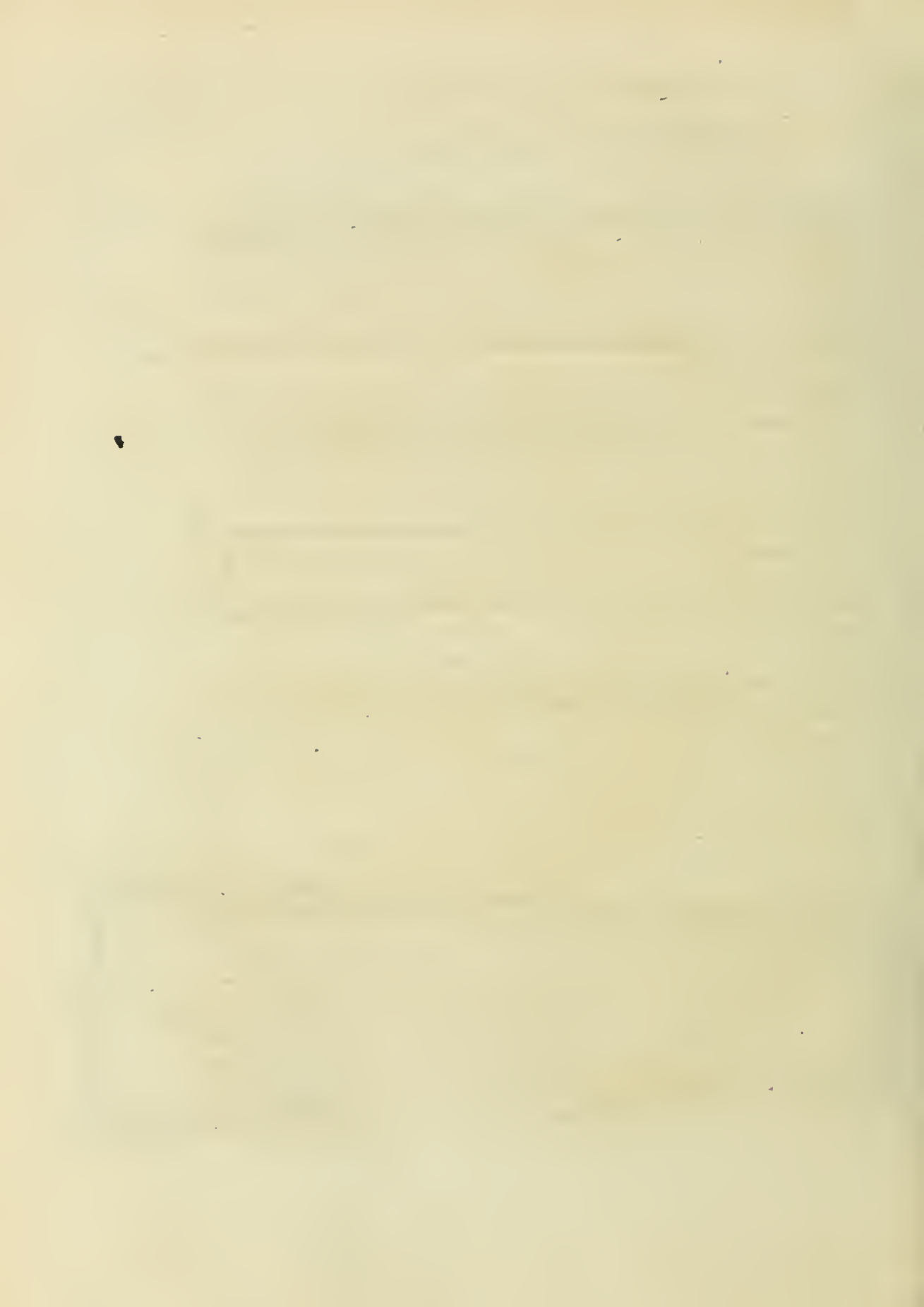


Fig 5



Fig 6





young ox or bullock : a *Whie* that of a young heifer that has never had a calf, called in Scotland a *Quhey*.

“ *Sestrons*” are Cisterns.

“ Wax wrought in *Quarions*.”] A *Quarion* was a square lump of Wax with a wick in the center : round lumps of the same are still used in the Royal Nursery under the name of *Mortifes*.

“ *Gascoin Wine*, viz. Red Wine—White Wine—Claret Wine.”] “ The Claret Wine was what the Gascoigns call at present *Vin Clairat*, being a pale red Wine, as distinguished from the deeper Reds ; and was the produce of a district near Bourdeaux, called *Graves* : whence the English in ancient times fetched the wine they called *Clarer*, and concerning which many very particular regulations may be found in the old *Chronique de Bardeaux*.

The Red Wine mentioned above was the coarse red wine, the growth of what they call the *Palus* or deep low clayey countries ; of which there is a great district near Bourdeaux, that still produces this sort of wine.

The White Wine was probably what we now call *Vin de Graves* and *Prinac*, both of them the produce of that country, which was generally called Gascony by the English ; who antiently applied this name to all that part of France, which stretches away from the Loire to the Pyrenean mountains.”

“ *Granes*” are probably what are now called “ *Granes of Paradise*,” small pungent seeds brought from the East Indies, much resembling Cardamum seeds in appearance, but in properties approaching nearer to pepper. See Lewis’s *Materia Medica*, p. 298.

“ *Saunders*.” This fragrant wood, brought from the East Indies, was principally used for colouring the confections red : as “ *Saffron*” was for tinging them yellow. See Lewis, p. 517.

“ *Gallina*,” Lat. *Galanga*, is the root of a grassy-leaved plant brought from the East Indies, of an aromatic smell, and hot biting bitterish taste, antiently used among other spices, but now almost laid aside. See Lewis, p. 286.

“ *Yoman Cook for the Mouth*.”—“ *Grome ‘Cook’ for ‘the mouth’*.”] These two attended hourly in the kitchen at the “ *Haistry*,” i. e. the fire place (still called the “ *Haisster*” in Shropshire) to see to the roasting of the meat used at breakfast and other meals. These and most of the other titles of office which occur in the Household book, still are, or were very lately, kept up in the Royal Household.

“ A

"A Taberett—a Luyte—and a Rebece."] The Tabret, or Tabour, and the Lute need no explanation. The Rebec was a kind of fiddle consisting of three strings.

"Liveries," are things 'livered, i. e. delivered out.

"Taillis of the Furniunturs" (so it should have been printed.) The taill and swatch are I suppose the tally and its counterpart.—"Furniuntur," corrupt for *Furniantur*, is the account of things baked, from the barbarous Latin word *Furniare*, to bake.

"Braftanturs" is the account of the liquors brewed from the barb. Lat. *Brafiare*, to brew.

"Necanturs" is the account of the slaughter-house, from Lat. *Necare*.

Anciently all household accounts were kept in Latin, as they still are in our colleges in the universities, and the above Latin words became a sort of technical terms for the heads of the several accounts.

"Expenduntur" is the account of the things expended.

"The Pye of the Expenduntur" was the sum total of the expences, as they still say in some of the colleges, *In Pede Computi*. We have the word, Pye, though used in a somewhat different sense, yet manifestly proceeding from the same derivation, in the title of the "Court of Pye-powders."

"St. Elyn Day," was I suppose what is called in the Roman Kalendar *Dies Helenæ Reginæ*, which is the 21st of May.

"Scamlynge Days in Lent."] These are elsewhere called "Scamblynge Days," and "Scamlyngs." Our present word 'Scrambling' was anciently written Scambling: so that Scambling Days in Lent, were Days when no regular meals were provided, but every one scrambled and shifted for himself as he could.

So Shakespear in his Play of Henry Vth. Act. I. Sc. I. in the old original Editions, speaks of

"the scrambling and unquiet time."

which modern Editors have altered to 'Scrambling.' See Johnson's Dict. and the Glossary to the Oxford Edition of Shakespear (2d Impression, 1771.)

"Reversion," is what is left at table. The "Pantler" was the officer who presided over the pantry: as the "Butler" over the buttery: and the "Haistiller" over the Haistery.

"My Lady's Chamberer."] The Chamberer was a female attendant, being included under the title of "My Lady's Gentlewomen;" besides the officer, who attended my Lord in his bed-chamber, is called his Chamberlain. It is a corruption of the French *Chambrière*, a Chambermaid. See Cotgrave's Dictionary.







*S<sup>r</sup> HENRY UNTON.*

*Pub<sup>d</sup> Dec 1<sup>st</sup> 1779 by Rich<sup>d</sup> Godfrey N<sup>o</sup> 120 Long Acre*

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T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

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SIR HENRY UNTON, OR UMPTON.

**T**HE annexed Portrait is an undoubted original, and is in the possession of Mr. Thane. It is only a part of a large picture, on which are depicted in several groups of figures, &c. many incidents of Sir Henry's life.\* On the picture is the following inscription: This worthie and famous Gent. Sir Henry Unton was son unto Sir Ed. Unton, Knight. His grandfather was Sir Alexander Unton, and his greate grandfather was Sir Thomas Farrington; and also his mother the moste verteous Lady Ann Seimor, Countes Warwick, eldest daughter to the Lord Ed. Seimor, Duke of Somerlet, ounce to Kinge Ed. and soe protector of his persone and y<sup>e</sup> relm. Her ounceles were Thomas aud Henry Seimour, which Thomas was Lord Admiral of England, and married unto Catharine Parr, last wife of Kinge Henry the Eighth. Her mother was Duches of Somerfet; her aunte was the Lady Jane Seimor, Queen of England.

As this gentleman figured in life both as a statesman and soldier, it became necessary to collect all that could be gathered concerning this remarkable person, which, to save our readers the fatigue of referring to different writers, is here subjoined.

\* The whole of this picture will be engraved and given in a future Number.

Milles, in his Catalogue of Honor, p. 820, has the following account :

Anne, the eldest daughter of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, was wife unto John Earle of Warwicke, and was married at Shene, the third of the nones of June, in the year of our Lord 1550, in the fourth yeare of the raigne of King Edward the Sixth ; afterwards she was married to Edward Vmpton, Knight, to whom she brought forth Edward Vmpton, his eldest sonne, slaine in the Portugall voyage ; and Sir Henrie Vmpton, lately Ambassador in France. In the yeare 1592, in March, he appealed the Duke of Guise to the combat ; the copy whereof we thinke good heere to insert word for word.

A challenge sent by Sir Henry Umpton unto the Duke of Guise.

Forasmuch, as lately at the lodging of my lord Du-Mayne, and in publique elsewhere, impudently, indiscreetly, and over-boldly, you spake badly of my soveraign, whose sacred person heere in this countrey I represent. To maintaine both by word and weapon her honour, (which never was called in question among people of honesty and vertue.) I say, that you have wickedly lyed, in speaking so basely of my soveraigne, and you shall do nothing else but lye, whensoever you shall dare to tax her honour. Moreover, that her sacred person (being one of the most compleat and vertuous princeesses that lives in this world) ought not to be evil spoken of by the tongue of such a perfidious traitor to her law and countrey, as you are ; and heereupon I do defie you, and challenge your person to mine, with such manner of armes as you shall like to chuse, be it either on horseback, or on foot. Nor would I have you to thinke any inequality of person between us, I being issued from as great a race and noble house (every way) as yourselfe ; so assigning me an indifferent place, I will there maintaine my words, and the lye which I have given you, and which you should not endure, if you have any courage at all in you. If you do not consent, and meete me heereupon, I will hold you, and cause ye to be generally held, for the arrantest coward and most slanderous slave that lives in all France.

I expect your answer.

No answer was returned.

Anthony a Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxon.* p. 246, writes as follows :

Henry Unton was born of an ancient and gentile family at Wadley, near Faringdon in Berkshire, educated at Oriel college, under Richard Pygot,  
one



one of that Society. Left it without a degree and travelled. After his return, being esteemed a person well qualified, had some employment under Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellour, who finding him a man of business and experience, commended him to the Queen, who, in 1586, not only conferred on him the honour of knighthood, but sent him afterwards twice in the quality of Embassador to the King of France, where he behaved himself right stoutly in behalf of his mistress, particularly for some injury done to her by the Duke of Guise, anno 1592. This person, who was actually created M. of A. of this university, before he went into France hath written an account of his embassy; or a diary, containing his commission, instructions, expences, and transactions; as also letters from, or to, him from July 13, anno 1591, to June 12, anno 1592, MS. in Bib. Bod. He also made a diary of his embassy, but that I have not yet seen. He gave way to fate in the King of France's camp, lying before Lafore, on the 23d of March, in fifteen hundred ninety and five; whereupon his body was carried into England and buried on the 8th of July following, in a chapel joining to the north-side of the church of Faringdon before-mentioned. Soon after was a noble monument set over his grave, with this inscription; containing certain matters relating to him which I have not yet mentioned: *Virtuti et honori sacrum. Henricò Unton, Eq. Aurato, Edovardi Untoni, Eq. Aur. filio ex Annâ Countissâ Warwici, filiâ Edovardi de Sancto Mauro Ducis Sommersetti et Angliæ Protectoris, qui optimarum artium studiis a primâ ætate in Academiâ Oxon institutus, magnam orbis Christiani partem perlustravit, ob virtutem bellicam in Zutphanix obsidione, dignitate equestri donatus, propter singularem prudentiam, spectatum fidem; et multiplicem rerum usum iterum Legatus a Sereniss, Angliæ Reginâ ad Christianiss, Regem missus in Galliam, è quâ ad celestem patriam migravit 23 Mart. an. 1596, &c.* The muses of Oxon had so great a respect for the memory of this most worthy person, that a book of verses on his death; came out soon after under their name, intitled, *Funebria nobiliss, ac præstantiss, Eq. D. Henrici Untoni ad Gullus bis legati regii, &c. à musis Oxon apparata.*

The following Manuscript Extracts were taken from Mr. Oldy's Copy of Fuller's Worthies, Berkshire, p. 110, and communicated by George Stevens, Esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex.

" Sir Henry Unton was knighted in 1586.

" Henry Unton married Sir Thomas Wroughton's daughter, of Wiltshire, who for her good parts and education well deserved so virtuous and fair-conditioned a gentleman. He further is celebrated for his accomplishments in language and good letters, especially his knowledge of the Italian tongue." See Charles Marbury's brief Discourse of Royal Monarchie, with a Collection of Italian Proverbs, 4to. 1581.

" Sir Henry Unton's Journal of his Embassy in France, in manuscript, is at Oxford. See the Catalogue of Manuscript Books, fol. Oxon. 1697.

" See likewise Georgii Calverti Carmen Funebre in Dominum Henricum Unton ad Gallos bis legatum, ibique nuper fato functum, &c. 1596.

" I have been told there is in being a painting of several incidents in Sir Henry Unton's life, distinctly, or perhaps in several groups, all in one picture.

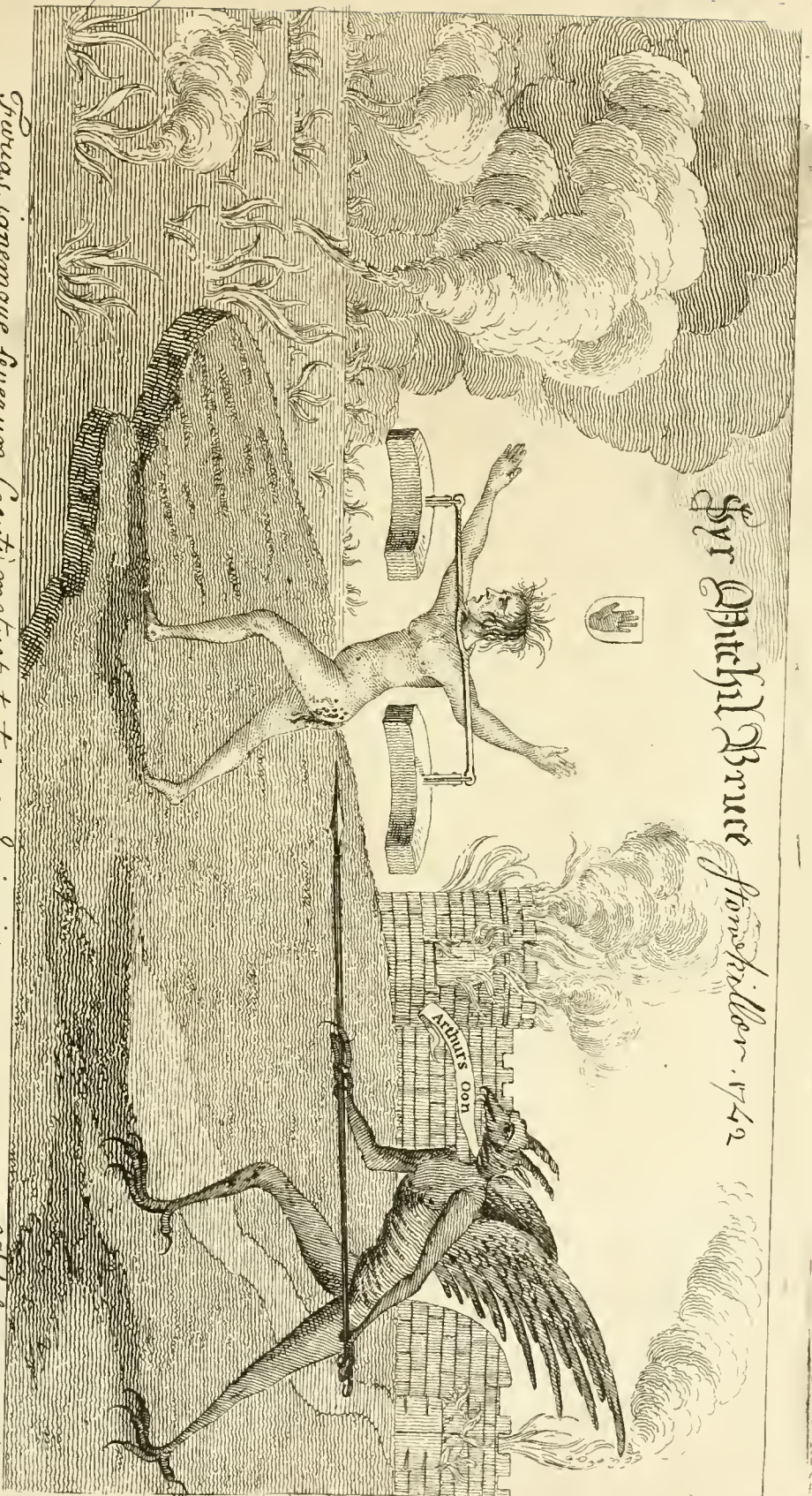
" Sir Edward Unton was knighted in 1558. My Lady Unton was Sir Thomas Edmund's mistress at Paris; so Philip Earl of Pembroke's MS. notes, in his copy of Inigo Jones's Antiquities of Stonehenge, p. ult. in the Harleian Library."

It appears from Fuller, that the monuments of the Unton family are in Farrington church, Berkshire.

We shall close this account with the following short extract from Lloyd's State Worthies, p. 632. " This Sir Henry dying in the French King's camp before Lofear, had his corpse brought over to London, and carried in a coach to Wadley, thence to Farrington, where he was buried in the church on Tuesday the eighth of July, 1596. He had allowed him a Baron's hearse, because he died Ambassador Liegers. See also Rymer's Fœdera, and Acta Regia, p. 284, for several letters that passed to and from Sir Henry Unton, from the Queen and the Lord High Treasurer Burghley.



Sir Archibald Bruce Farneskiller. 1742



*Quatuor, ignemque feruorem locuti metuet, totaque Unionis angues*

*W. Stukeloy inv. et delin*





## FOR THE ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*A Letter of Queen ANNE, the first Wife of King RICHARD the Second, to the King, in Favour of Queen's College, Oxford.\**

**M**OST dere Sovereign Lord and Husband, please hit your Grace, to wytt, that whereas oon Queen Philippe†, sumtyme Quene off Eng-  
lond of famous memory, founded a College in the University of Oxford,  
called the Quenes College, to have perpetually within the said College at  
the leste nombre, on provoste, xij scolers off the same College, foure chap-  
lens, and two maistirs off the children beyng scolers within the same Col-  
lege, oon of them to instruct and informe scolers in the faculte of arte, and  
the oder of them to instruct and informe scolers in ther grammar; and xij  
scolers in arte and grammar; to be found and to have sufficient exhibition,  
with ij clerks off the chapell perpetually to attend to the service within the  
said College, to pray, syng, and seye daily divine service, and mony oder  
observaunce for the said Quene, and the Kyng yen beyng hir husbond, and  
for the Kyngs and Quenes off Englund for the tyme beyng for ever, and  
for the soules of the said Quene and Kynge, and the soules of the Kyngs  
and Quenes of Englund for ever, and ther heirs and successors, as in the  
foundation of the same College expressed in sufficient wrytyng more pleynty  
hit appereth, and to maynteign, conteneue and susteyne the same, Quene  
Philippe endowed and gaffe the same our College diverse and fair londs,  
tenements and possessions, but not fully sufficient for the mayntenaunce  
and continuaunce of the same foundation, and yet part of the same londs ys  
in dekey, and part taken from the said College, and the same College is  
also in suit and troble on oder part, so that they have not londs nor posses-  
sions sufficient to fynde the provost vj scolers, ij chaplens, one maister for  
chyldren, and vj scolers, and the clerks of the chappell, as I am persitely  
and credibly instructed; in consideration whereoff, for the good contynuans  
off the said College, for divine service perpetually to be said and done  
within the same, accordyng to the foundation thereof, and for the longe  
and prosperouse continuaunce off your Sovereign Lord and me, and for our

\* This Queen was the daughter of the Emperor Charles the Fourth, and sister to Wine-  
slaus, Emperor and King of Bohemia. She was married to King Richard in 1332, and died  
at Shene in 1394.

† Queen Philippa, the foundress of Queen's College, was the wife of King Edward III.

soules aftir this traunfitory liffe, and the soules of Kyngs and Quenes of Englonde; that hit may pleas your Grace to graunt and gyff unto the said provost and scolers of the said College and yair successors, your gracious lettere patents onder your grete seale in dew forme to be made, after the tenor off a byll here inclosed.

Communicated by Thomas Astle, Esq.

XX

To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE following Extracts from Wills of Persons who were Benefactors to Queen's College in Oxford, not only contain several curious Facts and Anecdotes, but they illustrate ancient Usages and Ceremonies, and therefore I apprehend they will be acceptable to your Readers.

I am, &c.

T. A S T L E.

Battersea Rise, Nov. 9, 1779.

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*The Will of CHRISTOPHER BAYNEBRIGGE, Archbishop of York, touching the Disposition of the Premises, made 21 September, 1509.*

THE Feoffees, out of parcel of the yerely revenues and profits, to find a Preste of good and honest conversation, to syng divyne service perpetually for the soule of Tho. Langton, late bishop of Wynt, and for the soules of his fader and moder, within the parish church of Saint Michael in Bondegate; and to have yerely for his salary 10 marks sterling, the residue to be distributed yerely for ever, for fynding a solemn anniversary or obyte yerely for ever upon 27 Jan. with placebo & dirige over even within the Queen's College of Oxen<sup>d</sup>. for the said soules, and for the exhibition of the scolers for the tyme beyng within the same College.

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The Will of John Kirkeby, vicar of Chalgrave, made and declared 21 July, 1511, Touching the disposition of his lands in Chalgrave, except one  
acre

acre of land with a cottage upon it, which lieth or is annexed to the vicarage—after his decease Edward Rygg and John Pantre, clerks, his feoffees, to stand seised to the use of keeping a solemn anniversary or obyte yerely forevermore upon 25 March, with placebo & dirige, over even within the Queen's College, for the soul of the said John, and of his father and mother, and the remanent of the rents and profits to be disposed for the exhibition and finding of scholars for the time being in the same College.

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The Will of Edward Rigge, clerk, dated 21 February, 1516, Touching the disposition of all his lands and tenements in the town and feilds of Marthe-Baldyngdon, which lately were John Athelams, and John Marmyons, and also of his tenement and lands in the town and feilds of Staunton Saint John—The Feoffees of parcel of the rents, issues and profits, to make to be observed and kept yerely for evermore, a solemn obyte or anniversary within the Quenes College, with placebo & dirige over even, and masse on the morrow, for the soules of the said Edward Rigge, his fader and moder, frends and benefactors, and to distribute to Mayster Provost and every Felowe, Chaplane, Mayster of the Chyldren, and to the Children of the Howse, the Clerks of the Chaple, and to every Scoler beyng poyr chylde beyng present at the dirige and masse, as they have in the obyt or anniversary of Will. Cherden, and to observe and keepe the Ascension-day as another gaudy day in recreation of the company, the residue to be distributed to the exhibition and findyng of scolars for the time beyng in the said College.

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The Will of John Pantre, clerk, made 12th Oct. 1530. As to the disposition of his two messuages called Browne's lands, and of all his lands, medowes, &c. in Denton, which he had of the grant of John Brome, Esq. and also of his lands, tenements, &c. in Denton and Cuddefden, which he had of the grant of Thomas Everard of London, Gent.—the Feoffees of parcel of the yearly rents of the said lands and tenements to make, to be observed and kept yearly for evermore—a solemn obyt or anniversary with note within the Quenes College, with placebo & dirige every even, and masse upon the morowe, for the soules of the said John Pantre, his father  
and .

and mother, frends and benefactors, and all chrystyne soules; and to give and distribute to Master Provost ij<sup>s</sup>, and to every Felowe beinge present xij<sup>d</sup>, and to every Chaplain present viij<sup>d</sup>, and to the master of children, and to every other prest of the house present vj<sup>d</sup>, and to every Child of the house and Clerks of the chapel present iiij<sup>d</sup>, and to every Scolar being poor Child ij<sup>d</sup>, and to the Spenser, Cook, and Master Provost's Servant, every of them ij<sup>d</sup>, and to the Under Cook ij<sup>d</sup>, and to distribute after masse to the poor Pepyll in bredde v<sup>d</sup>, and in drynke ij<sup>d</sup>, and to have in the hall upon the day of the masse for recreation of the cumpany ij<sup>s</sup>, and in Christmas week ij<sup>s</sup>, and in Wytson Week ij<sup>s</sup>, and all the residue of the said rents to give and distribute to the exhibition and findyng of scolars, which for the time being shall be within the said Quenes College.

Testitur	Edw. Loythe	} Socijs.
	Ottivello Toppyng	
	Rob. Tyffyn	

This is the Wyll of me Edward Hilton, priest and parson of Blechyndon in the county of Oxford, made and declared the vi<sup>th</sup> day of Oct. in the yere of our Lorde God mccccxxxiii, and in the xxv<sup>th</sup> yere of the reigne of our Sovereinge Lorde Kyng Henry the Eight. As concerning the disposycyon of the yerly rents comyng and growyng out of the manor of Tot-Baldyngton in the foyrseyd countye of Oxford, by the holde of John Wylmont, the whiche rent is v marks every yere, payde by the seyde John Wylmont oute of the seyde manor of Tot-Baldyngton. Fyrst, I wyll that John Pantre, clerk and provost of the Quenys College in Oxford, and the felowes or scolars of the seyde College and their successors for evermore, with the seyde yerly rent of v marks, shall observe and keype within the foreseyde Quenys College in Oxford, an anniversary or obitt the xv<sup>th</sup> day of July for evermore, for the soule of the seyde Edw<sup>d</sup> Hilton, for the soulys of his father and mother, his frends and benefactors, and for all cristyne soulys, with placebo & dirige over nyght with noyte of songe, and masse of requiem of the morowe and with noyte of songe, by on of the felowes of the seyde College. And the seyde provost and felowes, or scolars and their successors, to have yerly forevermore, of the seyde yerly rent of v marks, as hereafter foloweth; that is to sey, the seyde provost and his successor, to have yerly beyng present ij<sup>d</sup>, every felowe or scolar beyng present xij<sup>d</sup>, every chaplayne beyng present vi<sup>d</sup>, every master of



of the chylderne beyng present vj<sup>d</sup>, every chyld of the tabard beyng present iiij<sup>d</sup>, every clerke of the Chapel being present iiij<sup>d</sup>—every poyr chyld being present ij<sup>d</sup>, and also to have in the hall for recreation over their commons ij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>; and also in the Sondays in Lent in the hall for recreation over their commons vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, and the resydewe that remanys of the forseyde yerly rent of v marks, to be distributed and dispoſyde to ſcolars and ſtudents of and in the foirſeyde Quenys College. In witneſs whereof to this my preſent wyll, of and in all and ſingular the premifs as is above expreſſede, I the ſeyde Edward Hilton haſte putt to my ſeale, and ſubſcrybyd my name, the day and yere above reherſyde.

I Edward Hilton, deſyrys the provost and ſcolars of the Quenys College in Oxford and their ſucceſſors, to ſe and provide that my obit in Saint John's paroche, within the pariſh church of Warcuppe in Weſtmerland, be obſervyde and keyptt yerly, accordyng to my wyll therof mayde and declaryde.

By me Edwardum Hilton,

manu propria.

The will of William Denyſon, clerk, provost of the Queen's College, Oxford. To the Queen's College 100 marks for ſuch uſe as hereafter ſolloweth to be paid, viz. In plate, one great ſilver ſalt with a cover all gilt, weighing 36 oz. Item, 13 ſilver ſpones, having the images of Chriſt and twelve apoſtles on the ends, weighing 21 ounces. Item, one chalice with patent gilt and enameled between the foot and the ſhell, weighing 32 ounces. Item, one pare all gilt, weighing 11 ounces. Item, two great cruets, weighing 14 ounces and half, which altogether weigh 114 ounces. All which foreſaid plate I will the Queen's College have for 40 marks, although it is worth moche more, and coſt me more a great deal, for it was the College plate, and ſet to vendition by conſent of the fellows, with other plate for the purchaſing of lands in Baldon, Cherlton and Coventry, and for defence of the College when it ſhould have been ſuppreſſed, as appereth by private bill ſubſcribed with the fellowes handes. And I for zeil had to the College, when I ſaw what the goldſmith would give, did pay as moche to the College for it as any would give; ſo that it is nowe my goodes, bought with my money. Therefore if the College will pay 40 marks, let them

have it, if not, I will that my executors sell it, and make the uttermoste of it, and buy so much more lands as it will buy. Also I will that the College receive of myn executors 40*l*. in ready gold of olde angels; which plate and money I will to be put in the sight of myn overseers and executors into the inventory of the common chest, and the college to disburse worser money for it, and the 13 shones to remain with the provost for the time being, with a bill indented between the College and him, as is of other things. And I will that the College be bound to my executors to buy within one yere after my decease, so much land as the said 100 marks will purchase, and therewith keep yerely for ever one solemn dirge with masse for my soul, my parents, and all christian soules. Also I give 3*li* in Baldon of quit rent, and 40*s* in Cherlton for a pension, out of the parsonage there, and 20*s* in Coventry, which land was purchased with the College money, wherein I am joined purchaser with Mr. Lancelot Shaw. All my title and interest I clerely give from me to the provost and fellows of the Queen's College. Item, 4*li* land in Denton Com. Oxford, which I had of the heir of Mr. John Pantre, late provost, I give freely to the provost and fellows of the Queen's College. Also I give to the College one gilt shone with one eagle gravin in the end—to Nicholas Cook, scolar in the Queen's College, 6*li* 13*s* 4*d*. Item, to the said Nicholas Cooke the avoyson of the vicarage of Sparsholt, which I had of Mr. Lowghe, and he had of me two others.—to Mr. Rogers, fellow in the Queen's College, my second gown.

Executors, Mr. Thomas Cooke, Mr. Alan Scott, fellows.

He was parson of Bletchinden and Charlton. Dat. 18 Nov. 1558.

The Will of Thomas Cooke, clerk of Queen's College, Oxford.—To the Queen's College 10*li* in gold, to be put into the common chest —Item, to the Queen's College 20*li* to remain in the hands of John Pettie, to purchase a pece of land. To Nicholas Cooke, my kinsman, in the Queen's College, 5*li*.—to every one of my brothers and sisters in Godshouse 12*d* a-pece.—to the Queen's College, all my books, to be put in the library, upon condition that they will chain them and put my name upon them.—20*s* to be divided to the whole company in the Queen's College, and 6*s* 8*d* in gawds.—Executors, William Copage, Allen Scott and John Pettie, who  
for

for the money given to the College to have a dirge once a yere for Thomas Cooke, Robert Cooke, and Ottewell Topping and other parents.--dated 4 Jan. 1567.--inter.--testes Nicholas Cooke, Art. Bac.

Legatees are, S. Scott, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Denton, S<sup>r</sup>. Burbanks, Mr. Coppidge, Mr. Scott.

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The Will of William Holcott, of Barcot parish, Buckland, Gent.—To be buried in the south isle of the church of Buckland amongst my ancestors, whose names are there by my occasion graved in marble. But if I die far from Barcot, then my heart only to be brought thither and buried at Buckland. Certain of my bokes named in a bill in my Geneva bible to the libraries of the Quenes College, Oxon, and University College (of both which he seems once to have been) to each of the said Colleges xx<sup>l</sup>, to be bestowed on this wise: my name to be weekly entered into their buttery boke of battels. The bible clerk, or some other pore scolar in either College, to battel weekly vj<sup>d</sup> upon my head, they two therefore to say daily at the master's table, after the last grace there said at dynner as followeth, "Lifte up your hearts"—resp We lift them up unto the Lord. Let us give thanks to the Lorde our God for William Holcott resp it is meet and right so to do; and then to say one of the 22 divisions of the 119 Psalm, beginning with the first, and so every day in order, ending with this S. Jerom's hymn, Glory be to the Father, and to &c.—they of the tabret in the Queen's College to have on my head every Sunday in meat iij<sup>d</sup>, calling it Holcott's Commons, and xij<sup>d</sup> yerely, to be given to him that entreth my name: this to be done as long as the said sum last.—That my manor of Barcot may continue without dismembering, some of my blood tho' not of my name, for I belike the last, I demise the same to my nephew Thomas Hochonson, of the Middle Temple, London, Gentleman, one of the sons of my second sister and his assigns, (so that his assigns be one of my sister's sons, or son of some one of their sons) for the term of 99 yeres from my decease, so that Elizabeth my wife occupy rent free as long as she liketh to inhabit on it, the whole manor-house and mansion-house of Barcot, with the park on the south-side, and Philipps Close on the north-side, with the orchard and gardens, in as ample a manner as my late father John Holcott had it, when he had set to farm the residue of the said manor, waste only excepted;

excepted; but if my said nephew comply not therewith, and pay the annuities charged upon the said manor, then the said manor to be divided amongst my sisters and their sons, (the annuities amount to about 60*l*.) The manor of Barcot had been in his ancestors time out of mind. 24 Aug. 1573. The testator writes himself ætat. 60. 14 May 1575, he writes himself ætat. 61.—Epitaph, *cursum consummavi*.—2 Tim. 4. Christ is to me life and death advantage. Phil. 1.

Cruel death what hast thou wrought,  
My sieke body to rest has brought,  
My sinful soul God hath her caught,  
Into his hands for he her bought,  
Heaven to have for poor Barcott,  
Therefore thanketh the Will. Halcott.

Right deare in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints. Psalm 116. Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly. Now, O Lord, deale with me Will. Halcott according to thy will, and commande my spirit to be received in peace, for more expedient for me to dye then to lyve. Job. Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit. Lord Jesu receive my soul unto thee. Amen.

Farewell Bodicott and Barcott for a better blessed enheritaunce, the Lord himself is the portion of myne enheritance, the lott is fallen unto me in a faire ground, yea, I have a goodly heritage.

The whole will is oddly expressed and full of whimsical allusions. He appears to have been a studious man and a great reader. He died June 6, 1575.



TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

BE pleased to insert in your Repertory the following Extracts from the Wills of Sir THOMAS ROWE, Knight, and Dame MARY, his Widow, which contain many pious and charitable Bequests—particular Directions for their Funerals—and the Prices of wearing Apparel, in the Reign of QUEEN ELIZABETH.

I am, &c.

T. A S T L E.

THE Will of Sir Thomas Rowe, Knight, Citizen and Alderman of London, dated 2d May, 1569, to be buried (if I die in London or Hackney) in the chapel on the south-side of the quire of the church of Hackney, where I have commonly fytt. If I am buried at Hackney, then a convenient tomb to be laid over my sepulture, and to be graven on the stone or stones of the said tomb my name, title, and the tyme of my decease in English words; on which tomb I will there be bestowed 13<sup>l</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>—to the church of Hackney, for breaking the ground and placing my tomb 3<sup>l</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>—to be expended for the opening, searing and coffenyng of my body, and for the shete to wynde the body in, and bearing the same to the church, and on other things to be used for that purpose 3<sup>l</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> (but this seems to be if he was buried elsewhere than at Hackney) and for that my mynde and desier is, that my body schuld be reverently and devoutly brought to the ground, I will that there be 20 prests, ministers or clerks, to sing psalms and other accustomed service all the way that my corps is had to the burial, and in the church during the time of the communion and burial, and I give to either of them 2<sup>s</sup>, and I will there be given to two heralds for their service in attending at the time of the interment of the body, and for ministering ceremonies commonly used, 2 black gowns, value in both 4<sup>l</sup>, and to the said heralds in money 4<sup>l</sup>, and I will there be bestowed in banners, squitsons, and on the herse and hanging the church, according to the nowe used manner 10<sup>l</sup>, and I will there be given to 40 pore men, 40 black gowns redy made, every gown with the making to be worth 20<sup>s</sup>, which pore men to accompany my corps to the ground.—To a godly

learned man for making a sermon at my burial to the edifying of the people, a black gown worth 26<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>, or so much in money. And for the more reverend bringing my corpe to the ground, my mynde and desier is, (if my body be buried at Hackney) that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the company of merchant-taylors my freends, such as I give black cloth unto morners and parishioners, they would please to accompany my corpe to the burial, and for their further ease I will my body go to burial at 8 o'clock in the morning, of such day as my executor shall think fitt, and be buried by 11 o'clock in the same forenoon, and that there be a communion at the time of my burial, and also that there be a dynner provyded and prepared at my house in Shacklewell the day of my burial for the said Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, company, freends, morners, preists, ministers, clerks, pore men, parishioners, and such other persons as shall accompany the corse to the ground—and for the same dynner and the provision thereof, I bequeth 66<sup>l</sup> 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>.—Item, I will that there be prepared spyce bread to be given to the said mayor, aldermen, freends, company, and to my parishioners at London, and such other persons as well pore as ryche, for the provision whereof I bequeth 10<sup>l</sup>.—To all my men children black gowns, coots, hose and cappes.—To all my women children black gowns and kyntells, for which I bequeath 20<sup>l</sup>, Mary Kendall being counted as one of them.—To every of my men servants dwelling with me at the time of my decease, a black cote value 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>, to every of my maid servants similitur, a black gown value 20<sup>s</sup>, (more in gowns 53<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>, i. e. to pore Fynche my old servant a black gown value 25<sup>s</sup>—to mother Titham a black gown value 15<sup>s</sup>—to Dixon, of Shacklewell, a black coote value 1 mark) all which I will shall be accompted for my fuerals, and the amount taken out of my hole substance according to the law heretofore used. I will that within three months after my burial, my executors pay all suche debts as I owe (the money in my hands to the execution of Sir John Gresham's will only excepted) and I will my executors pay within six months after my decease to John and Edmund Gresham, executors of the testator of Sir John Gresham, all such money as remayneth in my hands to the accomplishment of his last will and testament, that they may dispose the same according to the trust to them committed by their father, which sum of money in my hands may appear by an indenture, a booke lying in my compting-house, and is the sum of 223<sup>l</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>; for the payment whereof I would myn executors should take.

take a receipt of the said Edmund.—I will that my moveable goods be prayfed and valued, and my debts collected, and with the redy money which I shall have at my decease be brought into one fum, which, my debts being deducted thereout, I will to be divided into three parts, whereof one to my well-beloved wife Mary Rowe, one to my children unmarried and unadvanced, i. e. to Henry, William and Robert Rowe equally, according to the laudable custom of the city of London tyme out of mynde used; and if my said children happen to dye before their lawfull age or marriage, then their third part to come to the children of my daughter Mary Randal, and the children of my sister Ann Goodwyne, and the children of my sister Avys Lodington equally; the other third part I reserve to myself and myn executors, to be disposed in manner following: To the children of Thomas North, late of London, cloth-worker, 6<sup>l</sup> 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>—to Francis Yeman 10<sup>l</sup>, and to him and his wife black gowns, value both 4<sup>l</sup>—I forgive to Christopher Townsend, late of London, clothworker, what he oweth me—to Mr. William Goodwyn, mercer, a black gown, value 3<sup>l</sup>—to my brother-in-law, Edmund Gresham, similiter—to my son-in-law Thomas Randal, and my daughter his wife, eche a black gown, value both 5<sup>l</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>—to my said son in-law and his wife eche a gold ring, value 40<sup>s</sup>—to either of their children which I have not afore gratified in my life 6<sup>l</sup> 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>, and black cootes for all the boyes, and gownes for the wenches, value in all 8<sup>l</sup>, and God's blessing and mine—to John Randal a black gown, value 4 marks—to my brother-in-law Thomas Eton, and my loving sister his wife, eche a black gown, value both 5<sup>l</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>—to my said sister one ring, value 40<sup>s</sup>—to my brother-in-law John Goodwyn, and my sister his wife, eche a black gown, value both 5<sup>l</sup>—to the children of my said sister Ann 10<sup>l</sup>—to my brother-in-law Mr. Nicholas Lodington, and my sister Avys his wife, eche a black gown, value both 5<sup>l</sup>—to the children of my said sister Avys, being christened by me or my wife 10<sup>l</sup>—to the executors of Sir Philip Paris, late of Rynton com. Cambridge, Knight, 6<sup>l</sup>—to Mr. Philipps, my land-steward, a black gown, value 4 marks—to Henry Young and his wife eche a black gown, value both 4<sup>l</sup>—and a ring of gold, value 40<sup>s</sup>, to the pore householders of the company of merchant-taylors 30<sup>l</sup>—to to every householder 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>, by the advice of the clerk of the company—to the pore householders of the company of clothworker similiter 13<sup>l</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>—to the company of merchant-taylors to make them a dynner 10<sup>l</sup>—to the said company towards the advancement of the free-school that they have well begun,



begun, and to the intent they shall free the scholars and their parents from paying any thing for sweeping the stole 6<sup>l</sup> 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>—to the pore people inhabiting in alleys and other places in the wards of Bishopgate, Portsoken, Aldgate, Aldersgate, Creplegate, Faringdon Without, Faringdon Within, Castle Baynard, Vyntre and Queen Hythe, to either of the said wards 5<sup>l</sup>—and to every householder 12<sup>d</sup>—to the prisoners of Newgate, the Convicte House in Westminster, the Marshalsea, and the King's-Bench 20<sup>l</sup>—to the Marshalsea and King's-Bench 5<sup>l</sup> eche, to redeem prisoners lying for their fees—to the prisoners in the Compters 20<sup>l</sup>—of Ludgate 20<sup>l</sup>—to either of the five Lazarets next adjoining to London 20<sup>s</sup>—to pore maids mariage 20<sup>l</sup> i. e. 20<sup>s</sup> a-pece—to pore scholars in Oxford 10<sup>l</sup> by 20<sup>s</sup> a-pece—to pore people of Hackney 5<sup>l</sup> by 2<sup>s</sup> a-pece—to pore householders of Lee next Tunbridge 40<sup>s</sup> similiter—to every of my household servants 40<sup>s</sup>—to William White a black gown, value 40<sup>s</sup>—to Michael Boyle a black gown, value 50<sup>s</sup>—to Mr. Caryll a black gown, value 4 marks—to Leonard Fitzgeffry a black gown, value 40<sup>s</sup>, and in money 5<sup>l</sup>—to my brother John Gresham 10<sup>l</sup>—to Christ Church where the pore children be 10<sup>l</sup>—to John Huchenson and his wife eche a black gown, value both 5<sup>l</sup>—to him also 6<sup>l</sup> 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>, as well for the good-will I bear him, as for satisfaction of such writings as he hath made for me unpaid for—to my godson, and my wife's godson, his children 3<sup>l</sup> 19<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> a-pece—to my Lord-Mayor a black gown, value 40<sup>s</sup>—to the sword-bearer a black gown, value 30<sup>s</sup>—to my old Lady Gresham, my wife's mother-in-law, a gown of black, value 50<sup>s</sup>—to Mr. Albanye, a gown of black, value 4 marks—to Elizabeth Rowe, alias Garratt, my daughter, above what I have already given her at her marriage 100<sup>l</sup>—to George Leaton a black gown, value 40<sup>s</sup>—Executors, Mary, my well-beloved wife, Mr. Thomas Randall, my son-in-law, and Nicholas Spenser, merchant-taylor. And I give to the said Mary, for her pains, a ring of gold, value 5 marks, and a black gown and a kyrtil, value 5<sup>l</sup>—to Thomas Randall, for his pains, 20<sup>l</sup>—and a ring of 3<sup>l</sup> to my brother-in-law Mr. John Gresham, and to him and his wife, and to eche of them a black gown, value both 6<sup>l</sup>—to Nicholas Spencer, for his pains, 20<sup>l</sup>—and to him and his wife a black gown, value both 5<sup>l</sup>—Overseers, my well-beloved brother-in-law Mr. Thomas Eaton and Mr. Nicholas Lodington, and for their pains to eche a ring of gold, value 40<sup>s</sup>—Residue of my third part to my wife and children, i. e. one moiety to her, th'other to them, sc. to Henry, William, and Robert Rowe, Mary Randal and Elizabeth Rowe.

THE



THE Will of Dame Mary Rowe, widow, late wife of Sir Thomas Rowe, Knight, late citizen and alderman of London, deceased, (dated 21 March, 1579, 22 Eliz.) To be buried (if I die in London) within the newe church-yard in the parish of Saint Botolph, extra Bishopgate, which church-yard was of late made at the cost of my said late husband—If I die not in London, then to be buried where my executors shall appoint. And I will that some godly learned man make a sermon at my burial for the instruction of those who shall be present, to which preacher x<sup>s</sup> and xxx<sup>s</sup> for a ring—my executor not to expende upon my funeral, (otherwise than I have herein mentioned) above the sum of lxxiiij<sup>l</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> of this my funeral charge—no spyed bredd accustomed to be given shall be any parte, for that I utterly forbid to be given at all, but x<sup>l</sup> parcel of the said lxxiiij<sup>l</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> shall be bestowed upon this better intent, i. e. to the relief and redeeming pore and needy persons in the two Compters of London, Newgate, the Marshalsea and King's-Bench, according to the discretion of my executors—to xxx pore men and xxx pore women, which I will shall be present at my burial, each a gowne of black cloth colour, London ruffet, or some other profitable colour, so that it be not black, of v<sup>s</sup> or v<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> the yard, and to every of the pore women one ell of cloth at xij<sup>d</sup> or xiiij<sup>d</sup> the ell; and to every of the said men and women vj<sup>d</sup> in money for their dinners—to my son John Rowe and his wife eche a black gown of xvj<sup>s</sup> the yard—to every of his children, i. e. to his sons black coates, to his daughters black gowns or frocks of x<sup>s</sup> the yard—to my son-in-law Thomas Randall and my daughter Mary his wife, eche a black gown of xvj<sup>s</sup> the yard, and to every of his sons black coates, and to every of his daughters black gowns of x<sup>s</sup> the yard—to my son William Rowe a black gown, and to his wife a black gowne of xvj<sup>s</sup> the yard, and to every of his sons black gowns, and to every of his daughters black gowns of x<sup>s</sup> the yard—to my son Henry Rowe and his wife, eche a black gown of xvj<sup>s</sup> the yard, and to every of his sons a black coat, and his daughters black gowns of x<sup>s</sup> the yard—to my son Robert Rowe and his wife, eche a black gown of xvj<sup>s</sup> the yard, and to every of his sons black coates, and his daughters black gowns of x<sup>s</sup> the yard—to my son-in-law William Garrard, and my daughter Elizabeth his wife, eche a black gowne of xvj<sup>s</sup> the

yard—to his sons and daughters (ut supra) to my cozin Mary Michell, daughter of my brother William Gresham, deceased, a ring of gold of xl<sup>s</sup>—to my brother Edmund Gresham a black gowne of xvj<sup>s</sup> the yard—to my god-daughter Mary Lewson, my sister Ursula Lewson's daughter, v marks—to my sister Cicily Cioll, a black gowne of xvj<sup>s</sup> the yard, and vj<sup>l</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> in money—to my brother in-law James Elliot, and my sister Elizabeth his wife, eche a black gowne of xij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> the yard, if they be at my burial; otherwife iiij<sup>l</sup> betwixt them—to my said sister Elizabeth Ellyot x<sup>l</sup>—to Mary Ellyot my god-daughter vj<sup>l</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>—to my brother-in-law Thomas Heyton and his wife, eche a ring of gold of xj<sup>s</sup>—to my sister-in-law Ann Goodwyn, late wife of John Goodwyn, deceased, a ring of gold of xl<sup>s</sup>—to the porest of her children vj<sup>l</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>—to my friend Nicholas Spencer, merchant-taylor, iiij<sup>l</sup> to make a ring, and to Mary his wife xl<sup>s</sup> similiter—to my cozin Henry Younge, merchant-taylor, iij<sup>l</sup>, and to his wife xl<sup>s</sup>, and to his son Samuel, my godson, v marks—(other legacies to the amount of xvj<sup>l</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>)—to my cozin Bullingham, late wife to Mr. Bullingham, Bishop of Worcester, deceased, a ring of gold of xl<sup>s</sup>—(other legacies to the amount of xxxiiij<sup>l</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>)—to every of my men servants black coats, and my women servants black gowns of x<sup>s</sup> the yard, and to every of my women servants xl<sup>s</sup>, and to every of my men servants xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>—(other legacies to servants vij<sup>l</sup>)—to my cozin Mary Stychborne, my god-daughter, iij<sup>l</sup>—to Henry Stychborne, her brother, iij<sup>l</sup>—(other legacies iij<sup>l</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>)—to the Hospital of Great Saint Bartholomew, Little Saint Bartholomew, and St. Thomas, eche v<sup>l</sup>—amongst poore householders in London and Hackney x<sup>l</sup>, a preference to those of the parish of Alhallows, Bread-street—to every poore householder in the parish of Saint Martin Outwich, ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>—to pore maids mariages x<sup>l</sup>, after the rate of x<sup>s</sup> a-pece—to pore scholars in the Universities studying divinity x<sup>l</sup>, after the discretion of Mr. Alexander Nowell, Dean of Paul's, or my executor; if he be dead—to my godson William Cotton, late of Queen's College, Cambridge, l<sup>l</sup>—to my son John Rowe, certain plate and furniture—to my son William Rowe similiter, but a much greater quantity—to my daughter Elizabeth Garrard similiter—to Grysell Lewson, my sister's daughter, xx nobles—to my son William Rowe, certain plate and furniture a great quantity—to my son Henry Rowe, certain plate and furniture—to my son Robert Rowe, plate and household furniture; to him also my lease, which I obtained of the merchant-taylors company, of the messuage, garden and tene-  
ments

ments thereto belonging, wherein I now dwell, in the parish of Saint Martin Outwich, upon condition that he pay to my executor the sum of ccl<sup>i</sup> towards the performance of my will, and dwell in the said house himself; otherwise to my son Henry, under the same condition: if both refuse, then to my son-in-law Thomas Randall under the same condition; and if he refuse, then the said lease to be sold—the residue of my goods, one moiety to my son William Rowe, the other to such children of my daughter, Mary Randall, as have not heretofore been advanced out of the goods of my late husband, their grandfather; except out of the said residue c<sup>i</sup> to remain in the custody of my said son William, to this good intent and purpose, that yf any of my sons or daughters, or their children, fall in decay; then the said William Rowe, his executors or administrators, to distribute the same amongst them.

Executors—my said son William Rowe, and my son-in-law William Garrald, to eche of whom x<sup>i</sup>—Overseer, Mr. Alexander Nowell, Dean of Paul's, whom I most heartily praie for the love that he beareth to the truth, that he wolde earnestlye travel withe all my sonnes and daughters, as neede shall requier, that they keepe brotherlie love amonge themselves, that they never flyde backe from the profession of the gospell, that they feare God and his judgments, that theye studye to lyve honestlie and godlye duryng their lyves, that after this lief, theye maye comme to the kingdome of heaven—to him v<sup>i</sup> for a ring, and v<sup>i</sup> (over and above the x<sup>i</sup> before given) to be distributed to such scholars in the Universities, as are, or in his judgment are like to prove godlye, learned and painfull preachers of the gospel.

Codicil—giving to the amount of x<sup>i</sup> x<sup>s</sup>, and a great deal of household stuff, such as beds, pillows, blanketts, &c. to her servants.

Two bonds from Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, late deceased, to the testatrix, the one for m.cccccc<sup>i</sup>, the other for cix<sup>i</sup> given to her son William Rowe, gentleman, one of the executors, 10 Nov. 1582.

For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*Ex Registro vocato Hogen, in Officio Curie Prærogative Cantuariensis.*

**E**XTRACTS from the Will of Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely \*.—To be buried in my Cathedral Church of Ely, in the middle of a Chape by me newly erected, on the south-side the said Chape, and a convenient stone of marble to be laid upon me, with this writing only: “Of your  
“charitie pray for the soule of Nicolas West, Bishop of the see, and for all  
“christian soules; for the whiche prayer, he hath graunted to every per-  
“sone so doying, fourty daies pardon, for every tyme that they shall so  
“pray.”

• He died April 28th, 1533, 25 Hen. VIII. and his Will was proved May 20th following.

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*Extracted from the Register, called Fines in the Prerogative Office.*

**T**HE Will of Sir Thomas Rowe, of Woodford, Knight, Chancellor of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.—To the building an Isle, in addition to the parish church of Woodford, 80*l.* to be paid whensoever the parish shall require it, after a good peace settled in the church and state.—To my nephew Sir Maur. Berkley, all my books and papers, except such English books of divinity as my dear wife shall choose.—To my cozen Sir Henry Rowe, Knight, my great carpet with my arms thereon, made in India.—The schedule of debts due to the testator, amounts to 8977*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* One of the debts is by his Majesty, for two pendant diamonds, sold him Anno 1630 for 3500*l.* of which only I have received 1500*l.* which, with forbearance 14 years, for which his Majesty often promised me interest, is 4520*l.* Other sums there are due from his Majesty, to the amount of 2200*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* Dated 8th July, 1644.



## THE EPISCOPAL PALACE AT ST. DAVID'S.

THIS venerable ruin here represented is a fine specimen of antient magnificence, by whom it was built neither Camden nor many other writers gives the least ground for a supposition; it is only slightly mentioned in all the descriptions of St. David's; and is as follows: St. David's, [Lat. Menevia] stands on the most western promontory of all Wales, which extends with a prodigious front into the Irish sea, called Ostopitarum, and by the Britons Pebiorog, and Cantrev Dewi, commonly called St. David's Head. The Welch call it Tydewi, from the Archbishop Dewi or David, who translated the archiepiscopal see hither from Caerleon in the days of King Arthur, and won a great victory over the Saxons, having ordered every one of his soldiers to place a leek in his cap for the sake of distinction, in memory whereof the Welch to this day wear a leek on the first of March. It continued for a long time the metropolitan see of Wales, or the supreme ordinary of the Welch, with seven suffragans; but on the breaking out of the plague, the see was transferred to Dol in Bretagne; notwithstanding which it afterwards contended, in the reign of King Henry I. with the see of Canterbury, but was cast; and Bernard, the forty-seventh Archbishop of this see was made subject to the see of Canterbury. In the year 808 this town was laid in ashes by the West Saxons, and about one hundred years after was destroyed by the Danes, who returned about 993, and again destroyed it, putting Morgency, or Urgency, who was Bishop of the diocese, to the sword. In 1077 and 1089 some foreigners (pirates and others) landed here in great numbers, and first plundered and then burnt the place. Thus it appears to have been once a city of good account, and to have had a castle and walls, which though both long since destroyed, and the place so reduced as to have no market, *yet it still continues the see of a Bishop, whose palace is said to be much out of repair*, and the town quite decayed, and almost deserted, by reason of its barren and unhealthy situation; in a land, says Giraldus, neither clad with trees nor watered with rivers, nor adorned with meadows, but continually exposed to winds and storms. Therefore it has little worthy of notice besides its cathedral, built in the reign of King John, and dedicated to St. Andrew and St. David, which is a venerable old building, and the west end in good repair; but the east end

has suffered much from time and neglect, the roof being fallen in; it was very high, the height of the middle isle to the vaulting being fifty-four feet, and the tower in the middle, wherein hang but three bells, (the four biggest having been stolen) 127 feet. The length of the whole fabrick from east to west, including the walls, is 300 feet, whereof it is 124 from the west door to the entrance of the choir. The length of the choir door to the altar is 80 feet; the breadth of the body of the side isles is 72 feet, and of the west front 76 feet, and the length of the great cross isle from north to south is 130. There were once good houses, inclosed with a strong and stately wall for the Chanter, (who is next to the Bishop, there being no Dean) the Chancellor, the Treasurer, and four Archdeacons, of St. David, Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Brecknock, who with the others make up twenty-one Canons, but they are now ruinous. This diocese contains the shires of Pembroke, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Brecknock, and Radnor, with some small parts of those of Monmouth, Hereford, Glamorgan, and Montgomery, in which are 308 parishes, whereof 120 are impropriations.

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TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

IT is certainly a duty not to be dispensed with, by those who may have in their possession any valuable materials that are worthy to be communicated to the public, and proper to hand down to after-ages a faithful narrative not only of laudable customs, or splendid descriptions of public ceremonies, &c. but likewise faithfully to relate the abuses which may have been committed in the management or distribution of any part of the revenues of the crown. For these reasons I now send, and beg you will insert the following petition, as it not only points out several abuses in the military line, but also explains the means made use of to raise soldiers for the service of the King, and the punishment they were to suffer if they deserted the service before the limited time. If you think proper to comply with this request, I shall again send you some interesting papers for insertion in your valuable Work.

November 30, 1779.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

F. B.

*Petition*

*Petition against Disceatzs of Warre, Anno 1439, eighteenth of Henry VI.*

For as much as the Kyng is and hath be well lerned of manyfold and gret disceitz, and untrouthes that have be doo unto hym and to his roialme, by some of the Capptaines that have afore this endented with the Kyng to serve hym in the feet of weer, some on that other side of the see, and to diversez partes as they ben ordeyned and bound, by their indentures, and somme in his marchez on this side the see, and of the Kyng for their wages have been truly paid, and content accordyng to their said indentures, for hem and for all their retenues, after their degrees; of the which wages many of the said Capptaines have abused, and taken uppon hem to rebate upon their fouldeours, of some more, of some lesse; so that such as thei have rebated uppon have not been of myght to continue their service, ne perfourme it as of trouth and reason them ought for to have doo, and peradventure wold have doo if thei hadde been ful paid, the which hath caused yes to falle to roberie and pilage, als welle before their goyng on this side the see when thei come thider, among other hath be gretter cause of the long continuance of the warre, and greter hurt and losse that have fallen to the Kynges lordships and countres in his obeisaunces of, yat oyer side of the see; and that oonly, but leose also of gret good which hath ben graunted to the Kyng, and paid in the wise abovesaid for the defense of his land. Therfore that it like the Kyng our Soveraine Lord by auctorite of this present parlement, to ordeyne that noo Cappitaine that shall fro this tyme forward have ledyng of such retenues, and receyve the Kyngs wages yerfor, abate of his fouldeours ne of any of them any part of their wages, but if it be for their clothing, yat is to say, if they be waged for an half yere xs. a gentelman gown, and vis. viiid. for a yoman, upon peyne of xxl. for every spere, and xl. for every bowe, to the Kyng oure Soveraine Lord, that he abateth upon the tenure of this. Item, for so moch also as diversez and many fouldeours afore this tyme, the which have taken their wages some or half of their Capptaines, and so have mustred and entred in of record the Kyngs fouldeours afore his Commissioners, for such termes as their maisters have endented fore, have somme tyme anoon afre their mustre, and the receipt of their wages partie or all departed away and goon whedir hem lust, and not past the see with their said Capitaines, and some past the see, and long within

within their termes departed away fro their Capitaines, and fro the Kynges service, without licence appering graunted to them by their said Cappitaines, wherof bath growen so gret hurt unto the Kyng and to his roialme, and so many inconvenientz that couth nogh lightly be exprested, as of long tyme the experience hath shewed; and the which souldours so doying, in as much as in hem was, juperded the Kyng oure Sovereigne Lords honour and worship, and have been many gret causers of hurt that has fallen in his landes and lordshipps over the see, and the jupard also of the persones of the Lordes and Cappitaines that ledde hem. That it like the Kyng, for the causes aforesaid, by auctorite also of this present parlement, to ordeyne that what man so mustering and receyving the Kyngs wages, that departeth away fro his Captaine within his terme in any wise abovesaid, with that notorie sekenesse or impediment, by Godes visitation, yat may be knowne resonable lette hym not, and the which he certified incontinent to his Cappiaine, and repair his money, as he may purvey hym for another souldiour in his stede, or be punished as a felon; and yat Justicez of yee Pees have power to enquer thereof, and to hure and determine therein; and semblable to ordeyne, that noo souldiours, man of armes nor archer, so mustred of record, and goyng with his Capptaine over the see, come home ayen into Englund within ye terme that his Capitaine, and by hym to the chef in the countre havyng the Kyngs power, and therupon have licence of the said chiftayne wittenessed undre his seale, and the cause of his licence; and who so mustred of record, and come without letters testimoniall of the chifteyn as is aforesaid, within his terme, into yis side of the see, that the Maires, Baillies, and other Ministres of the Kyng, and of what port or place yat he or they arryve in, have auctorite to putt them in arrest, and there to kepe hem to yei be enquired of; and if may be found by enquerr' asfor Justice of the Pees, and proved that they have so mustred of record, and stollen fro their leders abovesaid without licence, as is abovesaid, that then they be punished as felons.







HEN. PERCY I. EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

*Publ. & March 1780, by Rich<sup>d</sup>. Gouldrey. N<sup>o</sup>. 120 Long Lane.*

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T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

HENRY PERCY, FIRST EARL *of* NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE annexed Portrait was engraved from a Drawing in the possession of the Dean of Carlisle. It is worthy of observation, that the various vicissitudes of fortune that befel this great Earl, could never subdue his great and unconquerable spirit. Assisted by the turbulence of the times, and his own activity, he alternately acted as a statesman and soldier, and became one of the most distinguished characters at that remarkable period in which he lived. Mr. Hutchinson, in his view of Northumberland, has given the following traits of this remarkable personage : \* “ Henry, who, during his father’s life, was engaged in several expeditions into † France : but what chiefly renders his memory amiable to this age, is, that he was a great favourer and supporter of the reformer Wickliffe, by which his life was in imminent peril. He was appointed Lord Marshal of England, which office he retained at the coronation of King Richard II. when he was created, (16 July, 1377) Earl of Northumberland. Soon afterwards he grievously revenged the slaughter made by the Earl of Dunbar at Roxburgh; having levied an army of 10,000 men, he ravaged the territories of that Earl for three successive days, burning and slaying, conformable to the savage customs of the age. Under the influence of the Duke of Lancaster, who had expressed

\* See Hutchinson’s View of Northumberland, Vol. II.

† Collins’s Peerage.

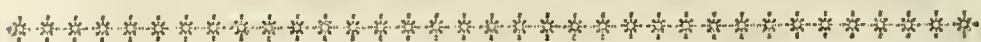
an inveterate hatred to him, he was accused of neglect of duty, by suffering the Scots to surprize Berwick, and judgement of death and loss of estate was pronounced against him, but this severe sentence was remitted by the King, and he soon recovered that fortress. The Earl of Northumberland, having suffered many unmerited indignities from the King, entered into an association for his deposition. Messengers were accordingly sent to Henry Duke of Lancaster, son of John of Gaunt, who was then in France, to invite him over; and taking advantage of Richard's being in Ireland with a few attendants, landed in the month of July, 1399, in Holderness, Yorkshire, where he was received by the Earl of Northumberland, Sir Henry Percy his son, the Earl of Westmoreland, and many other persons of great power, with a considerable body of men, which, in a few days, was augmented to 60,000. The succeeding event is so notorious, that it requires no place here. The Earl of Northumberland was appointed Envoy to Richard, by whose argument he was persuaded to resign a royalty of which nothing remained but the name, the defection being so general that he had not one adherent left. A parliament was called to meet on the feast of St. Michael, when Richard was solemnly deposed; and Duke Henry having heard read the articles of the royal charge by the Archbishop, the same were signed by him with the sign of the cross, and the Earl of Northumberland, being High Constable of England, taking the ring with which the Kings were wedded to the realm, shewed it to the whole assembly, and then put it on the Duke's finger, after which the Duke kissed the Earl, as he had before done the Archbishop, and immediately he was proclaimed King by the name of Henry IV. He received the appointment of the high office of Constable of England for life, with a grant of the Isle of Man, and many other dignities and eminent employments.

In the third year of King Henry IV. the Scots having invaded England, the Earl gave them a dreadful overthrow at Homeldon-hill, where the Earl Douglas was taken prisoner. Some dissensions quickly ensued between the Earl and his Sovereign; the blood of Percy's could not brook an indignity from one chiefly by them raised to the throne, they levied a powerful army, and under Henry Hotspur, and Earl Douglas, their leaders, gave the King battle near Shrewsbury, in which the event for a long time was dubious, and victory seemed to change from party to party several times, till at length King Henry was supported by the coming up of his *corps de reserve*, and gained a  
com<sup>a</sup>



complete victory, Henry Hotspur being among the slain. The Earl of Northumberland, then indisposed, was not come up with his reinforcements before the battle: on receiving intelligence of the ill success of his party, he retreated to his castle of Warkworth, from whence being summoned by the King, he surrendered himself, and obtained royal clemency for his life, but was divested of his estates, and kept prisoner till the commotions subsided, when he received restitution of honours and lands, the Isle of Man excepted. This restoration was attended with great solemnity, in the presence of the assembled estates of the kingdom. The Commons gave thanks to the King in full parliament, for the favour shewn to the Earl of Northumberland. The same day the King commanded the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, in token of perfect amity, to kiss each other in open parliament, and to take each other by the hand thrice, which they did. The same ceremony passed between the Earls of Northumberland and Dunbar, on the 22d of February then following. But the death of Hotspur, and the neglect shewn to the Earl of Northumberland from the crown, enraged him so much, that the succeeding year he openly joined the northern malcontents, and again took up arms against the King. The royal army soon appeared in the north, seized the Earl's castles of Alnwick and Warkworth, and drove the party to take refuge in Scotland. A scheme was projected to surrender up this turbulent Earl, but he gaining intelligence of the design escaped, and afterwards levied a sufficient force to enter England, and recover his castles: these prosperous circumstances were soon succeeded by a total overthrow at the battle of Bramham Moor, on the second of March, eighth of Henry IV. A. D. 1403, in which the Earl was slain; his head cut off, then white with age, and being sent to London, was fixed on a poll on the bridge, his quarters were placed on the gates of London, Lincoln, Berwick, and Newcastle; but in the month of May following, they were taken down, and delivered up to his friends to be buried. The Earl of Northumberland had two wives; he first married Margaret, daughter of Ralph Lord Nevil, sister to the first Earl of Westmoreland; by her he had issue three sons, Henry, named Hotspur; Thomas, and Ralph. To his second wife he married Matilda, the widow of Sir Gilbert Umfrevill, Earl of Angus, daughter of Thomas Lord Lucy, and sister and heir of Lord Lucy, who, out of her great affection, settled on his Lordship, and his heirs, all her honours and lands, the baronies of Cockermouth and Egremont.

mont in Cumberland, and the baronies of Langley and Prudhoe in this county, on condition of quartering the arms of the Lucies with his own. By her the Earl had no issue."



### THE PORTRAIT OF ARCHBISHOP CHICHELY.

*Extract of a Letter from the Reverend Mr. HAYLEY, of BRIGHTLING, SUSSEX, to WILLIAM BURRELL, Esq. dated August the 8th, 1776.*

**T**HAT the Figure which was set up in the middle light of the lower north window of Battell Church, and of which the upper part still remains, was intended for the representation of an Archbishop, is past all doubt, for the pall which it has on over its other habit, is purely an archiepiscopal posture, is peculiar to, and a distinguishing mark of that character, and is not a part of the dress of a diocesan Bishop; but it is fit you should have some better authorities for this than my own word, and therefore I give you those of Albinus Flaccus Alcuinus, in his Book de Divinis Officiis, and in the Chapters de Singulis Vestibis & quid significent Vestimenta: "*Summi pontifices quos Archiepiscopos dicimus pallio utuntur, quod a Sancta Romana Sede, Apostolico donante suscipiunt.*" "*Pallium Archiepiscoporum super omnia Indumenta est.*" "*Pallium nihil est aliud nisi discretio inter Archiepiscopum et ejus Suffraganeos.*" In my own mind therefore, on the spot, whilst I was looking at it, I conceived it might have been set up for the Archbishop of that time, when I suppose the aisle to have been built, whom I recollected to have been Archbishop CHICHELEY: and the known disposition of that Prelate in producing and encouraging public works, strengthened my opinion. It also then occurred to me, that probably the Archbishop and the Abbey of Battell, might have been mutually assisting to each other in something of this sort, as I knew that Abbey had a considerable estate in Cranbrooke, the parsonage of which was anciently appropriated to the Archbishops of Canterbury; and the present steeple of that parish has (if I remember right) the arms of Archbishop Chicheley carved thereon, which affords a fair presumption that it was erected in his time: but what added the strongest confirmation to my opinion, I met with, when I came home, and examined the figure on his monument, which was set up by himself in his life-time, and is engraved in Dr. Drake's Edition of Archbishop Parker's Book de Archiepiscopis Cantuarum. at p.







427; and also in Dart's History and Antiquities of Canterbury Cathedral, at p. 158. In so much of the pall as is to be seen, there the cross interwoven on the shoulder appears distinctly, as that and the others do on the glass, which is a circumstance not to be met with in the palls of his predecessors; and the kind of pastoral staff, lying there, on his left arm, is the very same with that he holds on the glass, namely, one, ensigned at the top, with a cross pattee, quite different from those represented on the monuments of his predecessors, which are, a crozier, with another sort of cross; so that the agreeing likeness of those particulars of his array, in the figure on his tomb, and in the portrait on the glass, appeared to me so striking, that, I think, if in the former you remove the hands from the posture of devotion in which they are, and apply the left to the pastoral staff, and figure to yourself a full view of what you have there in profile, your imagination will present a strong resemblance of the latter.



*The ARCHES in the WALL of the MONASTERY of BURY ST. EDMONDS,  
SUFFOLK, with the EAST GATE.*

**T**HIS View shews the Arches in the East Wall of the Abbey, as also the East Gate of the Town, now demolished.

These Arches are of considerable antiquity, being evidently as old as the Wall, which was erected before the year 1221, by the Abbot Sampson, to enclose some ground he had purchased there for a vineyard. Their use was to serve as a water-course, and perhaps to form an occasional foot bridge, by means of planks laid from one projecting buttress to the other, there being an arched passage left between them and the wall; west of which is another bridge for foot passengers. The East Gate was always in the custody of the Abbot.

The View being in nature greatly obscured by trees, these are here supposed to be cut down, and only their stumps remaining.

This Plate was engraved from one of the Drawings before mentioned, in the article of the Abbey Gate.

*The Coronation of Queen ANN BOLOIGNE, on Whitsunday the 1st of June;  
Anno 1533, continued from Page 209.*

ON Whitsunday the 1st of June, the Maior, clad in crimson velvet, with his collar, and all the Aldermen and Sheriffs in scarlet, and the Counsell of the city, tooke their barge at the crane by seven of the clocke, and came to Westminster, where they were welcommed, and brought into the hall by M. Treasurer, and other of the King's house. and so gave their attendance till the Queen should come forth: betweene eight and nine of the clock shee came into the hall, and stood under the cloth of estate, and then came in the King's chappell, and the monks of Westminster, all in rich copes, and many Bishops and Abbots in copes and miters, which went into the midst of the hall, and there stood a season; then was there a ray cloth spread from the Queene's standing in the hall through the palace and sanctuary, which was rayled on both sides to the high altar of Westminster; after the ray cloth was cast, the officers of armes appointed the order accustomed: First went Gentlemen, then Esquires, then Knights, then Aldermen of London in their clokes of scarlet cast over their gownes of scarlet. After them, the Judges in their mantles of scarlet and coifes: then followed the Knights of the Bath, being no Lords, every man having a white lace on his left sleeve; then followed the Barons and Vicounts in their parliament robes of scarlet: after them came Earles, Marquesses, and Dukes in their robes of estate of crimson velvet, furred with ermine powdered according to their degrees: after them came the Lord Chancellor in a robe of scarlet, open before, bordered with lettice: after him came the King's chappell, and the monkes solemnly singing with procession: then came Abbots and Bishops mitred, then Sergeants and Officers at armes: then the Maior of London with his mace, and Garter in his coate of armes: then the Marques Dorset in his robe of estate, which bare the scepter of gold, and the Earl of Arundel, which bare the rod of ivorie with the dove, both together; then alone the Earle of Oxford, High Chamberlaine of England, which bare the crowne: after him the Duke of Suffolke in his robe of estate, for that day being High Stewarde of England, having a long white rod in his hand, and the Lord William Howard with the rod of the marshall-ship, and every Knight of the Garter had on his collar of the order. Then proceeded forth the Queen in a circote and robe of purple

ple velvet, furred with ermine in her hayre, coife, and circlet, as shee had the Saturday, and over her was borne the canopie by foure of the cinque portes all in crimosin, with points of blew and red hanging over their sleeves, and the Bishops of London and Winchester bare up the lappets of the Queene's robe; and her train, which was very long, was borne by the old<sup>d</sup> Duchesse of Norfolk: after her followed Ladies, being Lords wives, which had circotes of scarlet, with narrow sleeves, the breast all lettice, with barres of pouders according to their degrees, and over that they had mantles of scarlet furred, and every mantle had lettice aboute the necke like a neckerchiefe, likewise poudered, so that by the pouderings their degrees might bee knowne. Then followed Ladies being Knights wives in gownes of scarlet, with narrow sleeves without traines, onely edged with lettice, likewise, had all the Queens gentlewomen. When she was thus brought to the high place made in the middest of the church betweene the queere and the high altar, shee was set in a rich chaire, and after that she had rested a while, shee descended downe unto the high altar, and there prostrated herself while the Archbishop of Canterbury said certain collectes over her. Then shee rose, and the Archbishop anointed her on the head and on the breast: and then shee was led up again to her chayre, where, after divers orisons said, the Archbishop sett the crowne of St. Edward on her head, and then delivered her the scepter of golde in her right hand, and the rod of ivory with the dove in the left hand, and then all the queere sung *Te Deum*, &c. which done, the Bishop tooke off the crowne of St. Edward being heavie, and sett on her heade the crowne made for her, and so went to masse, and when the offering was begun, shee descended downe and offered being crowned, and so ascended up againe, and sate in her chaire till Agnus was said, and then she went downe and kneeled before the high altar, where she received of the Archbishop the holy sacrament, and then went up to the place againe: after that masse was done, shee went to St. Edward's shrine, and there offered. After which offering done shee withdrewe her into a little place made for that purpose on one side of the queere. Now in the meane season every Dutcheff put on her bonet, a coronell of golde wrought with flowers, and every Marchionesse put on a demi-corronell of golde wrought with flowers, and every Countesse a plaine circle of golde without flowers, and every King at Armes put on a crowne of copper and gilt, all which were worne till night.

When.



When the Queen had a little reposed her, the company returned in the same order that they set forth, and the Queene went crowned, and so did the ladies aforesaid: her right hand was sustained by the Earle of Wiltshire her father, and her left by the Lord Talbot, deputy for the Earle of Shrewsbury, and Lord Furnival his father. And when shee was out of the sanctuary within the pallace, the trumpets played marveyulous freshly, and so shee was brought to Westminster-hall, and so to her withdrawing chamber, during which the Lords, Judges, Maior, and Aldermen, put off their robes, mantles, and cloaks, and took their hoods from their neckes, and cast them about their shoulders, and the Lordes fate only in their circotes, and the Judges and Aldermen in their gownes, and all the Lordes that served that day served in their circotes, and their hoods about their shoulders. Also divers officers of the King's house, being no Lords, had circotes, and hoods of scarlet edged with miniver, as Treasurer, Controller, and Master of the jewell-house, but their circotes were not gilt. While the Queene was in her chamber, every Lord and other that ought to do service at the coronation, did prepare them according to their dutie, as the Duke of Suffolke High Steward of England, which was richly apparrelled, his dublet and jacket sett with orient pearle, his gowne crimson velvet embroidered, his courses trapped with close trapper head, and all to the ground of crimson velvet, set full of letters of gold of goldsmith's worke, having a long white rod in his hand; on his left hand rode the Lord William, deputy for his brother, as Earle Marshall, with the Marshal's rod, whose gown was crimson velvet, and his horse trapper purple velvet cutt on white sattine, embroidered with white lions. The Earle of Oxford was High Chamberlaine, the Earle of Essex, Carver; the Earle of Suffex, Sewer; the Earle of Arundele, Chiefe Butler, on whom twelve Citizens of London did give their attendance at the cupboard; the Earle of Darby, Cup-bearer; the Vicount Lisle, Panter; the Lord Burgeiny, Chiefe Larder; the Lord Bray, Almoner for him and his copartners; and the Mayor of Oxford kept the Buttery Bar; and Thomas Wiat was chosen Ewerer for Sir Henry Wiat his father. When all these things were ready and ordered, the Queene, under her canopye, came into the hall and washed, and satte down in the middest of the table under her cloth of estate; on the right side of her chaire stood the Countesse of Oxford, widdow, and on her left hand stood the Countesse of Worcheester all the dinner season, which divers times

in



in the dinner time did hold a fine cloth before the Queenes face when shee list to spit or do otherwise at her pleasure, and at the tables end sate the Archbishop of Canterbury; on the right hand of the Queene, and in the middest, between the Archbishoppe and the Countesse of Oxford stood the Earle of Oxford with a white staffe all dinner time, and at the Queene's feete under the table sate two gentlewomen all dinner time. When all these things were thus ordered, came in the Duke of Suffolke, and the Lord William Howard on horseback, and the Sergeants of Armes before them, and after them the Sewer, and then the Knights of the Bathe, bringing in the firste course, which was eight-and-twenty dishes, besides subtilities, and shippes made of waxe, marveyulous gorgeous to beholde, all which time of service the trumpets standing in the window at the neather end of the hall played. When shee was served of two dishes, then the Archbishop's service was set downe, whose Sewer came equal with the third dish of the Queen's service on his left hand. After that the Queene and the Archbishoppe were served, the Barons of the ports began at the table on the right hand next the wall. Then at the table sate the Masters and the Clearkes of the chauncerie, and beneathe them other Doctors and Gentlemen. The table next the wall on the left hand by the cupboorde was begun by the Maior and Aldermen, the Chamberlaine and Councell of the city of London, and beneath them sate substantiall Marchants, and so downwarde other whorshipfull persons. At the table on the right hand, in the midst of the hall, sate the Lord Chancellor, and other temporal Lordes, on the right hand of the table in their circotes; and on the left side of the same table sate Bishops and Abbots in their parliament robes; beneath them sate Judges, Sergeants, and the King's Councell: beneath them the Knights of the Bathe. At the table on the left hand, in the middle part, sate Dutchesses, Marquessees, Countesses, Baronessees, in their robes, and other Ladies in circotes, and Gentlewomen in gownes; all which Gentlewomen and Ladies sate on the left side of the table along, and none on the right side; and when all were thus sett, they were incontinent served so quickly, that it was marvellous, for the servitors gave so good attendaunce, that meat, nor drink, nor any thing else needed to be called for, which in so great a multitude was marvell. As touching the fare, there could be devised no more costly dishes nor subtilities. The Maior of London was served with four-and-twenty dishes, at two courses, and so were his bretheren, and such

as fate at his table. The Queene had at her second course four-and-twenty dishes, and thirtie at the third course, and betweene the last courses, the king's armes crowned, and other officers of armes cryed largeesse in three partes of the hall, and after stood in their place, which was in the bekens of the King's Bench; and on the right hand out of the cloyster of St. Stephen's chappell was made a little closet, in which the King, with divers Ambassadors, stoode to beholde the service. The Duke of Suffolke, and the Lord William, rode oftentimes about the hall, cheering the Lords, Ladies, and Maior, and his bretheren. After they in the hall had dined, they had wafers and ipocrase, and then they washed, and were commanded to rise and stand still in their places before the tables, or on the formes, till the Queene had washed. When shee had taken wafers and ipocrase, the table was taken up, and the Earle of Rutland brought up the furnape, and laid it on the boords end, which immediately was drawne and cast by Maister Reade, Marshall of the hall, and the Queene washed, and after the Archbishoppe: and after the furnape was withdrawne, then shee rose, and stoode in the middest of the hall place, to whom the Earle of Suffex, in a goodly spice plate, brought a void of spices and confections. After him the Maior of London brought a standing cup of gold, set in a cup of assay of gold, after that shee had drunke, shee gave the Maior the cup, with the cup of assay, because there was no cover, according to the claime of the city, thanking him and all his bretheren of their paine. Then shee under her canopie departed to her chamber, and at the entry of her chamber shee gave the canopie with bells and all to the Barons of the ports, according to their claime, with great thanks: then the Maior of London bearing his cup in his hand, with his bretheren, went through the hall to their barge, and so did all other noblemen and gentlemen, for it was fixe of the clocke.

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TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE probability of obtaining a better Illustration of the annexed Drawing than that I have ventured to communicate, is the principal motive that induces me to solicit the insertion of it in the Repertory. I can







can only observe, that the Figure it represents fell accidentally into my hands, and that tradition reports it to have been found near Feverham, in Kent. Admitting this to be true, it affords a very strong foundation whereon to ground a supposition, that it was designed to represent the Saxon Deity Woden. Of this idol I shall beg leave to extract the following description from "Verstegaw's Restitution of decayed Intelligence, &c." "The next," says he, "was the idol Woden, who as by his picture here set down, appeareth, was made armed, and among our Saxon ancestors, esteemed and honoured for their God of battel; according as the Romans reputed and honoured their god Mars. He was, while sometime he lived among them, a most valiant and victorious prince and captain; and this idol was, after his death, honoured, prayed, and sacrificed unto: that by his aid and furtherance, they might obtain victory over their enemies which, when they had obtained, they sacrificed unto him such prisoners as in battel they had taken. The name Woden, signifies fire, or furious; and after this idol we do yet call that day of the week Wednesday, instead of Wodnesday, upon which he was chiefly honoured \*." It is very well known that the Saxons fought many battles in divers parts of Kent with the Britons, and it is far from improbable that this idol might have been left on the field of battle after some defeat. The metal of which this figure is composed, is a mixture of copper and brass, and in the right hand there seems to have been a sword, or some other weapon which is lost: there is likewise something wanting in the left hand, but what, I am at a loss to conjecture. The figures on the pedestal are beyond all doubt of Saxon design, as their resemblance to other ornaments of Saxon sculpture sufficiently evinces; but what connection there can possibly exist between the figure of the Lamb and Cross (which should seem to be a christian emblem of Patience) and the others, I leave to the discussion of those who are more deeply skilled in these matters than myself.

I am, Sir, &c.

Nov. 22, 1779.

F. D.

\* See more concerning this deity in Hume's History of England, 8vo. vol. I. p. 30:

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

BEING willing to contribute my mite to your useful and entertaining Work, I now fend you all the curious particulars relative to that remarkable instance of longevity, Patrick Makel Wian, minister of Lesbury, as it is printed in Dr. Fuller's Worthies, page 308, 309, Northumberland. If you think proper to insert this, you will add one more to your correspondents, who is already your well-wisher, &c.

*Newcastle, Jan 1, 1780.*

D. D.

THERE is an acquaintance of mine, and a friend of your's, who certified me of your desire of being satisfied of the truth of that relation I made concerning the old minister in the north. It fortune'd in my journey to Scotland, I lay at Alnwick, in Northumberland, one Sunday by the way; and understanding from the host of the house where I lodged, that this minister lived within three miles of that place, I took my horse after dinner and rode thither to hear him preach for my own satisfaction. I found him in the desk, where he read unto us some part of the Common Prayer, some of holy David's Psalms, and two chapters, one out of the Old, and the other out of the New Testament, without the use of spectacles. The Bible out of which he read the chapters, was a very small printed Bible. He went afterwards into the pulpit, where he prayed and preached to us about an hour and a half; the text was, "Seek ye the kingdom of God, and all things shall be added unto you." In my poor judgement he made an excellent good sermon, and went clearly through without the help of any notes. After sermon, I went with him to his house, where I propos'd these several following questions to him: Whether it was true, the book reported of him, concerning the hair? Whether or no he had a new set of teeth come? Whether or no his eye-sight ever fail'd him? And whether, in any measure, he found his strength renewed unto him? He answer'd me distinctly to all these, and told me he understood the newbook reported his hair to become a dark brown again; but that is false; he took his cap off and shew'd me it; it is come again like a child's, but rather flaxen, than  
either

either brown or grey. For his teeth, he had three come within these two years, not yet to their perfection. While he bred them he was very ill; forty years since he could not read the biggest print without spectacles, and now he blessed God there is no print so small, no written hand so small, but he can read it without them. For his strength, he thinks himself as strong now as he hath been these twenty years; not long since he walked to Alnwick to dinner, and back again six north-country miles. He is now one hundred and ten years of age, and ever since last May, a hearty body, very chearful, and stoops very much: he had five children after he was eighty years of age, four of them lusty lasses, now living with him; the other died lately; his wife yet hardly fifty years of age. He writes himself Machel Vivan: he is a Scotchman, born near Aberdeen; I forgot the town's name: where he his now pastor, he hath been there fifty years.

Your assured loving friend,

*Windsor, Sept. 28, 1675.*

THOMAS ATKINS.

To this may fitly be annexed a letter which Plempius saith he saw under the hand of this wonderful old man himself, dated from Leshbury, October the 19th, 1657, to one William Lialkus, a citizen of Antwerp, which is as followeth: Whereas you desired a true and faithful messenger should be sent from Newcastle to the parish of Leshbury, to enquire concerning John Maklin, I gave you to understand that no such man was known ever to be, or hath lived there for these fifty years last past; during which time, I Patrick Makel Wian have been minister of that parish, wherein I have all that time been present, taught, and do yet continue to teach there. But that I may give you some satisfaction, you shall understand that I was born at Whithorn, in Galloway, in Scotland, in the year 1546, bred up in the University of Edinburgh, where I commenced Master of Art. Whence travelling into England, I kept school, and sometimes preached, till in the First of King James, I was inducted into the church of Leshbury, where I now live. As to what concerns the change of my body, it is now the third year since I had two new teeth, one in my upper, and the other in my nether jaw, as is apparent to the touch: my sight much decayed many years ago, is now, about the hundred and tenth year of my age, become clearer: hair

adorns my heretofore bald skull. I was never of a fat, but a slender mean habit of body. My diet has been moderate, nor was I ever accustomed to feasting and tippling; hunger is best sauce; nor did I ever use to feed to satiety. All this is most certain and true, which I have seriously, though over-hastily, confirmed to you under the hand of

PATRICK MAKEL WIAN, Minister of Lefbury.

\*\*\*\*\*

MONT ST. MICHAEL; OR, MOUNT ST. MICHAEL, IN  
NORMANDY.

A Benedictine Abbey, dedicated to St. Michael the arch-angel, famous throughout Europe for its magnificence, and the singularity of its situation on a steep rock, called Tumba, 300 feet high, on a sandy shore, covered with the sea twice every day; distant a league and a half from Terra Firma, between the mouth of two small rivers, and in the center of a bay, formed by the coasts of Brittany and Normandy. At this place is a small town, called St. Michael in Periculo maris\*, because of the great danger of getting to it, which is only at low water. The tradition is, that St. Michael appeared to St. Aubert, bishop of Arranches, about the year 708, and ordered him to build a church upon this rock, which he did, and placed therein twelve secular canons, whose successors becoming remiss, were turned out by Richard the First, duke of Normandy, who placed in their stead, A. D. 966, thirty monks of the order of St. Benedict, who have ever since been in possession of this abbey. The present annual income is about 4000 livres, but it was formerly much greater. Its fine church was begun, A. D. 1024, by Richard the Second, duke of Normandy, and abbot Hildebert. There is a large library, and a great many relics are preserved in the treasury, and often visited by pilgrims from France and other countries, who have resorted to it for a great many years†.

\* Sometimes ad duas tumbas, the point of land being divided into two rocks, the lowermost of which was a castle raised in 1699.

† See Monast. Angl. Tom. II. p. 494. Neustria Pia, 371.



This abbey, in situation, very much resembles another of the same name on St. Michael mount, Cornwall, which was annexed to it by Robert, earl of Morton and Cornwall, before 1085, and is the most intire religious house now standing in that county.

It was renowned for its sanctity before the conquest. A priory of Benedictine monks was placed here by Edward the Confessor. Earl Robert placed here Cistercian monks, of the Gilbertine order, by whose rules nuns were admitted to live with them; and accordingly here were two societies a little detached from each other. It was made denizon temp. Ed. III. Henry VI. gave it to King's College, Cambridge. Edward IV. annexed it to Sion Abbey. It was valued at 110l. 12s. The Cornish mount was made a garison from the time of Richard I. and 5 Hen. IV. is called *Fortalitium* \*.

It was fitted up by the late Sir John St. Aubyn for a house. See Tanner's *Notitia*, p. 68; Barlassé's *Antiquities of Cornwall*, 2d edit. p. 366, where there is a view of it; two others N. and E. by Buck. 1734.

William the Conqueror gave the manor of Otterington, or Otterton in Devonshire, to this abbey, whereupon it became an alien priory of black monks subject to it. *Tanmer's Notitia*, p. 90.

Sid Mount, in Devonshire, was a manor given to this abbey by the same king, *Ib.* p. 89.

St. Clement, Valia and Leik, in the isle of Guernsey, were cells to this abbey. Mr. Wraxall, in his *Tour through France*, p. 202, describes this extraordinary rock rising in the middle of the bay of Avranches, a league from the village of Genet, across the Sound, passable only at low water; defended on one side by perpendicular crags, and on the other by strong walls and towns. The town of one street winds round the foot of the rock. Higher up are state prisons and other buildings, and on the summit of the abbey occupying a prodigious space of ground, and proportionably strong and solid. The *salle de chevalerie*, or knights hall resembles for size that at Marienbourg in Polish Prussia, but is ruder, and of earlier date. Here Louis IV. instituted the order of knights of the cross of St. Michael, who

\* The Norman mount was also fortified, and was well defended against the English, 1432. The abbot is governor of the castle: it serves as a state prison. All travellers who visit this mount are disarmed. Q. If it was not lately blown up by accident?

here held their chapters \*. After passing through several lesser rooms into a long passage, and thence through a door and narrow entrance perfectly dark, Mr. Wraxall was conducted into a dungeon, in which stood a cage about twelve feet square, and twenty high, composed of prodigious wooden bars, with a wicket near a foot thick, which had been the abode of many eminent victims in former ages, whose names and miseries are now forgotten. The Souterains of this mountain are so numerous as not to be known to their keepers. The Oubliettes are certain dark vaults, into which persons guilty of very heinous crimes were let down with one loaf of bread and a bottle of wine, and left to perish. Between the abbey and the outer wall was a hollow near a hundred feet deep, and at the bottom of it a window opening into the sea. This is called the Hole of Montgomeri, from that Count de Montgomeri, who accidentally killed Henry, King of France, at a tournament 1559, and being a Hugonot, and escaping the massacre of Paris, made head against the royal forces in Normandy, till he was obliged to retire to the Tombelaine, another such rock as Mount St. Michael, and three quarters of a league from it, and then fortified by a castle. From hence he attempted to surprize the mount, but being betrayed by the monks, and all his troop of fifty men cut off, except two and himself, with difficulty regained the Tombelaine. His scaling ladders and graping irons are shewn here. The church rests on nine enormous pillars founded on the solid rock, which Mr. Wraxall conjectured to be each twenty-five feet diameter, two smaller support the center tower. The refectory, cloisters and cells, are very magnificent and spacious, but so much decayed, that one of the great towers, by its many cracks, threatens speedy ruin.

Among the reliques, they shewn the scull of St. Aubert, bishop of Avranches, with the impresson of the arch-angel's thumb, after his neglect of repeated warnings to build this church; a fine head of Charles VI. of France cut in crystal; an arm of a St. Richard, king of England; an enormous gold cockle-shell †, weighs many pounds, given by Richard the Second, Duke of Normandy, when he founded the abbey; and a great stone which

\* This seems a mistake; for P. Montfaucon says, this order was instituted at Amboise, Aug. 1, 1469. The place for this order was indeed the church of mount St. Michael, as having never been taken by the enemies of the crown of France. See Montf. de la Mon. Fr. Tom. 3, 305, pl. 61.

† The badge of the order.

fell on the head of Louis XI. at the siege of Besançon without hurting him. The late king sequestered the ample revenues of this place, a prior is substituted to the abbot, and the religious reduced from thirty to fourteen.

It is at present considered rather as a state prison, where illustrious inhabitants are confined more or less strictly, according to the royal mandate. There are in one range of rooms, eight who eat at a round table together, are allowed each a pint of wine, but no knives nor forks; and no person allowed to enter the doors where they live, or hold any conversation with them. Some have been sent hither since the accession of the present king. Others have liberty to go into every part of the mount habited as priests. About sixteen days before Mr. Wrazall was there, a prisoner, after ten months confinement, escaped by letting himself down a hundred feet perpendicular by a rope, crossed the sands at low water, and had not since been heard of. Persons of quality, who are lunatics, are also sent hither. Between eight and ten thousand peasants, and some of higher rank, come hither annually on pilgrimage from a considerable distance. It is said the late Dauphin made a visit here. They wear a ribbon, in form of a cross, on their breasts, and on their cloaths the image of St. Michael vanquishing the devil: their hats are covered with cockle-shells, laced round the edges; and on the crown a gilt coronet surmounted by the cross. At the foot of the mountain, close to the sea, is a fine well of fresh water; and in the rock above are shewn very capacious cisterns.

The town itself is almost as curious as any part of the Mount. Many of the houses appear to be five or six hundred years old, and few later than Louis XI's time.

The whole number of persons in the town and abbey, does not exceed one hundred and eighty in time of peace, when the militia guard the prisoners; but in time of war there is a garrison of five hundred soldiers. In 1090, Robert, Duke of Normandy, and William Rufus, besieged their brother Henry a long time in this mount; and when he was on the point of surrendering from thirst, Robert generously sent him a supply of wine.

THE FONT IN *BRIGHTELMSTONE* CHURCH, *SUSSEX*.

THE Font here delineated is undoubtedly of great antiquity, the figures and ship, in stile, greatly resembling those on the Font at the Cathedral at Winchester, universally allowed to be of Saxon workmanship.

It is circular, encompassed by basso relievo, divided into different compartments, each representing scripture or legendary subjects.

The largest or principal evidently represents the Lord's Supper. The Figure of Christ, distinguished by a nimbus or glory emanating from his head, seems as if in the act of blessing the elements. Only six of the twelve Apostles are here introduced.

The compartment to the left contains the figure of a man standing in the water up to his middle. One on the right holding his cloaths; and another on the left dressed in a ceremonial habit, like that of an officiating Priest, presenting two rolls of linen. The whole perhaps representing the baptism of some great men newly converted to christianity. These figures are shewn as if standing under arches, possibly meant for those of a baptistry.

The next subject or compartment seemingly alludes to some mission for the propagation of the christian faith, where the figure, with a kind of pastoral staff, means probably the Pope or Bishop by whom the mission was set on foot. The two Monks in the boat represent two holy men by whom it was performed; and the figure behind the vessel, which, as well as the supposed pope, stands in the water, may exhibit some pious person active in procuring this religious embassy. The two men in the boat are dressed like Monks, one holds a cap, and the other in his right hand a book, and in his left a loaf, signifying the bread and wine of the Eucharist.

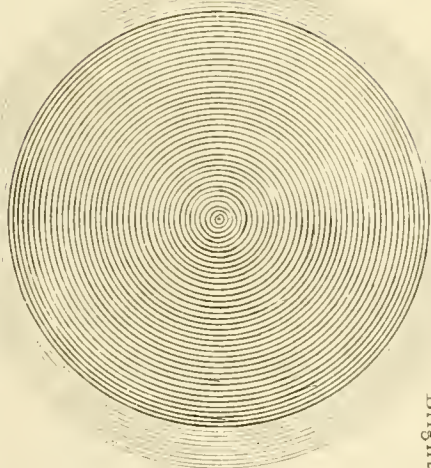
In the compartment on the right of the Lord's Supper, are only two figures; one seemingly a priest, kneeling before a man who sits in a chair, and offering him something like a cup. This perhaps may allude to the conversion of some Pagan king, or other great personage. Possibly the whole may refer to some local history.



The Font in

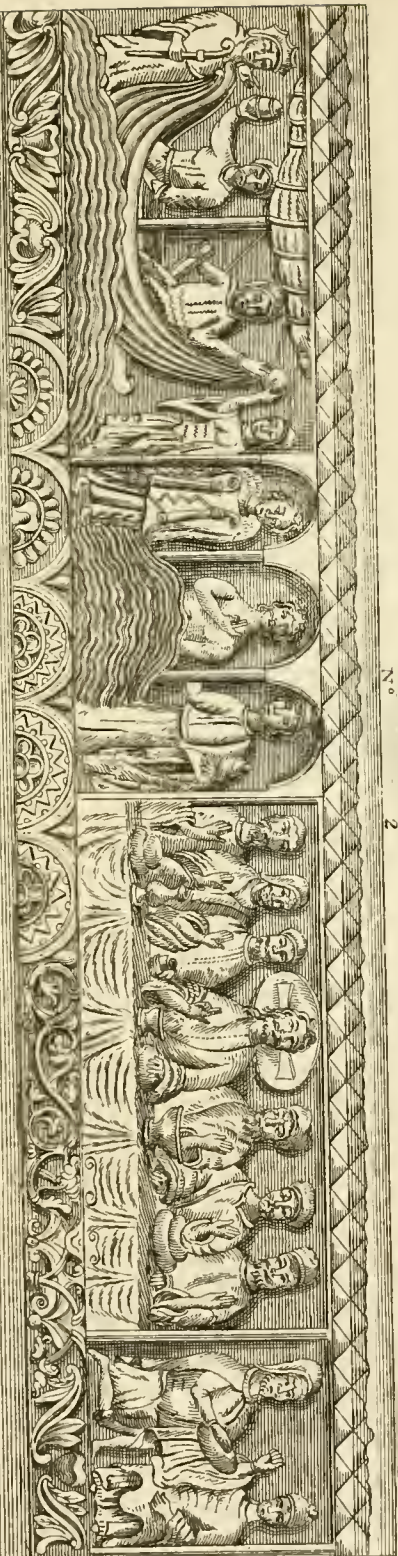
Brighthelmston Church Sussex.

N<sup>o</sup> 1.

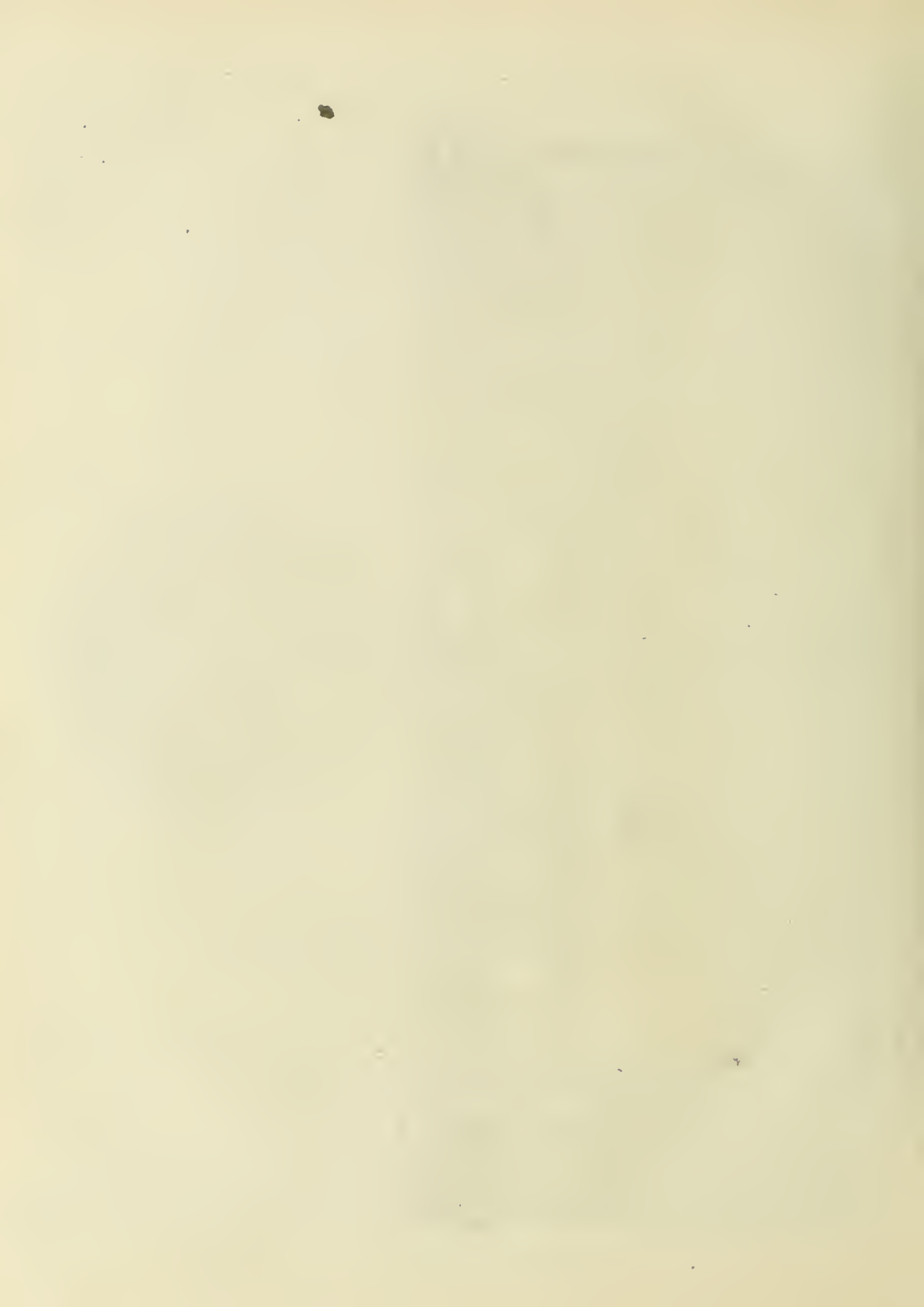


N<sup>o</sup>.

2



Scale of Two Inches to a foot



## THE OLD FORT, GUERNSEY.

THE View here called the Old Fort, Guernsey, is a representation of Cornet Castle, the chief fortress of the Island, drawn before it was blown up in the year 1672. It was copied from a very ancient picture in the possession of ——— Carey, Esq. of St. Peter's Port. Although the painting is by no means the work of an eminent master, being defective in perspective as well as in several other points, it is still sufficiently well executed to convey a clear idea of that Fort; and is here given not as an elegant specimen of art, but as a piece of antiquity, preserving the resemblance of a building long since in part destroyed. It is observable, some more modern hand has displayed the Union Flag in the Tower. This should have been left out by the Engraver.

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## CASTLE CORNET, GUERNSEY.

THIS View shews Castle Cornet, in the Island of Guernsey, in its present state: by comparing it with the Plate entitled the Old Fort, the alterations made since the dreadful accident there mentioned may be traced out. The Drawing from which this Plate was engraved, was made by an ingenious inhabitant of the Island.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

I SEND you a copy of a Letter from Dame Kateryn Wells, prioress of Littlemore, in Oxfordshire, who was elected Prioress in 1512, to John Fettiplace, Master of Queen's College, which may serve as a specimen of the style and manner of epistolary writing in the reign of King Henry the VIIIth.

I am, your's, &c.

R. G.

“**R**IGHT Reuerent and Worshipfull mast'r, I recommend me unto yow  
 “ as a woman unknowen, desyryng to here of yo' good prosperite  
 “ and welfare, the which I pray Allmighty God to preserve to hys pleasur.  
 “ The



“ The cause of my wrytyng to your Mastershippe at thys tyme ys this;  
 “ hit ys so, that master Walrond bequethed unto the powr hows of Lityll-  
 “ more, as I understand xx<sup>s</sup>. yff hit wold like yowr Mastershippe to be so  
 “ good frend unto yowr powr beyd-woman, of the foreseid plays, wer moche  
 “ bound unto your Mastershippe, for we had neur more nede of helpe and  
 “ comfort of soche jentylnen as ye be than we have now; for I understand  
 “ ye be a syngler lou<sup>r</sup> to relygyus placys. Y pray God that ye may longe  
 “ contynewe to Godds plesur, he have yow in hys kepyng eu<sup>r</sup> more. Amen.

“ By yowr beyd-woman dame,

“ KATERYN, Prores of Lyttylmore.”



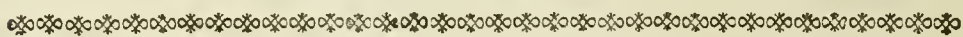
#### FLETCHING CHURCH, SUSSEX.

**I**N the South Transept is a large raised Tomb of stone cut into Gothic arches; on the cover of which is pourtrayed the figure of a man (completely armed) in brass. On his coat of mail is described the same cross as is described underneath: there seems to have been an inscription on the place where the fillet was bedded in the edge of the stone, but it is lost.

This is the coat armour of Walter de la Lynde of Bolbrook: and by the coat on Bodeham Castle Gate it appears also to be the coat of Dalingregge, and the crest confirms it, being a unicorn, which, on an accurate inspection, the crest in Fletching plainly appears, the hole for the horn being visible, though the horn itself is lost.

It is uncertain whether this Monument was made to commemorate a person of the name of De la Lynde, or Dalingregge, as the latter on his marriage with the heir general of De la Lynde, assumed the coat armour of that family, which his descendants continued to use as their paternal coat.

Communicated by WM. BURRELL, Esq. L.L.D.



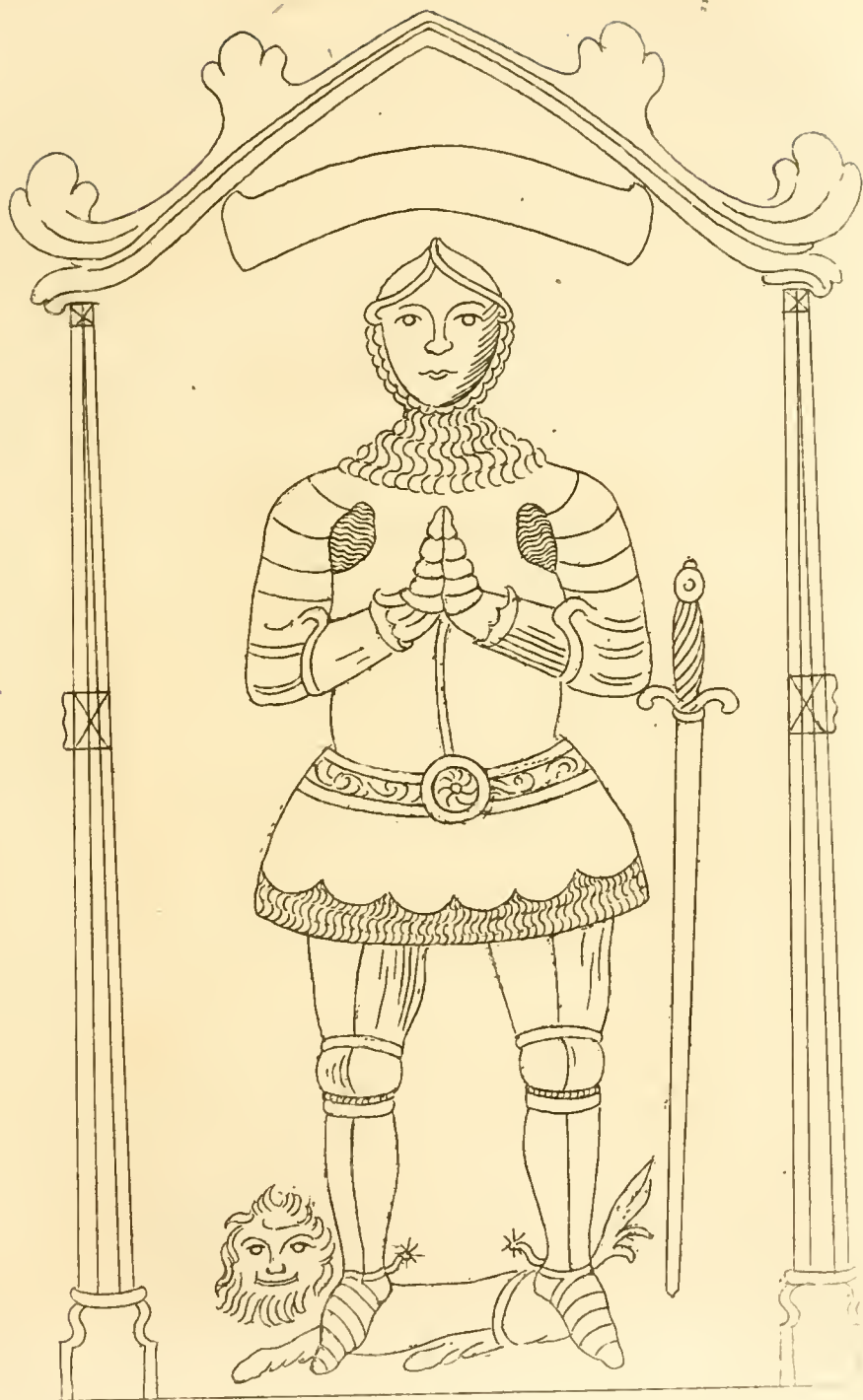
#### HURSTMONCEAUX CHURCH, SUSSEX.

**O**N a grave stone by the chancel steps, is depicted the portrait of a man completely armed, standing in a Gothick arch of brass, and on a fillet of the same metal is inscribed on the four sides of the stone, in Saxon letters,

William Fientes Chivaler qy moruſt le xviii jour de Janever l'an del incarnāon noſter Seygnour Jheū Cryſt. mill cccc. 11 gift. icy. Dieu de ſa alme eyt mercy et, qy pur ſa alme devoſtement pater noſter et ave priera vj<sup>xx</sup> jours de pardon enevera.

For







## For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*An Account of the Birth and Christening of the Princess ELIZABETH, afterwards Queen of ENGLAND, of famous Memory, as given by a Person who lived at the Time.*

THE seventh of September, 1533, being Sunday, betweene three and foure of the clock at afternoone, the Queen was delivered of a faire lady, for whose good deliverance *Te Deum* was sung incontinently, and great preparation was made for the christening. The Maior of London and his brethren, and forty of the chiefe citizens were commanded to be at the christening the Wednesday following. Upon which day the Maior, Sir Stephen Peacocke, in a gowne of crimosin velvet, with his collar of esfes, and all the Aldermen in scarlet with collars and chaines, and all the Councell of the city with them, tooke their barge at one of the clocke, and the cittizens had another barge, and so rowed to Greenewich, where were many lords, knights and gentlemen assembled. All the walles betweene the King's pallace and the fryers were hanged with arras, and all the way strewed with greene rushes. The fryers church was also hanged with rich arras. The font was of silver and stode in the midst of the church, three steps high, which was covered with a fine cloth; and divers gentlemen with aprons and towels about their necks, gave attendance about it, that no filth should come to the fonte. Over it hung a square canopie of crimosin sattin fringed with gold; about it was a raile covered with red faye. Between the queere and body of the church was a close place with a pan of fire, to make the childe readie in. When all these things were ordered, the childe was brought to the hall, and then every man sette forward: first the cittizens two and two; then gentlemen, esquires, and chaplaines; next after them the Aldermen and the Maior alone, and next the King's counsell; then the King's chappel in copes; then Barons, Bishops, Earls: the Earl of Essex bearing the covered basons gilt; after him the Marquis of Exeter with a taper of virgin waxe; next him the Marquis Dorset bearing the salt; behind him the Lady Mary of Norfolke bearing the crisome, which was very rich of pearles and stone. The old Dutches of Norfolke bare the childe in a mantle of purple velvet, with a long traine furred with ermine. The Duke of

Norfolke, with his marshal's rod, went on the right hand of the said Dutchesse, and the Duke of Suffolke on the left hand, and before them went officers of armes: the Countesse of Kent bare the long traine of the childe's mantle, and meane betweene the childe and the Countesse of Kent went the Earl of Wiltshire and the Earl of Darby on either side, supporting the said traine in the middest. Over the childe was borne a rich canopie by the Lord Rochford, the Lord Hussy, the Lord William Howard, and the Lord Thomas Howard the elder: after the childe followed many ladies and gentlewomen. When the childe was come to the church dore, the Bishop of London met it with divers Bishops and Abbots mitred, and beganne the observances of the sacrament. The godfather was Lord Thomas, Archbishoppe of Canterbury: the godmothers were the olde Dutchesse of Norfolke and the old Marchionesse of Dorset, widdowes; and the childe was named ELIZABETH; and after that all things were done at the church dore, the child was brought to the font and christened; and that done Garter Chiefe King of Armes cryed aloud, God of his infinite goodnes send prosperous life and long to the high and mighty Princeesse of England ELIZABETH; and then the trumpets blewe: then the childe was brought up to the altar, and the gospell said over it. After that immediately the Archbishop of Canterbury confirmed it, the Marchionesse of Excestre being godmother. Then the Bishop of Canterbury gave unto the Princeesse a standing cup of gold. The Dutchesse of Norfolk gave to her a standing cup of gold fretted with pearle: the Marchionesse of Dorset gave three gilt bowles pounced, with a cover; and the Marchionesse of Excester gave three standing bowles graven, all gilt, with a cover. Then was brought in wafers, confects, and ipocras, in such plentie that every man had as much as hee would desire. Then they set forward the trumpets aforesaid in the same order toward the King's pallace as they did when they came thitherward, saving that the gifts which the godfather and godmothers gave, were borne before the childe by four persons; that is to say, first, Sir John Dudley bare the gift of the Lady of Excester; the Lord Thomas Howard the younger bare the gift of the Lady Dorset; the Lord Fitz Walter bare the gift of the Lady of Norfolke, and the Lord of Worcester bare the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and all the one side as they went was full of staffe-torches, to the number of five hundred, born by the guard and other of the King's servants; and about the child were many other proper torches  
born



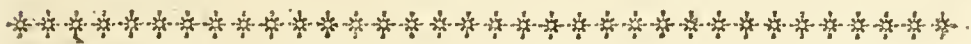




Bra's Plat in Newland Church Gloucestershire

born by gentlemen; and in this order they brought the Princeſſe to the Queene's chamber dore, and then departed.

The Maior went to the King's chamber, and tarried there awhile with his brethren the Aldermen; and at the laſt the Dukes of Norfolke and Suffolke came out from the King, and reported to the Maior and his brethren that the King thanked them heartily, and commanded them to give them thanks in his name; and from thence they were had to the cellar and drank, and ſo went to their barge.



ANCIENT BRASS PLATE IN NEWLAND CHURCH,  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THIS Plate is given as a ſpecimen of the ſtile of thoſe Monuments in the fifteenth century; it is depoſited in the chancel belonging to Thomas Windham, Eſq. of Clear Well: who were the perſons there interred is not known, the inſcription which encompassed the ſtone being deſtroyed, all but part of the date. The creſt on a ſeparate ſquare plate, now loſt, was a Miner, properly habited, having his candle in his mouth, and his bag to receive the ore at his back, and his pick-ax in his hand.

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

YOUR Readiness to oblige me in your last, again induces me to send the following Petition to be inserted in your useful Work.

ORDER OF KNYGHTHODE.

**P**RAYEN your faide Comuns, yat yere as diversez of your Lieges made with your their fynis, for somuche yat yei recieved noght the Ordre of Knyghthode, afore the oeptas of Seint Michell, the yere of your reigne the ix<sup>th</sup>, and now late diversez of your faide Lieges have ayeine made their fynes for you, that yei recieved noght ye faide ordre afore ye feste of Pentecost, ye yere of youre regne ye xvii<sup>th</sup>, al be hit yat diversez of youre faide Lieges were noght seised of lond or rentes to ye value of xl li. yerely, bot in right of yeire wyves; and in case semblable, your faide Lieges and ooyere of your faide Lieges bene like to be chargeed infinitely to like finis, at your will and your heires, to their grete hyndring and losse.

Please hit your of your especial grace to conside the premises, and by the assent of your Lordes espirituelx and temporelx in yis parlement assembled, by auctorite of ye same parlement to graunte and ordeine, yat what iiege man of youres, yat hath made or shall make, with you or with your heires onys his fine, for ye noun receivng of ye faide Ordre of Knyghthode, aftre ye faide fyne ones made be utterly discharged ayenst you and your heires, for ye nown receivng of the faide ordre atte all tymes thereafter: and that eche fyne for the noun receivng of the faide ordre excede nor passe in value fynes in case semblable afor yis tyme, and last yere passed, for ye luf of God, and in way of charite.

R E S P O N S I O.

Le Roy s'advisera.







*Hunter pinx.*

Richard Cromwell Protector.

*Pub.<sup>d</sup> May 17<sup>th</sup> 80 in Rich.<sup>d</sup> Godfrey N<sup>o</sup> 22. Long Acre.*

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T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

PORTRAIT OF RICHARD CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.

THE annexed Print was engraved from an original picture painted by Walker. The history of this remarkable personage is so well known, and has been so copiously related by the different writers on the politics and transactions of the times in which he figured, as renders it unnecessary for us to enlarge on them, we therefore refer our readers for information to those historians.

In regard to its merits as a picture, we shall beg leave to observe, it is painted in a masterly stile, and will always be considered by the connoisseur, as a good specimen of the abilities of that master.

This picture has undergone the vicissitudes of fortune similar to the person it represents: it seems to have passed through many hands, and verging on the point of its dissolution, was, by some charitable hand, taken from its original frame and stretched over a new canvas, where it may possibly remain for many years, and pass on to its day of oblivion by the hand of time.

The Picture is now in the possession of Mr. THANE.

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

*Mansfield Woodhouse, April 7, 1780.*

I think the Antiquity of Hadden Hall entitles it to a Place in your valuable Work ; I have therefore sent you a Sketch of the House, with a short Description ; likewise a Drawing of a Roman Altar found near Hadden.

I am, Sir, your sincere Friend,

H. ROOKE.

THE Drawing represents the N. E. view of Hadden Hall in the Peak of Derbyshire, twenty-four miles from Derby, and two from Bake-well; the east front is the most ancient part of the building, of which there is no tradition; it has the appearance of great antiquity, and seems to have been the grand entrance. The south front, which contains the great gallery, \* was built by Sir John Manners, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: the north front was built by the first Earl of Rutland of the second branch. This venerable mansion has had every conveniency for a large family, and for the ancient hospitable way of living; it is built round a quadrangle court, at the west end of which is a handsome chapel; it is situated on the west side of a hill upon the river Wye; the grounds called Hadden pasture are remarkable for fattening of cattle.

In the time of King Stephen, William Avinall lived at Hadden (he was called one of the first of the men of William de Peveral; natural son of William the Conqueror) he had two daughters, one married to Richard Vernon, the other to Simon Bassett, between whom he left the manor of Hadden; Vernon bought Bassett's part, which remained in that family till the time of Queen Elizabeth, when Sir John Manners married Dorothy, one of the coheiresses of Sir George Vernon, with whom he had the Derbyshire estate; the other daughter married ——— Stanley, a younger son of the Earl of Derby. This house, with a large estate, is now the property of the present Duke of Rutland, to whom it came by inheritance.

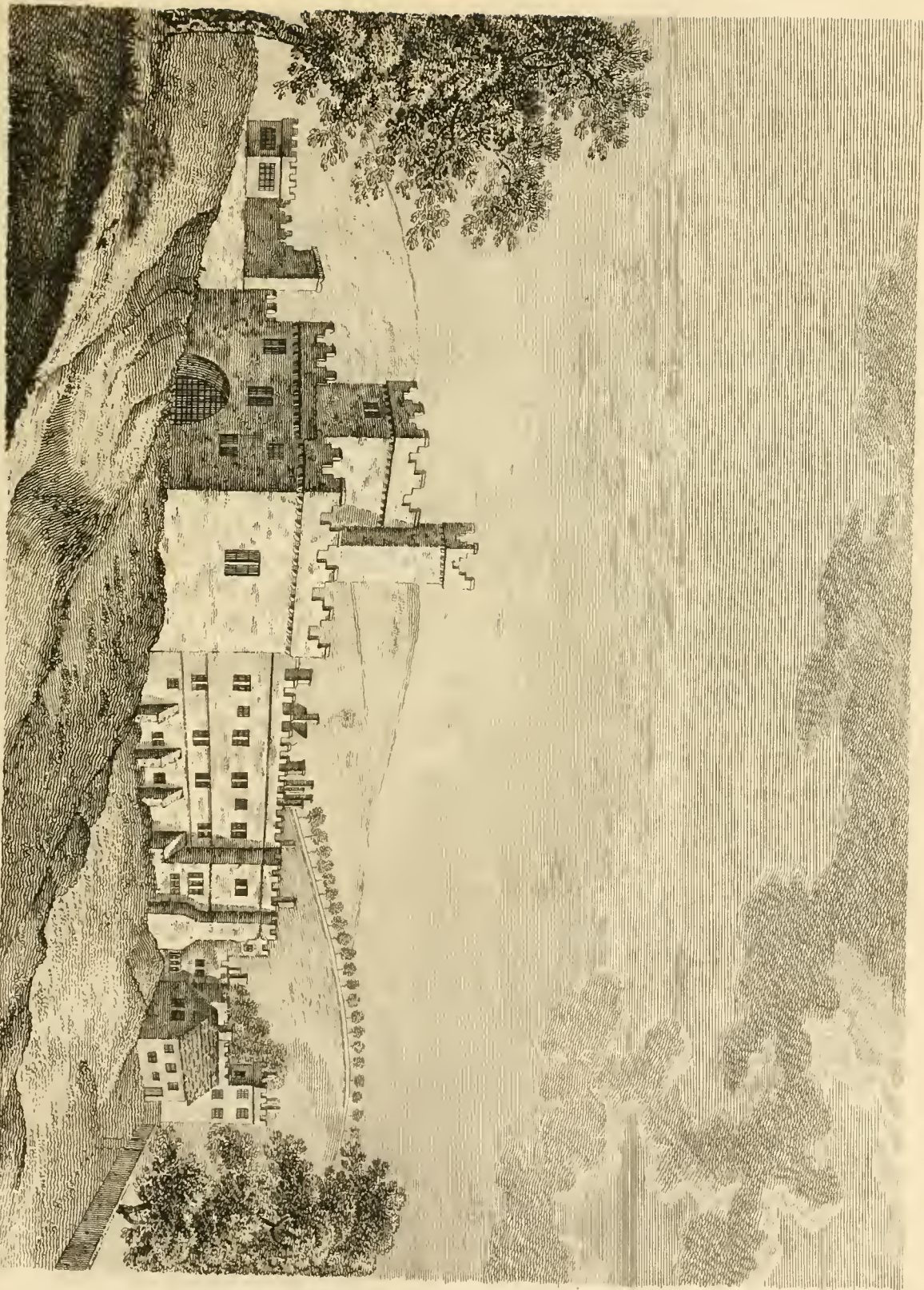
*Transcripts*

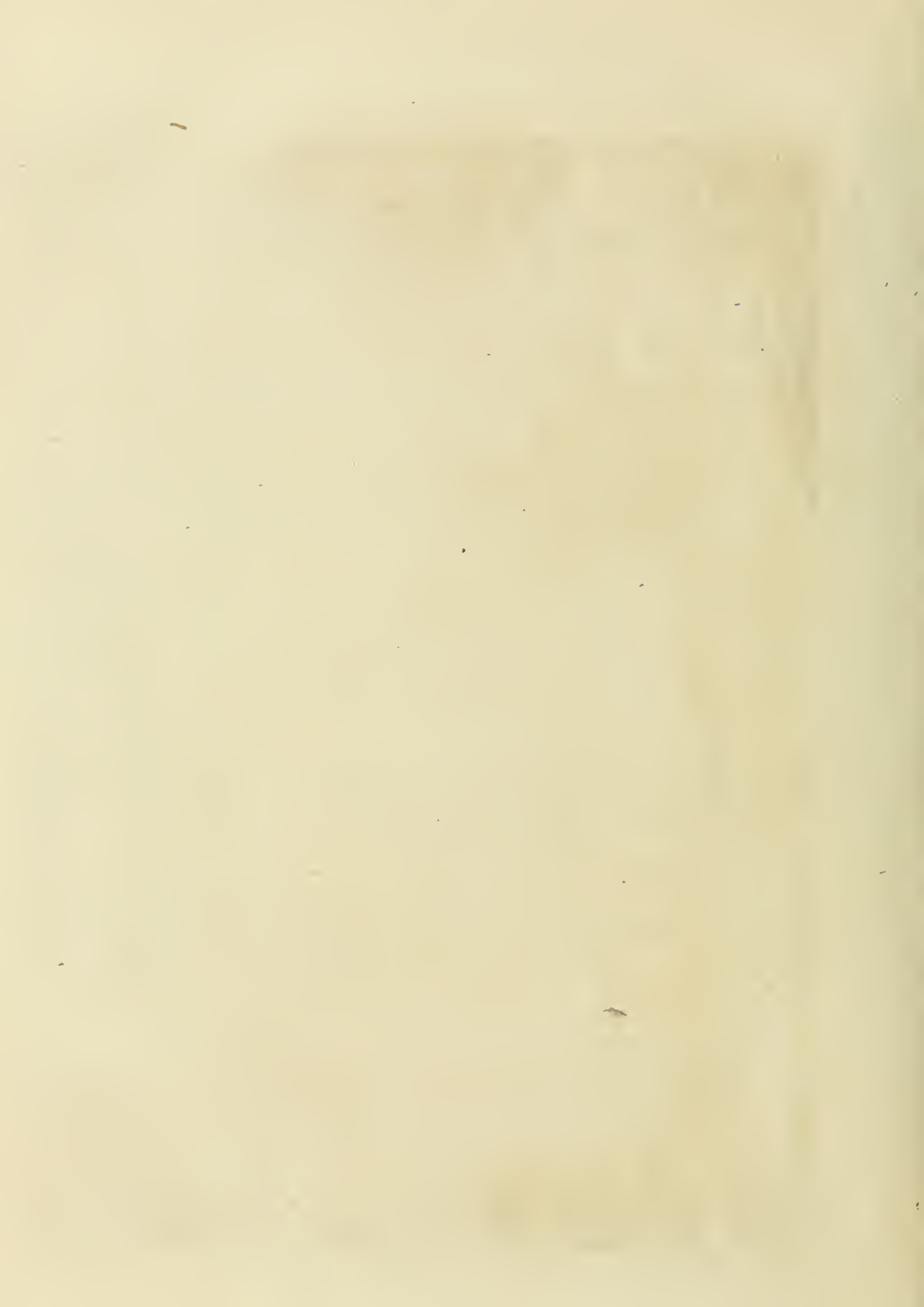
\* It measures 110 by 17.



*This View of Maiden Wall, in the County of Derby, is with great respect Dedicated to  
Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland by W. Brooke.*

*W. Brooke del.*



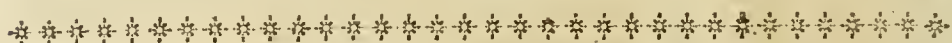






“ fuisse corporis figuram illius figure junxit quia cineres et ossa soci-  
 “ enda vovit, obiit ille Aprilis 23, Anno Domini 1623, ætatis 54.”

N. B. There are many passages from Scripture, dispersed on the monu-  
 ment and the figures.



\* NEWENHAM COURTNEY, OXFORDSHIRE.

PLATES I. and II.

THE annexed Prints exhibit two Views of the Old Manor House at Newenham Courtney in Oxfordshire, an estate of Richard de Curcy, at the time of the general survey; but afterwards of the family De Riparys, whose coheir Joan married Hugh de Nevil, principal Warden and Justice to Henry the Third's forests, and Margaret, wife of Fulcasius de Breant, divided it between them. It came into the family of the Courtney's afterwards, and was from them called Newenham Courtney. Dr. Plot, speaking of petrifications by earth as well as water, gives us a curious instance of a stone found in the fields here, representing a sound piece of ash retaining the grain and colour so well and lively, that no one at sight but would believe it to be a solid piece of wood, and yet this was taken out of the grounds thereabout very far from any water; and the change was so very perfect, that either we must own that wood may be changed into stone by the subtle steams of the earth penetrating the most solid texture, or else that stones may grow in grain and colour like wood, which last seems the much more improbable. Here is also a sort of earth of ductile parts, which being put into the fire scarcely crack, and has formerly been used by potters, but is now upon some account neglected.

These Drawings were taken, Anno 1750, and communicated by  
 Paul Sandby, Esq. R. A.

*In*

\* The reader is desired to correct the title at the bottom of the plate, and put Newenham Courtney instead of Stanton Harcourt.



*In the Great Manour House at Leckenfield near Beverley in Yorkshire, antiently belonging to the PERCY's Earls of Northumberland, but now destroyed, were a Series of Moral Inscriptions in Verse, written about the Reign of K. Henry VII. These we shall give occasionally from a MS. in the British Museum, Bibl. Reg. 18. D. 11.*

PROVERBS IN THE LODGINGS AT LEKINGFIELD.

I. THE PROVERBIS OF THE GARETT OVER THE BAYNE AT  
LEKYN G F E L D E.

The Parte SENSATYVE.

THE fermountynge pleasure who can expresse,  
Whiche is in armony of songe and the sweetnes,  
All penyfyvence it puttethe away,  
And withe myrthe and solas dryvethe furthe the day.

The Parte INTELECTYVE.

On suche momentary pleasure yf thou sett thy mynde,  
The joy that is everlastinge thou may never fynde;  
Joy here and in hevyn thou canst not optayne,  
Vanitas vanitatum all that is but vayne.

The Parte SENSATYVE.

Of all erthly substance better is none  
Than sylver, golde, and precius stone;  
For he that hathe haboundannce of suche treasure,  
In this worlde can want non of his pleasure.

The Parte INTELECTYVE.

Vanitas vanitatum beholde and see,  
In worldly gyftis is mutabilite;  
Gyftis of grace gett the  
For they be of fuerte.  
Erthly thingis be fletynge and vanite;  
And as transitory they passe,  
Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas.

## The Parte SENSATYVE.

Riche apparell, costly and precius,  
 Makithe a man lusty, cumly and gloryus;  
 Vestueries of estate wrought preciously,  
 Causithe men to be honowrede and muche sett by.

## The Parte INTELLECTYVE.

In suche apparell yf thou sett thyne affection,  
 In thy soule it will cause synfull infexion;  
 It will not excuse the, I tell the playne,  
 Vanitas vanitatum all this is but vayne.

## The Parte SENSATYVE.

To walke in gardyngg all garnyshe with floures,  
 What pleasure is it bycause of the swete odoures,  
 And in the arburis to here the byrdis syng,  
 Whiche to man's hart grete comforth dothe brynge?

## The Parte INTELLECTYVE.

For the soule thou shalt fynde more quyetnes  
 Of repentaunce to walke in the wildernes,  
 Amonge thornes of aduersite, yf thou take payne,  
 To swete flowris of paciens thou maist attayne;  
 Vanitas vanitatum all other is but vayne.

## The Parte SENSATYVE.

Highe wysdome and prudens is to me lent,  
 My reason rewlithe all thyng after myne entent,  
 All other to be folis myne opynyon doth say,  
 Therefore to my pleasure they shall obey.

## The Parte INTELLECTYVE.

If in witt and reason thou other excell,  
 To the pleasure of God ordure it well,  
 For accompte thou must gyve, I tell the playne,  
 Vanitas vanitatum all is but vayne.

## The Parte SENSATYVE.

I passe all other and am principall  
 In favoure and frendship of men terrestriall,  
 By my wysdome I have gotten on every side  
 Faithfull frendis, whiche withe me will abyde.

## The Parte INTELLECTYVE.

Frendis be but lent the, use wysly,  
 As God will inclyne them, trust it surely,  
 So shalt thou have them in love and disdayne,  
 Vanitas vanitatum all that is but vayne.

## The Parte SENSATYVE.

God and nature to me most frendly be,  
 For right gracios \* yshers they have sent me,  
 Whiche ar inclynede to vertu and grace;  
 Nedis must greate comfort my hart embrace.

## The Parte INTELLECTYVE.

If suche gracis of God towarde the rebownde,  
 To his bounteous goodnes thou art the more bounde;  
 Yet sett not in them to muche thyne affection,  
 For God may take them away for thy correccion;  
 Corporall lyf here is not certayne;  
 Vanitas vanitatum all that is but vayne.

## The Parte SENSATYVE.

I have neighboures kynde and benyvolent,  
 And my servaunts to me be fast and obedient;  
 What so evyr I commaunde or call  
 It is accomplishede furth with all.

## The Parte INTELLECTYVE.

To presume of this is not moſte profitable,  
 Kindenes amonge neighboures is not allways ſtabill,

And

\* *i. e.* Issue.

## THE ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

And yf seruaunts to the be obedient and kynde,  
 It cumythe of God; therefore sett not thy mynde  
 To muche on them, but thy wysdome refrayne;  
 Vanitas vanitatum all that is but vayne.

## The Parte SENSATYVE.

Of possessiones a greate lord am I,  
 Honourede and regardedede moste specially:  
 Of erthly thyngs I have haboundaunce,  
 To my joy and comfort and hartis pleasaunce.

## The Parte INTELECTYVE.

In erthly things there is no surete,  
 For unstabill and transitory they be;  
 But for a tyme to the they ar lent,  
 To forsake them thou must be content;  
 For here thou may not allway remayne;  
 Vanitas vanitatum all that is but vayne.

## The Parte SENSATYVE.

I am yonge, lusty, and of high corage,  
 Descended of ryall blode and [of] noble parentage;  
 If in erthe there can be any blis,  
 I have it as I wolde, or can wyshe.

## The Parte INTELECTYVE.

If in erthe ye have suche felicite,  
 Put not thy mynde on it, for it hathe no surete;  
 In no wyse it can not agree,  
 In this worlde here to have prosperite;  
 And the joyes of hevyn afterwarde optayne;  
 Vanitas vanitatum all that is but vayne.

## The Parte SENSATYVE.

My causes must prosper and nedis procede;  
 For I have assuride counsell to helpe at nede;



On there sentence my mynde shall rest,  
For they will counsell me for the best.

The Parte INTELLECTYVE.

For all thy counsell for thy self care,  
In counsell may be confusyon therfore be ware;  
Amonge counsell myche deffymylunge is,  
And of thy purpos thou mayst mys;  
Many one of counsell be not playne:  
Vanitas vanitatum all that is but vayne.

The Parte SENSATYVE.

Myne enymys agaynst me may not prevayle,  
So grate is my strength them to assaile;  
By strength of men, and treasure of golde,  
I can subdew myne enemies be they nevyr so bolde.

The Parte INTELLECTYVE.

To presume of it I compt it folly,  
For of God commyth tryumphe and victory;  
He that in strength or riches puttethe his trust,  
Many tymes for all that lyethe in the dust;  
All erthly power is uncertayne,  
Vanitas vanitatum all that is but vayne.

The Parte SENSATYVE.

Curyusly and connyngly I can karve,  
And withe assurede maner at the table serve,  
So that no thinge shall pas me  
But it shall have his formall properte.

The Parte INTELLECTYVE.

Withoute excersyse and contenuaunce,  
Suche connyng fallithe from remembraunce;  
To know thy self is a connyng soverayne:  
Vanitas vanitatum all that is but vayne.

## The Parte SENSATIVE.

My ship is fraught withe marchandys  
 Of substanciall riches and grete price;  
 When it is arryved, yf I do my dever,  
 Doubtles I am made a man for evyr.

## The Parte INTELLECTIVE.

If fortune be favorable, extoll not thy mynde,  
 A sodeyne pyrry or a great blast of wynde  
 By myschaunce may all confounde;  
 Where is thy goode when thy ship is drowned?  
 It bootis not afterwarde to complayne,  
 Vanitas vanitatum all that is but vayne.

## The Parte SENSATIVE.

I floure in youthe delyght and pleasure,  
 To fede all my fantasys I want no treasure;  
 I syng and daunce, I revell and play,  
 I am so lovede of ladyes I nede not to pray.

## The Parte INTELLECTIVE.

Suche corporall pleasure is but momentary,  
 Fastinge and prayer for thy soule more necessary;  
 All worldely pleasures vanyshethe away,  
 To day a man in golde, to morow clofyde in clay:  
 Repres vice, let vertu optayne;  
 Vanitas vanitatum all that is but vayne.

## The Parte SENSATIVE.

So greate is my pufiance, so mucche is my myght,  
 That I am moſte dredfull to every wight;  
 Every man afforſyth to content me and please;  
 Who that dothe contrary shall not leve in ease.

## The Parte INTELLECTIVE.

Caſt thy ſight upwarde and thou ſhalt ſee  
 One myghtier than thou a thouſande degree,  
 Compare thy myght to his, and thy myght is none;  
 Drede hym that is moſte myghty whan thy myght is gone;  
 Love and drede hym, and in hevyn thou ſhalt reigne,  
 When all other thyng is vanite that is not vayne.

To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

I now send you three more Petitions, which I hope will prove acceptable to your curious Readers.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

F. B.

No. I. *Is a Petition from Masters of Ships, praying they may not be punished for their Servants Faults, A. D. 1442, 20 Hen. VI.*

**T**O the full wyfe and discrete communes of this present parlement; Please it your wisdoms to consider, wherefor dyvers trespaces, mischiefs and offences, doon upon the water, by misgoverned maisters, maryners, servauntes, and other misruly people, beyng in shippes and other vesselles of this realme; and often tymes by negligence, and by infirmities of dyvers siknesses, makes often tymes debates, frayes, and other misgovernance in the said shippes and vesselles, by the which dyvers men have been infortunately drowned, and otherwise slayn; by the which misgovernance and causes, the Kynges true liege people, marchauntes, possessours and owners of shippes and other vesselles within this realme, have often tymes been called and constreyned to answere, and their shippes and vesselles arrested, and hem put to grete losse, charge and cost, for suche trespaces and infortunet deedes, they beyng nothyng wityng, abettyng nor assentyng thereto, to the grete discourge of hem that wolde make shippes and other vesselles, the which hath been grete discrece to all the nave of this londe, and utter destruction to the Kynges true liege men, without remedie; and theruppon, the premisses consideryd, and also howe it is ordeyned, by the statut of the staple made the xxvii yere of King Edward the Thirde, that noon marchaunt, ne noon other of what condition so ever he be, lese he forfete his goodes and marchaundises, for their espace or forfete of his servaunt, but if it be by commandement or abettement of his maister. The which statut concludeth but after lawe marchaunt: to pray the Kyng our Soverain Lorde to ordeyn by auctorite of this present parlement, that no marchaunt, possessour nor awner of shippes or other vesselles, nor noon other persone of what

what condition so ever he be lese nor be enpeched, constreyned nor put to answer, nor his ship nor shippes, vessells nor goodes, arrested, letted nor distreyned, by any officer or minister of the Kyng, for the deedes, trespasses or offences doon upon the water, by any other persone beyng in shippes and other vessells, than by himself, but if it be hys commaundement, abettement or consent. And that it be lesul to every man, that fyndeth him greved in any article ayen the forme of the premisès, to have action to sue for the Kyng and for himself, and he that by such suyt is lawfully convict, to yelde double damages, whereof the Kyng to have that oon half, and the partie that suyth that other half.

Le Roy s'advifera.

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No. II. *Concerning Persons exercising the Occupation of Brokers within the City of London, A. D. 1442, 26 Hen. VI.*

TO the full wise and discrete communes of this present parlement : Plesitt your wisdomes to conside, the where for divers considreations and grete inconveniences that fill to the commune peple of this land, as well merchauntz as others; in the tyme of Kyng Edward the Thirde after the conquest, it was ordeined by auctorite of his parlement, holden at Westminster the LV<sup>th</sup> yeer of his reigne, among other, that no straunger, merchant, nor other straunger, should use or exercise the occupation of Brocage bitwene merchaunt and merchant, or other persones, nor be a Brocour within the citee of London, nor within the subarbes of the same, eny statutes or ordenaunces made in the contraie notwithstanding, as among the actes of the same parlement it may appere: feth wich tyme, for the negligence of divers persones, officers of the saide citee, the seide statute hath not at all tymes been putte in due execution. Whereupon in affirmaunce of the siede good ordenaunce, the ixth yere of the regne of Kyng Henry, fadir to our Soveraigne that now is, the Mair and Aldermen of the citee of London that tyme beyng, for the commune availe of the seide citee, after the auctorite of her fraunchises and libertees by the Kynges noble progenitours to hem graunted, and by him confermed, ordyned and establisshed, that fro thens forthe non alien, straunger, shold be Brocour within the seide citee; and that all suche  
aliens



aliens as than were Brocours within the seide citee, shold than be removed and suspended of the occupation of Brocour, and of all manere exercise of Brocage within seide citee for evermore. And that noon of hem fro thensforth, shold do or medle him of eny manere correctage or brocage, nor be mene him eny manere contract, eschange, or eny bargeyn make or do, to be made bitwin merchaunt and merchaunt, or bitwene eny other perones, upon peyn of losse of xx<sup>li</sup>. to be paid to the use of the communalte of the seide citee withouten redemption, and his body to prison for an hole yeer; whiche statute and ordenance abovesaide be not executorie, but onely within the citee of London, wher and it extended to every citee and burgh within this roialme, hit shold growe to grete avaiill aswell to the merchaunts as to the commune peple of this land; consideryng, that were merchauntz straungers be Brocours, or exercise the occupation of Brocage within the land, they prefer specially and singulerly the straungers, in all ther bargeynes of Brocage. And over that, by the mene thereof, thei knowe the privite of this land, and the necessite of the peple within the roialme, by the which they se the weyes and menes how to pervaille the straungers and himself, and how to hurt the deniscins, to grete universell hurt of all the peple; and therupon, the premisses considered, to pray the Kyng our Soverain Lord, to ordeyne by auctorite of this present parlement, that noon alien ne straunger born, fro henforth be eny Brocour, or use, occupie or exercise the occupation of brocage within this roialme, upon peyne of prisonment atte Kyng's will, and to forfite xx<sup>li</sup>. as ofte tyme as he maketh eny bargeyn of Brocage bitwene merchant and merchaunt, or bytwene eny other perones; the seide xx<sup>li</sup>. to be paid when he happith therof to be convyct and atteynt, at the suyt of the Kyng or at the sute of any person that wole sue, aswele for the Kyng as for himself; and that it be leeful to every persone in this cas, to sue aswell for the Kyng as for himself, aswell by writ as by bille; and if eny suche straunger born be thereof convict and atteynt, at suyt of eny persone that wille so sue, aswell for the Kyng as for himself, that than the partie that so sueth, have that oon half of the siede xx<sup>li</sup>. for his labour. And that Justices of Assises, and Justices of Pees in every shire, and Mair, Shereves, and Bailiffs of citees, burghs and franchises, have power to enquire of al maner offences done be suche Brocours strangers born, and such offences here and determyne, aswell at the suyt of the Kyng, as at the suyt of eny other persone that woll sue, aswell for the Kyng as for himself in that partie: Alwey forfeyn, that none alien straunger be restreyned, but that it be lefull for him to bey, sell, and to bargeyn by wey of eschange, and in all other wise, to his propere use, as frely as he myght byfore the begynnyng of this present parlement, this petition natwithstondyng.

Le Roy voet veier l'estatut & purvoier pur remedie de son Roialme en cest partie.

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No. III. *Petition of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, concerning 11 Forges formerly standing in Fleet-Street, A. D. 1439, 18 Hen. VI.*

*Item quedam alia Petitio exhibita fuit eidem Domino Regi, in Parlamento predicto, per persatos communes, pro priore Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerlem. in Anglia, in hec verba.*

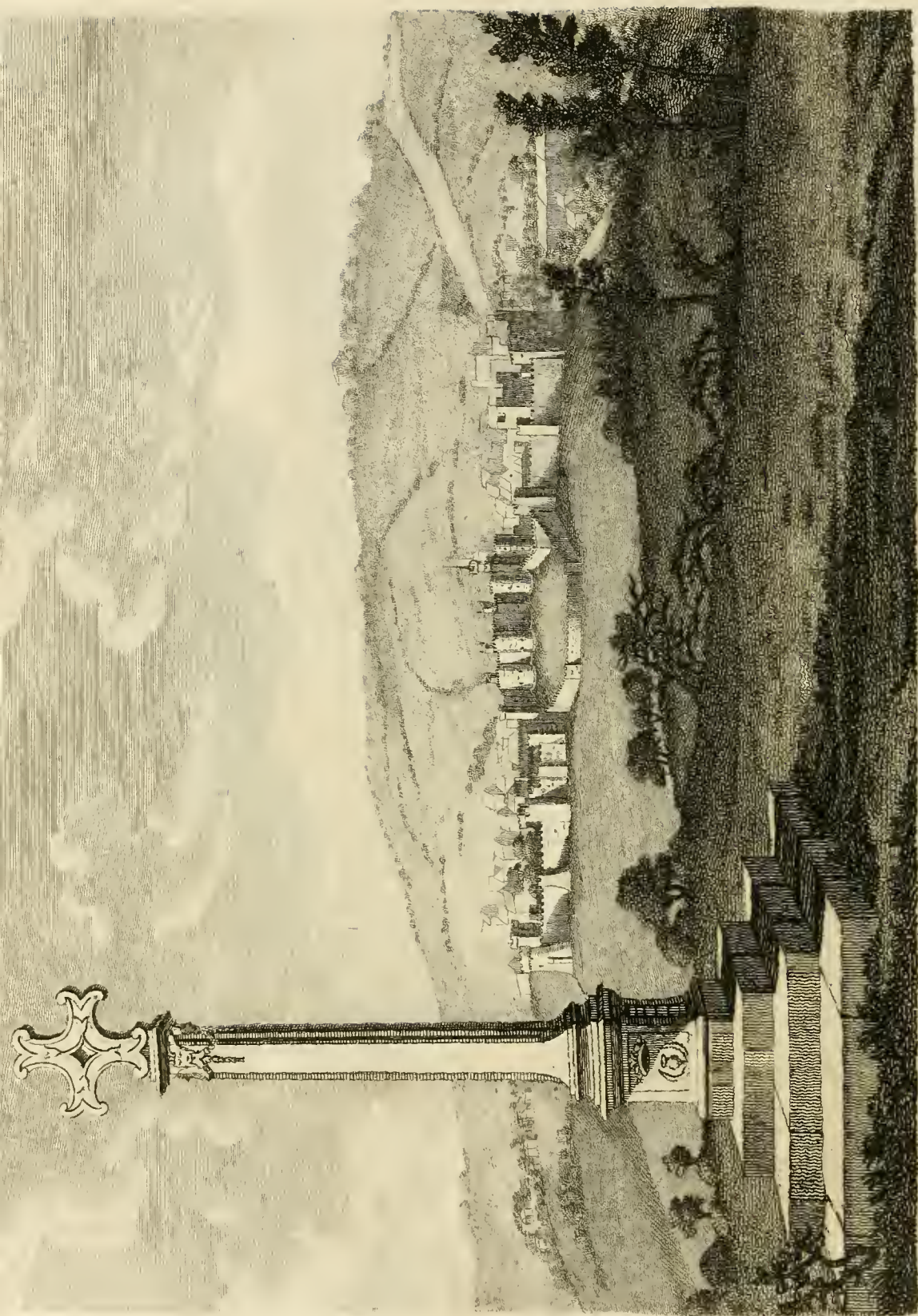
TO the right wise Commons of this present Parlement: Plese hit your right wise discretions to confidere, that wher the predeceffours of the priour of the hospitall of Seint Jhon Jerlm. in Englonde, were seised of 11 forges, that were sometyme stonding in the high strete of Flete-strete in the subbarbs of London, for which 11 forges, they paid by the hondus of the Sherreffs of London for the tyme beyng, yerly, to the full noble progenitours of our Sovereign Lord the Kyng in their eschequer xv<sup>s</sup>. the which 11 forges, at the tyme of insurrection of the Coes in Kyng Richard's daies secunde, were drawn down and utterly destroyed by the seid Coes, for which cause the Priour that now is, and all his predeceffours from that tyme unto this tyme, have be respited in the Eschequer of the seid rent. That hit lyke yow, the premisses confidred, and that the seid forges mon not be reedified, for cause of streityng noiance, encombrece, and blemyschyng of the seid strete, ne the seid Priour, his predeceffours our successours, myght or may in eny wise eny profit take for the soille wher the seid forges stood, to pray unto our Sovereign Lord the Kyng, that hit wold lyke hym, with the advys and assent of the Lordes Spirituell and Temporell, by auctorite of this present parlement, to ordeign that the Chaunceller or Tresorer of Englonde for the tyme beyng, have power to commune and entrete of thees premisses with the Priour of the seid hospitall for the tyme beyng, and the Mair of the seid citee for the tyme beyng, with othur sufficient persones of the same citee, such as shall seme to the discretions of the seid Chaunceller and seid Tresorer behovefull, in the name of all the communalte of the same citee, and ther upon that the seid Chaunceller and Tresorer have power to sette, stablish and ordeign, bytwix this and the next parlement, suche remedie and rewle in the same premisses, as thenne shall seme to her discretions resonabull, for the finall determination and discharging of the saide priour and his successours thereof; and in the mesne tyme, that no processe, execution nor leve, be made for the Kyng ayens, the seid priour, or his successours, for eny arrerages of rente of xv<sup>s</sup>. or for eny payment to be made to the Kyng for the seid 11 forges, but that all manere of processe, execution and leve, and to be made out of the saide eschequer for the seid 11 forges for eny payment to be made for the same forges, in the mesne tyme surceise.

Qua quidem petitione, in parlamento predicto lecta, audita & plenius intellecta, eidem petitioni, de avisamento & assensu predictis, taliter fuit responsum.

Le Roy be voet.





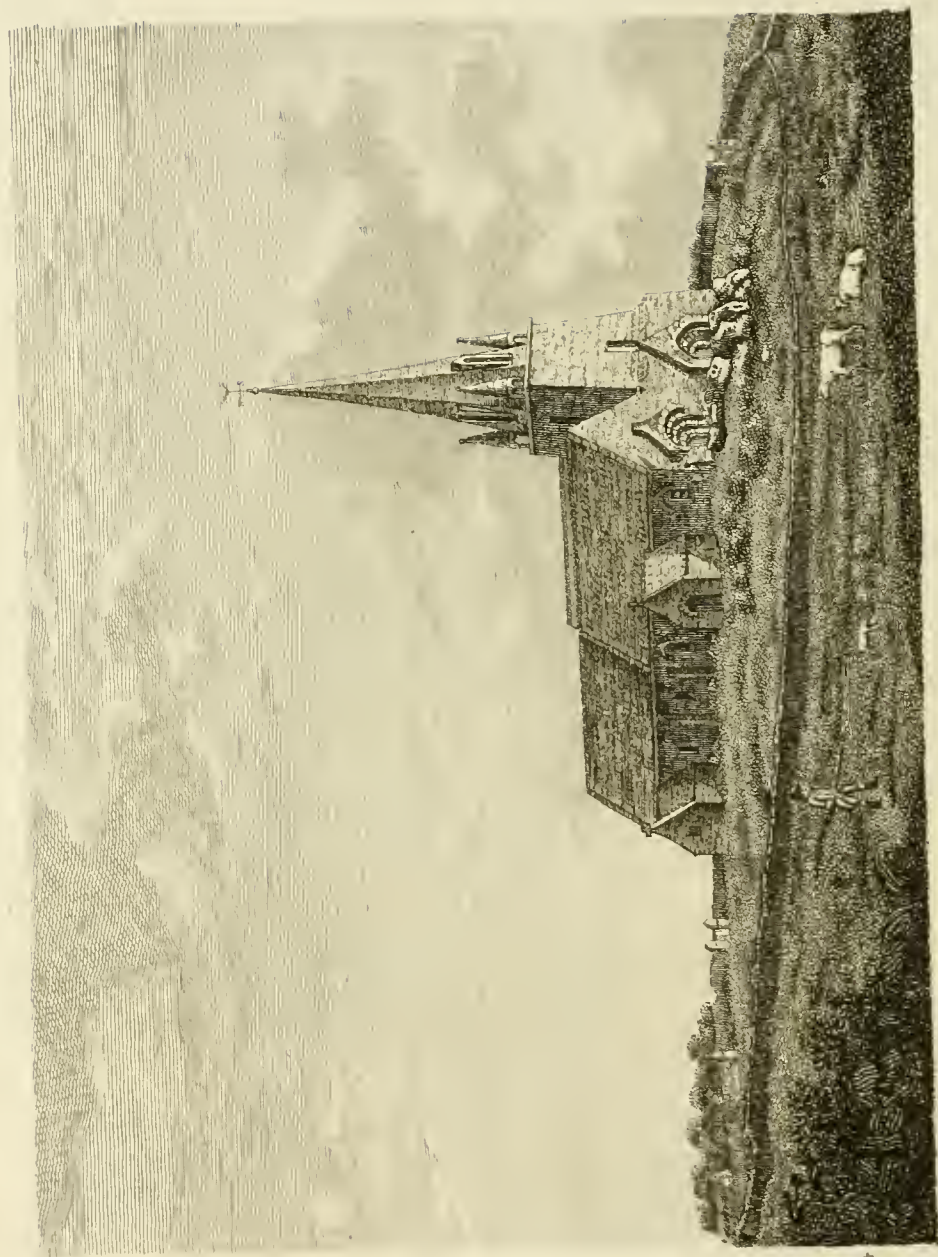


MALCOLMS CROSS.

*Publ. July 1844. 19. by R. Geddes.*



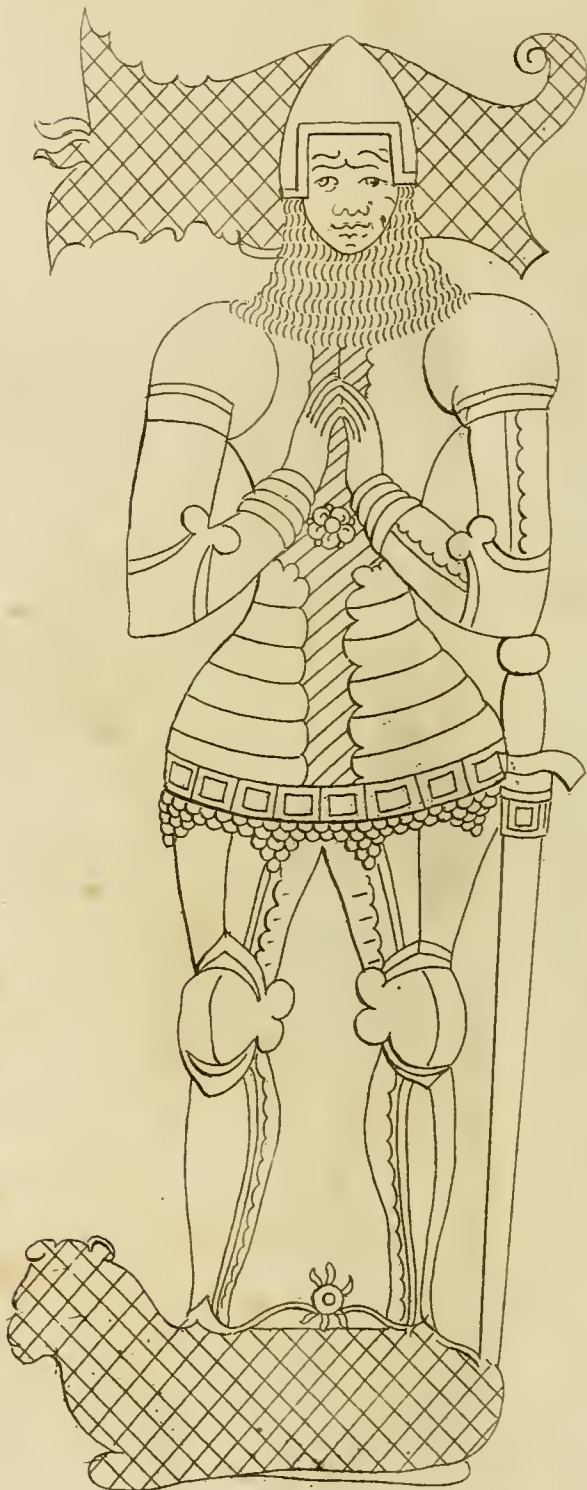








Willelmus ac Rex

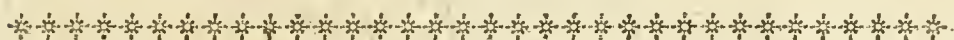


Edmūds H. l. u. s. A. r. m. i.



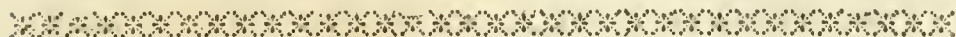
## MALCOLM CROSS, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE description for this Plate not having been received so soon as was expected, the Editor finds himself under the necessity of deferring the insertion of it to a future Number, being too copious to be contained in this; we shall therefore only remark, that this View, besides the Cross, gives a better idea of the extent and magnificence of the ancient Castle of Alnwick than any yet published. A particular description of the cross, inscriptions, measurements, &c. we shall at another time lay before our readers.



## THE VALE CHURCH, GUERNSEY.

THIS Church, as appears from an extract taken from a MS. filed, La Dedicace, did not belong to the Abbey of St. Michael, although it stood very near it, but was the property of the parishioners. As a building it is extremely singular, its tower, as well as spire, lessening pyramidically. Many remains of the foundation of the Abbey may be traced out. A court is held here for the manor of St. Michael, of which Mr. Dobree, to whom it belongs, is seneschal. For a particular description of this Church, we refer our readers to Mr. Dicey's Account of Guernsey, and the Antiquities of England, &c. by F. Grose, Esq.



## For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

THIS Plate exhibits the Effigies of William de Say, Baron de Mamignot or Mamimot, and Edmund Haut, Esq. they were copied and engraved from Drawings now preserved in the British Museum, in a folio volume of miscellaneous manuscripts.

Title No. 5805.

Pedigres, armes, charters, deeds, evidence, seales, coates in blazon in ordinary, monuments, high countables, &c.

Page 322. Anno 1390.

Willus. de Say qui tenuit Baroniam de Mamignot vnus ex octo militibq. qui debuere wardam ad castrum Dover figuratis est in libro Domesday 16m. pag. 13. 14 R. 2.

Ibid. Anno 1408.

Edmuds. Haut ar filius Dni. Edmudi. Haut militis sepultus ecclia xpi Cantuar. q. vel. 10 H. 4.

For .

For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

ON this Plate is represented the Effigies of John Dering, Esq. and Robert Astone, Esq. Knt. Constable of Dover Castle, copied and engraved from Drawings in the same volume of miscellaneous MS. in the British Museum, No. 5805.

Anno 1425.

Johes. Dering armig Sepultus in Ecclia de Pluckley. 4 H. 6.

Epitaphium circumscriptum.

Hic iacet in terra solitus sed \* vinere guerra

Unde tulit vulnus q<sup>d</sup> dedit inde funus

Nunc subijt manes fortisq. piusq<sup>ue</sup> Johanes.

Huius ergo de in dic miserere Dering

An quatuor C. milleno quinto atq. viceno

Dat mortale solo nunc superestq. polo.

Page 323.

Anno 1384.

Dns. Robtus. de Astone miles Constabularius castri Dover sepultus in ecclia E m. 7 R 2.

\* Query, vincere.

\*\*\*\*\*

### MANNORBEER CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE. PLATE III.

THIS View shews the opposite side of this Castle to that in Plate I. Having already described this place, we shall only observe, the View here represented gives a better idea of the extent of this Castle than Plate I. for which reason it has been placed in our Repertory.

The Drawing was made and communicated by Paul Sandby, Esq. R. A.

\*\*\*\*\*

To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

IN printing the petition in your last Number [page 260] concerning the regulations to be made of the fines, &c. to be paid by those who were eligible to receive the order of knighthood, you omitted a very material circumstance, therefore for the information of your readers, I request you to correct the error as follows:

*Petition concerning the Order of Knighthood, presented A. D. 1439, 18 Hen. VI.*



Der Herrgott



Der Herrgott





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